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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

THE NEWS.

General Grant's movement on the left flank of the rebels, on the north bank of the James river, has been pushed to within seven miles of the rebel Capital, and to the extent of developing the great strength of the rebel position, about which on every side the experiences of this and past campaigns have thickened and reduplicated the defenses, until the capture of Richmond, when it shall be accomplished, will stand in the list of the world's great sieges. It will be won through a protracted and persevering effort directed by the highest military skill, in all but time, a very fair description of our own present operations.

We shall soon know if Lee will dare to rely on the strength of his defenses and detach any considerable portion of his army for a raid northward up the valley. Our very full advices from the Shenandoah indicate that Sheridan's splendid cavalry column followed hard after the retiring columns of the rebel Early, but not to the loss of the latter, who has swept the valley of its gathered harvests, much of them ere this stored in the granaries of the rebel capital. Sheridan followed the warm trail through Winchester to Strasburg, and Early fell back to Mt. Jackson, where it is rumored he is being heavily reinforced for offensive operations. The long mooted point whether the annual rebel invasion is to come off this season will soon be settled.

No one who has intelligently watched the campaign in Georgia, will greatly wonder that the rebels are feeling for weak points in Sherman's extended line of communications. That commander has himself best known this obvious purpose of the enemy, and has provided against it. Our dispatches indicate this in the account of the affair at Dalton, amounting to this, that a stout and valiant defense of the Union garrison of the post was followed by the timely arrival of reinforcements. It is evident, however, that the rebels are making desperate efforts to turn the scale against us in the campaign in Georgia.

Our dispatches from various points give the latest phase of the rebel raid across the Ohio, which will be a short-lived affair, and swell the just now desirable result of wearing out the rebel forces faster than can be done in any other way. The authorities and people are moving to make the soil of Illinois and Indiana very hot for rebel feet.

And a part of this programme will be accomplished in the defeat now preparing for our home rebels. The loyal people in the neighborhoods exposed, in Montgomery and adjoining counties in this State, have set to work with such zeal that already the rebel leader and horse-thief Carlin is wounded and a prisoner. The better use of buckshot in such cases would be to save the jail altogether.

The evidences of widespread trouble and deliberate and banded hostile intentions among the great Indian tribes on the plains, are thickening with every arrival of news from the border. From present aspects, it is quite certain that the scattered settlers are greatly exposed, and many of the hardy pioneers must perish or be driven back into the States, while a sudden chill will fall upon emigration and overland travel and traffic. Our dispatches from Washington say the idea of a general Indian war is not credited at Washington. If the sublime art of not believing exciting news, and pooh poohing at all startling intelligence, is any protection to public interests, that branch of our national defenses is well attended to at the Capital, and official circles can be said, in this respect, to be round towers of impregnable defense. Unfortunately, however, official incredulity will not harm the redskins; neither will it, in other cases, help us out of other pressing national perils, though as now most liberally applied. There is doubtless a great deal of wisdom condensed into the departments at Washington, and a great deal of information not shared by outsiders; but there is no danger of too much being known in those quarters, of what is going on in the country.

Our Washington dispatches give an interesting and important summary of intelligence, pertaining to the military situation, the public debt and other topics of national bearing.

From St. Louis our dispatch gives the situation in Missouri as anything but promising for speedy quiet in that State. Much rebel blood must yet be drank by her soil before Peace under Liberty will revisit the troubled homes of Missouri.

The rebel pirate Tallahassee has been exceedingly and startlingly active among our coasters off New England, upwards of *thirty* of which have been captured and destroyed by her. A powerful fleet of our cruisers is now searching for this ocean marauder, but the immunity possessed by a craft of moderate speed and daring will give them a protracted if not futile quest. It is much easier for the hawk to find his prey than for the hunter to find the hawk.

A very general and everywhere welcome rainfall visited a very wide section of the West on Tuesday, extending throughout Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—not a mere shower, but a very general wetting down of the localities favored. More would have been welcome, but the reprieve from the perils of the drought is worth millions to the country.

On Sunday last a party of men went from Woodstock, McHenry county, to bathe in Crystal Lake. One of the party, a young man, whose name our informant could not remember, got beyond his depth and was drowned. Early Monday morning the father of the young man, accompanied by nearly two hundred citizens, proceeded to the lake and fired a cannon in expectation of raising the body, a previous search with grappling irons having been unsuccessful. At the second discharge the gun bursted into fragments, and, strange to say, but one of the entire crowd was struck by the deadly pieces. One piece struck the father of the drowned man, mortally wounding him.

The canvass in Indiana continues to present interesting features. Reports of the Morton-McDonald joint debate on the gubernatorial question and the issues of the day, at Brownstown yesterday, are furnished us from separate telegraphic correspondents, both confirming the leading fact that it was tight time for the Copperhead competition of the present noble Governor of Indiana.

A Southern Union Regiment.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The steamer Continental arrived here this morning from James River, having on board the 1st regiment United States soldiers, numbering 1,000 men. This organization is formed exclusively of rebel prisoners and deserters, and is the only body of troops in the service composed of Southern soldiers.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Movements of Guerillas in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Three guerillas last night attempted to steal horses from the residence of Mr. Cooper, seven miles south of here. Mr. Cooper with a double-barreled gun, killed one, mortally wounded another, and the other came here and was arrested at Clarksville.

About 300 rebels crossed to the north side of the Cumberland river at Sailor's Rest this evening. They are supposed to belong to [illegible] command.

Later from Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, August 17.—New Orleans dates of the 10th have news from Mexico to the effect that Maximilian has proposed the formation of an Austrian army in Mexico, to be composed of old soldiers of the reserves. The [illegible] Governor of Chihuahua is [illegible] the loyal Republicans to act [illegible] the new Emperor. French troops [illegible] out of Jounta to the Island [illegible] Juarez was still at Monterey.

[illegible] Soldiers to Vote in Rhode Island.

[illegible], Aug 15.—Rhode Island voting [illegible] three propositions to amend [illegible] of the State, viz: To allow [illegible] to extend suffrage to [illegible] who have served in the [illegible] the registry tax. The returns [illegible] that they are all approved.

[illegible] New York.

[illegible] Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Gold [illegible] military operations had [illegible]. Opening price, 256¼ [illegible].

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

LATEST FROM GEN. GRANT'S FLANK MOVEMENT.

Our Forces Pushed Within Seven Miles of Richmond.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE JAMES.

THE STRENGTH OF THE REBEL POSITION FULLY SHOWN.

LATEST FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

A Full Summary of the Situation.

Early's Army Makes an Early Escape From Strasburg.

THE REBELS ARE BEING REINFORCED FROM LEE'S ARMY.

The War in Georgia--Rebel Operations in Sherman's Rear.

The Rebel Wheeler Attacks Dalton.

The Official Report of Maj. Gen. Logan of the Fighting of the 29th.

From Washington--Important Summary, Military and General.

FROM SPRINGFIELD--OUR HOME REBELS BEING BROUGHT TO GRIEF.

The Guerilla Leader Carlin Captured and in Jail.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY--THE THREATENED NORTHERN RAID.

OPERATIONS OF THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE--37 VESSELS DESTROYED.

The Indian War on the Plains--Further Details.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

A Summary of the Situation in the Shenandoah Valley.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

Advices from the Shenandoah Valley state that the main body of Early's force is at Mt. Jackson. When the rebel retreat began from Winchester their trains were under guard of Ransom's division, and that officer had orders to proceed to Mt. Jackson, which he did.

Our pursuit of the rebels has been as rapid as possible, but they succeeded in eluding us and have got away uninjured with their plunder, we having succeeded in capturing the road behind them, with but four prisoners. Our loss has been very slight, as, with the exception of a slight skirmish at Opequan Creek, there has been no fighting of any consequence.

Some of the prisoners taken were overheard conversing among themselves of Lee's moving to the Valley with a large portion of his army, to carry the war North again. This was doubtless merely whistling to keep their courage up; but all the information received renders it not improbable that Early has been falling back to meet reinforcements, and that we may get a fight out of him yet.

The valley of the Shenandoah has been almost completely stripped of its wheat crop, and as cattle, sheep and hogs have disappeared long ago, it is now more difficult to advance through it than ever before, as it is impossible to glean any subsistence from the country.

The supply question has already become a great vexation. Mosby and his guerillas are operating in the valley, trying to destroy Sheridan's line of communication with Harper's Ferry. These guerilla parties are supposed to be residents in the valley. There are a large number of able-bodied men in Charleston, apparently citizens, who are strongly suspected of being guerillas, who operate on Sheridan's trains and capture his couriers.

Sheridan's movement has been fully successful in forcing the retreat of Early beyond Strasburg. Prisoners state that Early expects large reinforcements to meet him at Mount Jackson, where he will turn upon Sheridan and show fight. This is what Sheridan has been trying to get him to do all the time.

Up to this time it is certain that Early has not been reinforced either by Longstreet or any other part of Lee's army.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A large number of workmen have been sent out on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to repair damages done by the rebels between Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. The company expect to have trains running through to Wheeling and Parkersburg in the course of ten or twelve days.

It is asserted upon reliable authority that Gen. Grant, on his recent visit to Harper's Ferry, told John Garrett, Esq., President of the road, that he might this time make his repairs permanent, as it was the last opportunity the vandals would have of again interrupting or disturbing that road. He might rest perfectly sure of this.

We have had no news from Sheridan for three or four days. Correspondents are not allowed to send matter for publication over the wires. It is said this stricture on transmission of news will soon be removed.

News from the Army of the Potomac to-night, states that the rebels are supposed to have mined two of our principal forts in front of the 9th corps. Large rebel working parties have been seen in motion every day for some time back. In view of this fact there was some excitement at headquarters. On Saturday last an attack was expected, but did not take place.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 17.

Late advices state that General Sheridan has fallen back to Winchester, where he will fortify himself, and act on the defensive. If this really be the case, it would seem to indicate that General Early has been so heavily reinforced as to make him too strong for Gen. Sheridan to attack.

Everybody is rejoicing over Farragut's victory, and entertaining high hopes of new maneuvering on James River.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, August 17.—The Washington special to the *World* says:

It is reported that Longstreet, with 20,000 men, and Fitzhugh Lee, with 10,000 men, passed through Warrenton on Saturday last, toward the Shenandoah Valley, doubtless to reinforce Early, or make a favorable disposition for him.

The morning paper specials contain nothing additional to what was received yesterday relative to the movements on James River.

The New York *Tribune* has the following from Sheridan's command, Monday morning, Aug. 15: Our forces are now in possession of Strasburg. On our advance toward the town, the enemy, whose force consisted of but a skirmish line, fell back out of town, leaving it in our possession. The enemy had abandoned his works beyond Strasburg, and is believed to be retreating towards Mount Jackson.

The *Herald's* correspondent with Sheridan, in the field, Virginia, 16th, states: Scouts report heavy cannonading heard to day in the direction of Strasburg.

Advices were received here to-day from Gen. Sheridan's Department that the rebel Gen. Early is at Strasburg, where he is posted in a strong position and well protected against flank movements.

Sheridan is close upon him, and a desperate fight may occur at any moment.

Latest from Gen. Grant's Operations—The Fighting at Deep Bottom.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 17.—The flank movement on the north of Richmond was progressing finely yesterday morning. The enemy's works had been turned, and they fell back on Monday night to a better position. Our troops were moving, confident of success.

The enemy retired into his main entrenchments. During the afternoon our troops drove the enemy from an important position at the junction of the Kingsland and Newmarket roads, on the route to Richmond, and Foster's brigade, by a charge, captured several rebel guns.

From Strawberry Plains other troops advanced on the roads leading towards Richmond. The cavalry under Gregg took the Charles City road, whence, after a sharp engagement, Hampton's rebel legion was driven in considerable confusion, retiring at last in a northerly direction.

Early in the afternoon General Barlow, with a portion of his command, charged one line of rifle pits and took it. The enemy resisted stubbornly with artillery and musketry, but our men assailed the position, a sort of isolated crest, and took and now hold it.

Our position is such that Lee must recall his forces operating at the north under Early, and in addition must come out and fight in front of his works this week or wholly retire within the Richmond defenses.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC, Tuesday, Aug. 16.—Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburg. The rebels, for the past two nights, have been feeling our lines on the left, but nothing more than skirmishing between the pickets has taken place.

Deserters continue to arrive in small squads. A Lieutenant and twelve men reached here yesterday. They tell the usual stories of the demoralization and speedy destruction of the rebel army. (*Bosh!*) Thousands, they say, are leaving on account of not receiving any pay, (humbug) while their families are starving, and they are determined to stay in the rebel service no longer, under any circumstances (Absurd!)

Gen. Park is now in command of the 9th corps. Additional reports have been received of the action of Sunday. Part of the 2d corps and part of the 17th corps were engaged with the enemy in the afternoon near Deep Bottom. The 10th corps, under Gen. Birney, took part of the line of works, with 4 8-inch brass guns and a number of prisoners, with small loss. The enemy fell back to a strong position. The 3d division of the 2d corps was drawn up in line of battle, and advanced about a mile beyond where Hancock captured the four guns two weeks ago. Here the first brigade, Colonel Macy commanding, took the lead, and charged across a corn field, over a hill, and down into a ravine, where they came to a stream with a swamp on the other side, the ground being covered with impregnable brush. On the margins of it during all this time they were exposed to a very heavy fire from the rebel artillery, which did a good deal of damage. It was found impossible to cross the ravine, and our men were halted and lay concealed as well as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn.

The 2d Division lost at least 300 men in the engagement. The 2d and 3d divisions, which were in support, lost about 250 from the effects of rebel artillery. The wounded were all brought off. Our troops still hold their position in front of the rebel works, which are very strong and well defended, owing to the nature of the country in the vicinity.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Advices from Deep Bottom up to yesterday morning, announce that Gen. Grant's lines have been advanced within seven miles of Richmond. There was considerable fighting during the day, in which the rebels were invariably driven back.

The *Commercial's* special states that a division of the 5th corps landed at Deep Bottom this morning.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Interesting details of movements by Grant last Sunday show that the main line of the enemy's works extends along a commanding ridge, crowned by formidable earthworks. Along the crest in front of this defensive line, however, a series of rifle pits, intended as a strong skirmish line, proves as it was designed, an effective obstruction to our advance.

But early in the morning a portion of the troops and the left under command of Gen. Birney, in advance, rushed forward, charging in gallant style, and almost without firing a shot, drove the enemy from his rifle-pits, recovering the Kingsland road and captured about 500 prisoners. Among them were officers and privates from ten different regiments, and Tidd's and Wilcox's divisions. Those were Longstreet's troops.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—On Saturday last, Hancock's corps was put in motion on James river, and by a circuitous route reached the north side of the James at Deep Bottom, near Dutch Gap. On Saturday night, Turner's and Terry's divisions of the 10th corps, also crossed over to Deep Bottom. Foster's division, which had been for some time posted at Deep Bottom, was advanced by General Birney a little after sunrise on Sunday morning, pushing the rebel line of skirmishers before them some considerable distance, when the 24th Massachusetts regiment charged and broke the rebel line and captured 70 prisoners. In the meantime Gregg's cavalry had cleared the roads for Hancock, and he got his 2d corps in position on Birney's right, on the New Market road, which leads from the vicinity of Malvern Hill to Richmond.

The position thus taken by Hancock is about ten miles from Richmond.

Birney made an assault on his front, and carried a line of the enemy's works, which guard the approaches to Richmond in that quarter, capturing six pieces of cannon and mortars. Some advices state the number of mortars at four pieces.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Matters Military and General at the Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Full reports from the Valley received to-day confirm our exclusive dispatch of Sunday evening to the effect that the sixth corps occupied Strasburg on the morning of that day, the enemy leaving slowly and stubbornly, having fallen back from Winchester without making much fight.

The reports that Early had been caught between two bodies of our forces, are all incorrect. His movement from Strasburg on Sunday was nearly due west, but it was not believed he intended to escape through the mountains in that direction. It was thought on Monday that he would next be found in force at Mount Jackson.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Advices from the Army of the Potomac are to the effect that the fighting on Monday north of the James River was quite severe, but highly successful. Our loss is stated to have been about 800. The enemy fell back a short distance during the night, and there was heavy firing yesterday morning when the boat left. Arrivals to-day bring up about 400 wounded, 100 prisoners, and 50 or 60 refugees.

DISMISSALS, &C.

Capt. Wm. Adams, 14th Missouri cavalry, for stealing a horse.

Lieut. Chas. Breitschneider, 15th Missouri, absence without leave.

Lieut. Geo. W. Stone, 46th Indiana, for general worthlessness, absence without leave, disobedience of orders, and physical disability from loathsome and disgusting disease.

Lieut. D. C. Smith, 1st Dacotah cavalry, gambling and debauchery.

Lieut. John M. Cady, 15th Mich., for falsehood and loathsome diseases.

Lieut. C. Condict, 12th Kentucky infantry for having tendered his resignation, giving as reason therefor hostility to the Government he had sworn to support.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

The War Department to-day issued an order of the utmost importance to Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, the proper execution of which will do much to draw the line in these States between loyalty and disloyalty:

"It appears that many persons in these States have endeavored fraudulently to obtain the benefits of the President's amnesty proclamation of December last, by taking the prescribed oath without any purpose of restoring peace and establishing national authority as provided for in the explanatory proclamation of last March, but solely to screen themselves from punishment for crime or to protect their property from seizure and confiscation.

"In view of this fact it is ordered that all military officers use the utmost diligence in detecting and bringing to a speedy punishment, all persons who have taken this oath for any other purpose than that prescribed by the President. The fact of the oath fraudulently taking the oath is to be treated as in itself an offence, and as depriving the persons of all claims to immunity, protection and clemency. Commanders of departments and districts are ordered to prescribe such rules as will prevent its wrongful administration in future, and such rules as will bring to punishment the officers who have or who shall thus wrongfully administer."

THE TREASURY.

Secretary Fessenden is expected back on Saturday or Sunday. The reports that he will soon resign, or that he has decided to resign in three months, or six months, or any other specified time, are mere bosh. He will remain in the Treasury Department as long as he can best serve the country there.

MILITARY.

General Osterhaus has been promoted to Brevet Major General.

STATE AGENTS.

The War Department gives notice that persons acting as State agents, and doing business for soldiers without charge will be officially recognized, and will be entitled to such favors from the Department as would be granted to the persons for whom they act; but owing to numerous cases in which mere claim agents have not only defrauded individuals, but also the Government, that the Department will give no information to such parties till they produce proper powers of attorney, and evidence to show that they are regularly licensed to do such business, and have paid the proper tax into the Treasury Department.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt was increased about seventeen millions one hundred thousand dollars last week, ten millions and a half of which bears interest in currency, and six millions is free of interest. A comparison of statements shows that four millions and a half old seven-thirty notes were exchanged for long bonds and about the same amount of new seven three-tenth notes issued, and only five hundred and seventy thousand ten-forty bonds were sold, and five and a half million dollars on certificates of indebtedness issued, and three million in compound interest notes. Unpaid requisitions are increased three and a half million.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16.—The *Tribune's* correspondent sends the following from City Point, Monday morning, August 15th: A magnificent maneuver has just been made here which promises a grand success, and which, if it should not prove entirely successful, will be of great gain, and cannot by any possibility result disastrous. As the movement has already developed itself to the enemy, I do not think it contraband to mention it. Yesterday, Sunday morning the 2d and 10th corps, by a great and strategic maneuver, which I do not think proper to detail, as we may want to use it again, were suddenly switched across upon the north side of James river, at Deep Bottom, the 10th taking position on the extreme left of the enemy's fortifications on the bluff of Deep Bottom on Four Mile Run, and the 2d on the east side of Four Mile Run, on the extreme right of their position, while a couple of our gunboats drew up immediately in front of the upper point of high land formed by the junction of Deep Bottom and James river. This being the seat of the enemy's principal fort and this being the position the 10th could rake the enemy's line from left to right, 2d from right to left. Before our position had fully developed itself, about the middle of the afternoon, the enemy opened their guns first upon our gunboats and then upon our land forces, as they gradually developed themselves, which, for a while, replied mostly with artillery. One of our gunboats then opened on the center, soon after which the rebel fortifications were silenced and an advance made. One of the rifle pits of the enemy was occupied by the 2d corps. This was the position of affairs at dark, with comparatively few casualties on our side. Our troops were still in line of battle at dark, although drenched by a rain storm soon after, and were expected to finish their work during the moonlight night or early this morning.

The plan seems to be to gain a position for our forces around and upon James River opposite Fort Darling, taking possession of Ball Bluff fortifications from the rear, and clearing that side of the river up to the fortifications of Richmond. Then, with our right against the fortifications of Richmond, and our left against those of Petersburg, with a grand Appian way from right to left, by which we could precipitate our whole army upon the city at a moment's notice, General Lee would be given his election, to evacuate one or the other of these places. I have been unable to get any further particulars of this grand movement, without missing this morning's mail boat. Altogether, there was considerable skirmishing between our gunboats and the rebels further up the river, yesterday morning, in which we lost three killed and five wounded, by the explosion of a shell between decks on the Agawam.

Gen. Grant and staff were on the ground yesterday, and go up again this morning.

I go up this morning, and hope to get full particulars of last night's and to-day's operations in time for next dispatch.

TAX REGULATIONS.

The following regulations concerning the assessment and collection of the tax on the gross receipts of stage-coaches and other vehicles, were issued to-day by Mr. Harrington, acting Secretary of the Treasury. By section 103 of the act of June 30, 1864, every person or company or corporation owning or possessing or having the care and management of stage-coach or other vehicle engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers, or property for hire, or in transporting the mails of the United States, is subject to a duty of 2½ per centum upon the gross receipts of such stage-coach or other vehicle, but the mode and time of assessment and condition, such as are not provided in accordance with the provision of Sec. 176 of said act, it is therefore prescribed that any person, firm, company or corporation, owning, possessing, or having the care, management of any stage coach or vehicle, engaged as aforesaid, shall, within ten days after the first day of each month, make returns to the assessors of districts, stating the gross amount of receipts for the month next, preceding which returns shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such owner, possessor, manager, agent or other proper officer, in the same manner and form ascribed in the case of the returns of railroads, and steamboats, and other vessels, and shall also, on or before the last day of the month, pay the Collector of Freight Revenue, the full amount of duties which have accrued on such receipts for the month aforesaid.

PAY OF TROOPS.

Paymasters with five millions and a half of dollars left here to-day, two of them for the West and others for the Potomac.

GUNS CAPTURED AT MOBILE.

Seventy pieces of heavy ordnance were captured at Fort Gaines and Fort Powell. Most of the guns were English manufacture.

IN HOSPITAL.

It is estimated that there is now not more than 10,000 patients in the hospitals of this Department. Fewer deaths are occurring than at any time during this year.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

Information received here from the South is that our prisoners are humanely treated in Georgia, more so than at Richmond. Arrangements being better, as room is ample. It is known here that the rebels have removed our prisoners from Richmond to Macon, Ga. The sick and wounded only are kept in Richmond, until able to be removed.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The Postmaster General is on the eve of concluding a contract of Overland Mail service from the Missouri river to California, for four years from October 1st, at the rate of $750,000 per annum.

E. M. Greene, late chief quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has been appointed a Quartermaster General, with the brevet rank of Brigadier General, and assigned to duty in the Department of Ohio and the Cumberland.

FROM ST. PAUL.

From the Indian Expedition—Military, Local and River News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

There is no news of interest from the late Indian raid. Scouts report the finding of a party of fifty Indians on the Big Sioux River, which is on the extreme frontier.

There is ample force to repel any advance, should one be made, but the raid seems to have been only a horse stealing expedition. The only two murders committed by the red skins were to obtain possession of teams driven by the victims.

The chandlery establishment of L. Beach & Co., one of the largest and most complete in the Northwest, was burned last night. Loss about $11,000.

Volunteers are coming in fast. The 11th Regiment is almost full.

The river is lower than it has been since 1838. There is not over one foot of water on many of the bars. The small light draught boats still run, however, with considerable regularity.

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

The Morton McDonald Debate at Brownstown, Jackson County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

A crowd of about 5,000 listened to the Morton and McDonald debate in Brownstown, Jackson county, Indiana, yesterday in the open air, though it rained heavily all the time.

McDonald opened the discussion. He said it was not true that he intended to abandon the discussion. He has no idea of it, but intended to "fight it out on this line if it took all summer." The difficulty is to find just what line he is fighting on. His speech yesterday was characterised by the usual evasiveness and dodging of Morton's questions. In reply to whether he would countenance resistance to the draft he said he would not, but would obey the conscription bill until repealed, as it should be. He said he was opposed to the use of the negro in our armies. Some one asked him if he wanted white men to go in their places. He said if the war must be fought out he was in favor of doing it with white men. The crowd, though highly Democratic, did not like this. A voice sung out "Are you for fighting it out?" He replied: "You had better ask your own candidate, and let him answer my questions." McDonald asked Morton what would be done with a hundred and fifty thousand negroes, who had fought in this war. Morton replied that they should be free men forever.

This debate is eliciting a great deal of interest in Indiana. It is conceded that Morton is ahead so far. There will be but one more discussion till after the Chicago Convention.

The peace men of Ohio are making great efforts to get Union peace delegates sent to Chicago. The McClellan men will be in a minority from this State.

FROM ANOTHER TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The joint discussion between Gov. Morton and Mr. McDonald at Brownstown, yesterday, resulted in a great victory for the Union side. The Governor pushed his opponent to the wall and kept him there. Efforts had been made by the Copperheads to pack the meeting, and hoot Gov. Morton off the stand; but the arguments advanced by the champion of the Union cause were too much for them. The large crowd stood and listened for three hours and a half in the midst of a storm of rain.

Mr. McDonald grew wrathy over the fact that "a few newspaper curs," who were hanging at the heels of certain gentlemen, had telegraphed to Cincinnati, from Indianapolis, that he was not going to continue the joint canvass with Governor Morton, but he informed the crowd that he was not to be crowded off in that way. He said he "despise the snarling curs." I suppose your correspondent must come in for a share of the blame, but under the circumstances Mr. McDonald is to be pardoned.

The arguments to-day at Bedford were as damaging to the Copperhead candidate as all the others have been.

Gov. Morton addresses the Union Congressional Convention at New Albany to-morrow.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Brigadier General Paine, commanding the district of Illinois, was in the city this morning consulting with Gen. Carrington in reference to border matters. The policy adopted will result in the rout and capture of Johnson's guerillas.

Brevet Major Gen. Hovey has tendered his services and will take command of the troops at Mt. Vernon.

The 32d and 46th Indiana crossed the river into Kentucky at Union City to-day.

Brigadier General Willich is in the city to-night.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Guerilla War in Missouri—Military Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A considerable force of guerillas crossed the Missouri river, near Independence, on Sunday morning, supposed to be composed of men returned from Price's army, and the same who defeated a party of militia near Neosho ten days ago. The rebels in Clay and Platte counties assert that Thornton will be back there with one thousand men a week hence.

Lieut. Cothren, of the 145th Illinois, detained at Rolla, is convicted of forging the name of a private in the regiment to a vile, Copperhead, traitorous letter, published in the Chicago *Times*, and has been dismissed from the service by order of General Rosecrans.

General Rosecrans went up to Alton on Monday, and attended a meeting of the citizens at the city hall the same evening, called for the purpose of filling up a regiment to do guard duty at that post. The General also attended another meeting on Tuesday evening for the same purpose.

On the night of the 15th inst., J. N. Terrell, private in company G, 135th regiment, Illinois volunteers, 100 days' men, on duty at Gasconade Bridge, on the Pacific railroad, jumped from a freight train while in motion and was instantly killed, the train running over him and horribly mutilating him.

ST. LOUIS, August 17.—Bill Anderson, the guerilla, has some three hundred desperadoes in camp in Clay county, and Up Hays, a noted "Confederate," of Quantrell's band, is reported to have crossed the Missouri river from the south, and to be now marching through Carroll county.

A small party of State militia had a fight with 300 bushwhackers, a few days ago, near Neosho, in the extreme southwestern part of the State, and were defeated with the loss of eight killed and wounded. Six or seven guerillas were killed, and quite a number wounded.

The quiet which has seemed to prevail lately in various parts of the State has been illusive, the guerillas having concentrated in different sections and renewed their devilish work of murder and plunder. Nothing will restore order in the State except the utter extermination of these fiends.

Hon. W. B. Cobb, member of the rebel Congress from Alabama, left St Joseph for Omaha on the 12th.

The Boonville (Mo.) *Monitor* has been forced to suspend, in consequence of the disturbed condition of that section of country and apprehensions of violence from guerillas. It was a strong Union paper, and supported Lincoln and Johnson.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Union Men Visiting Vengeance on our Home Rebels—General State News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

On Saturday last it became known to the inhabitants that a large party of the Montgomery County marauders and horse thieves, had made their appearance in Green County, near the line of Jersey and Macoupin counties, under the leadership of the notorious John C. Carlin, a nephew of Don Morrison. On Saturday night six or eight horses were stolen by them, and further evidence of their presence was manifest. Early on Monday morning the citizens of Carrollton, Greenfield and Whitehall, without distinction of party, set out after the villains, and on Monday night surprised them in their camp, surrounding the woods and capturing Carlin with his horse and equipments, and three horses belonging to others of the party.

It is reported and believed that three others of the invaders were killed, among whom is Henderson, the man who shot Deputy Marshal Parks.

The citizens are still determined to capture the thieves. Carlin was shot in the back, and three large sized buckshot passed through his right breast. He is now lying in the Carrollton jail, with little or no chance of his recovery. The citizens of Green are all engaged in the work of putting down the rascals, with an organization in every respect equal to the emergency. T. A. Morrow, a leading Democrat, and a brave man, commands the party of citizens. None of the citizens so far have been hurt.

Carlin has been at least twice an inmate of the military prison at Alton, and as many times succeeded in making his escape. Since his last escape he has been concealed by the rebel sympathisers of Montgomery, Fayette, Macoupin and Jersey counties.

Latterly he has been acting as the confederate of the traitor Clingman in his outrages upon the Union men of that section of the State.

The Alton papers report that Carlin, with a confederate thief and rebel named Henderson, was at Jerseyville on Saturday night last, in the vicinity of which place he is said to have found abundant sympathy. This discovery, doubtless, has led to his arrest, and is to be hoped that this time he will be more securely guarded. When Carlin was first confined in Alton, some of the leading K. G. C.'s and O. A. K.'s of the State made great efforts with the authorities to have him released. They said at the time that he was a misguided young man, and had merely got into bad company. Perhaps they could tell who led him into such company.

Carlin is a nephew of the former Governor of that name. On Monday evening last a fellow who says he is from Missouri named James McLoney, shot a man named James Donohue, while standing near the circus amphitheater. The ball entered the left cheek and knocked out three teeth, which together with the ball were spit out by the wounded man. The teeth stopped the force of the ball, and thereby his life was saved. McLoney fired three or four times, but only one ball took effect. Donohue states that he has no acquaintance with the accused, and never saw him until he was shot, to his knowledge. McLoney was brought before Justices Hickman and Adams, yesterday, and was bound over in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court, and for want of bail committed.

He is probably one of the vanguard of the meeting of the 18th.

Some ruffian on Monday night last fired through the window into the house of Mr. Bodenhouse, on Madison street. The ball entered the room where his children and family were sleeping, but fortunately no one was injured.

Governor Yates has been invited to speak at a great Union mass meeting to be held at Buffalo on the 14th of September.

Dr. D. Green has been nominated for the Legislature by the Union men of Marion county.

The First National Bank to day sold $38,000 of Government bonds of the last loan and this in the face of the great peace meeting to-morrow.

Gen. Singleton and his Adams county delegation, at least the leading spirits, arrived to-day, headed by a band of music, and bearing a large white flag with a poetical effusion or acrostic printed thereon, the first letters of the line forming the word "Peace." I understand the poetry is the composition of the General, and as he is very proud of it, I take the liberty of sending it, as follows:

Perverted though the truth has been, its mighty power prevails,
Eternal as the mountains are, enduring as the vales,
And he who would its power impair, its heavenly light obscure,
Can find no place in either world where falsehood is secure,
Except in hell.

The resolutions of the meeting will affirm the resolutions of the Democracy of the State against coercion at the several Conventions of 1860, 1861, 1862, and the twenty-third resolution of the mass meeting of June 17th, 1863, and also the resolutions of the Peoria meeting. They will endorse, in advance, the nominees of the Chicago Convention. No resolution regarding the draft has, as yet been determined on. Some of the policy Democrats are bragging to-day that they will control the meeting to-morrow, and, in fact, take it out of Singleton's hands.

The O. A. K organization in this State generally favor the nomination of Fillmore at Chicago. Leading men among them say that the Irish leaders have been consulted, and have agreed to go for him. Fillmore's friends now say that he never joined a Know Nothing lodge, that he merely accepted their nomination. The O. A. K.'s have hung out flags on the four sides of the State House from lines stretching across the square. Some of these flags have the word "Peace" in large black letters on a white ground.

The band of the 9th veteran regiment are serenading the Governor to night. The soldiers feel very bitter toward the O. A. K.'s and peace Copperheads. There are no indications as yet of a very large gathering to-morrow.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA

A Rebel Raid in Sherman's Rear—Operations of Gen. Sherman

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The *Gazette's* special says that nothing has come from the front since the 10th, communication having been somewhat interrupted by a raid of Wheeler on Dalton and Calhoun. Despairing of forcing Sherman back in any other way Hood has endeavored to cut his communication, and sent Wheeler with 1,700 men for that purpose. Wheeler made his appearance at two or three points on the road, simultaneously, on Sunday. One party captured 1,500 head cattle at Calhoun, 350 head being subsequently recaptured, and the rebels lost the remainder in stampedes. The rail road was cut near Calhoun, but the damage was slight, being repaired in two hours, four trains passing north to Dalton, barely getting in before Wheeler besieged the place.

About 4 p. m., Wheeler with 1,600 men, and some 6-pounders, having moved around Resaca, appeared before Dalton, demanding its surrender. Col. Lebold of the 2d Missouri, declined, and skirmishing began in the city. Lebold's men gradually fell back by orders, fighting as they retreated to the railroad depot where Wheeler attacked and was badly repulsed.

Lebold's line handsomely covered the railroad, and trains which had come up from Calhoun passed through running the gauntlet and reached Chattanooga. They narrowly escaped a squad of cavalry men sent to cut the railroad north of Dalton. They were immediately loaded with troops by General Steadman, and sent to the assistance of Col. Lebold. At midnight on Sunday Col. Lebold held his own, and it is believed he can repulse the enemy. Wheeler's force is reported at 1,500 men, but it appears to be divided. It was believed his purpose was to destroy the tunnel. One of his squads is reported to have captured a train near Allatoona. His raid will doubtless be a brief one. It will not seriously interfere with Sherman's operations at Atlanta. Of these operations nothing later has been received here than that all is quiet.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 17.—From Atlanta there is nothing important. Hood has been heavily reinforced, and operations there have settled down into regular siege. Gen Sherman is strongly intrenched and gradually extending his lines around the city. His success is only a question of time.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, August 17.—Wheeler, with seventeen hundred men, demanded the surrender of Dalton on the evening of the 14th, of Colonel Liebold, 2d Missouri, commanding that post, with eight hundred men. A slight skirmish was going on when the last train left. This train had Colonel McCullom and three other railroad officers returning from the front. Between Adairsville and Calhoun the men were obliged to repair the road, which had been burned by a small detachment from Wheeler's force, which had also captured about seventeen Government cattle on the way to Atlanta, and nearly all the officers in charge of them. The men escaped after the train left Dalton. Gen. Stedman, telegraphically advised thereof, started with a large force from Chattanooga.

We have heard more from Dalton. Just at nightfall on the 14th there was cannonading. Rumor says a train leaving Resaca on the 14th was captured by the force which had captured the cattle. This raid had been anticipated by Gen. Sherman, and he was prepared to meet it at important points.

LATER.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, August 17.—Three thousand five hundred cattle, captured by Wheeler, have been recovered. The damages to the railroad near Calhoun have been repaired. Four trains were at Dalton.

At last advices, on the refusal of Leibold to surrender, Wheeler attacked Dalton, and gained some buildings in the town, from whence they kept up a harrassing fire, driving Leibold's men from their position to the railroad station, where they checked the rebels.

The enemy were on both sides of the railroad, and were trying to cut the road.

Steadman will probably reinforce Leibold in time.

A provision train is reported captured at Allitoona Pass. Wheeler's force is divided, and operating at different points.

The portion at Dalton is aiming to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. Telegraphic communication with Dalton has ceased.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The Chattanooga *Gazette* of the 16th, contains the following: The rebels in the attack on Dalton numbered 5,000 infantry and cavalry and six brass howitzers, commanded by Major General Wheeler. The garrison at Dalton numbered 400 of the 2d Missouri, under Col. Leibold. At two o'clock in the morning the rebels approached the town in line of battle. Wheeler sent a formal demand for its surrender, to wit:

To prevent the unnecessary effusion of blood, I have the honor to demand the immediate and unconditional surrender of the forces under your command, at this garrison.
(Signed) JAS. WHEELER, Maj. General,
Commanding Confederate Forces.

Col. Liebold responded in the following laconic terms:

I have been placed here to defend the post, but not to surrender. B. LEIBOLD, Commanding.

The rebels outnumbered Col. Liebold ten to one. His command sought protection in his earthworks and a large brick building. The invaders swarmed the town and were gallantly kept at bay by the garrison, who from behind their works mowed down the rebels.

Monday morning Gen. Steadman appeared with reinforcements. A skirmish at once commenced, and the garrison sallied out from the earthworks.

At this stage, the 14th U. S. (colored) infantry, Col. Morgan commanding, were ordered to charge with an impetuous impetus, which was irresistible. They charged upon the rebels who fled in confusion.

The rebels slightly damaged the railroad track, a mile this side of Dalton. Since repaired.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The following report from Gen. Logan has been received:

HEADQUARTERS 15TH ARMY CORPS,
BEFORE ATLANTA, July 29, 1864.

Colonel—I have the honor to report that in pursuance of orders, I moved my command in position on the right of the 17th Army Corps, which was the extreme right of the army in the field, on the night and morning of the 27th and 28th inst., and during my advance, in line of battle, to a more desirable position, was met by rebel infantry from Hardee's and Lee's corps, who made a desperate and determined attack at 11:30 a. m. on the 28th. My lines were only protected by logs and rails, hastily thrown in front of them. The first onset was received and checked, and the battle commenced, and lasted until three o'clock p. m. During the time six successive charges were made which were gallantly repulsed each time with fearful loss to the enemy.

Later in the evening my lines were assaulted vigorously, but each time with like result. Most of the fighting occurred on Generals Harrow's and Smith's front, which formed the centre and right of my command. The troops could not have displayed more courage nor greater determination not to yield. Had they shown less they would have been driven from their position.

Brig. Gens. Wood's, Harrow's and Smith's divisions are entitled to equal credit for gallant conduct and skill in repelling assaults. My losses are 50 killed, 430 wounded and 58 missing—aggregate, 572. There were about 1,500 or 2,000 muskets captured and 106 prisoners, exclusive of 73 wounded, who have been removed to hospitals, and are being taken care of by our surgeons.

Five hundred and sixty-five rebels up to this time, have been buried, and about 200 are supposed to be yet unburied. A large number were undoubtedly carried away during the night, as the enemy didn't withdraw until nearly daylight. The enemy's loss couldn't have been, in my judgment, less than 6,000 or 7,000.

I am, respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOHN A. LOGAN,
Maj. Gen. Com'd'g 15th Army Corps.
To Lieut. Col. Wm. S. Clark, A. A. G.

Gen. Sherman on Recruiting in the Rebel States.

Gen. Sherman writes with the directness of an honest and frank soldier in the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD,
NEAR ATLANTA, Ga., July 30, 1864.

John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tenn.:

SIR: Yours from Chattanooga, July 28th, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieut. Colonel and Provost Marshal of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to Gen. Webster, at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Miss., Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Ala., and Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah, Ga.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits, also. It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwest Georgia, for I assure you that I have not seen an able-bodied man, black or white, there, fit for a soldier, who was not in this army or the one opposed to it.

You speak of the impression going abroad that I am opposed to the organization of colored regiments.

My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not know them.

Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law:

1. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.
2. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred a one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.
3. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.
4. The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal of the white man.
5. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war; and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in labor and fight, in addition to the proper quotas of the States.
6. This bidding and bartering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the time when such reinforcements would have enabled us to make our successes permanent.
7. The law is an experiment which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I firmly believe will become necessary to overcome the widespread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; FOR UNDER THE PROVIDENCE OF GOD IT WILL SEPARATE THE SHEEP FROM THE GOATS, AND DEMONSTRATE WHAT CITIZENS WILL FIGHT FOR THEIR COUNTRY, AND WHAT WILL ONLY TALK.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend of the negro as well as the white race; I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any General officer in the army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks and servants, others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons, such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young—the feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

You may show this to the agents of the other States in the same business as yourself. I am, &c.

(Signed,) T. W. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen.
Official copy:
L. M. DAYTON, Aid-de-Camp.

FROM MADISON.

The Quota of Wisconsin—General State News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, WIS., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The following dispatch was received by Governor Lewis from the Adjutant General, now at Washington, showing gratifying success in his efforts to reduce the number of men expected to be furnished from Wisconsin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

To Governor Lewis:

Our claim for forty-five hundred and sixty-seven men is conceded, and the order was to be mailed to Col. Lovell to-day, crediting Congressional Districts therefor.

(Signed) AUG. GAYLORD.

Col. Lagrange, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, lately released from Charleston, sends from Cincinnati, on his way to join his regiment near Atlanta, the names of twenty-four Wisconsin officers, prisoners at Charleston, and twenty at Macon. Adjt. Towne, of the 1st cavalry, reports Lieut. Col. Torrey wounded and missing; Major Paine, killed; Surgeon Pearson, missing; also, twenty men missing, two killed and two wounded, between the 27th of July and the 7th of August.

Colonel Fairchild, of the 16th Regiment, reports twelve men wounded from July 23d to August 8th. Major Fitch reports fifteen men wounded, two mortally, in the 21st Regiment, to August 7th.

Bids for the State printing opened to day. Present contractors Parks & Co., bid thirteen per cent discount from the legal maximum; Atwood & Rublee, of the *Journal*, 26; Stout & Co., of the *Patriot*, [illegible].

FROM NASHVILLE.

Smith's Expedition Reported at Tupelo.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, August 17.—A Nashville dispatch says a rumor was current here to-day that General A. J. Smith has reached Tupelo, and was moving on. It was circulated among rebel sympathizers, who were not a little chagrined at the prospect.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—A meeting of the citizens of Cairo is called for this evening to provide measures for the defense of the city and an expedition in pursuit of Johnson's guerillas who captured the boats at Saline bar.

The main body of this band, about 500 strong, were at Caseyville, Ky., when last heard from; but few crossed the river, or if they did, had returned again. They captured a considerable amount of stores from the steamers which were laden with Government stores, cattle, &c. Our gunboats are now stationed there for the protection of the grounded steamers.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Vicksburg advices of the 10th say the steamers Cheek and Atlantic No. 2, on a cotton expedition up the Yazoo, are reported captured by a rebel force.

The rebels, reported 1,500 strong, attacked the troops guarding plantations in the vicinity of Goodrich Landing, and were held at bay till our troops were reinforced, when the rebels were driven back with considerable loss.

The steamer Mayorata from New Orleans 10th, has arrived. She was not molested on the way.

An attempt was made to destroy the gunboat Lafayette with a torpedo at Bayou Sara a few days ago, but failed.

The Railroad from Paducah to Union City is to be immediately repaired. Citizens along the line will be held responsible for future damages.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Threatened Rebel Raid—Co-operative Copperhead Conspiracies.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.—Though there is nothing definite or reliable from the border to day, there are many rumors, and some indications that the rebels are again threatening the Indiana shore. Gen Hughs reports that firing was heard near Mt. Vernon, and it was supposed the 43d veterans, who are stationed below that place, may have had a fight, but nothing is certainly known of the matter.

Cavalry equipments have been sent down to the 43d, and the country will furnish horses to mount them. An efficient mounted infantry force will be speedily ordered. The citizens have been called out to assist in the defense of the border by General Hughs. Regular drills are ordered, business partially suspended, and all due preparations made to meet any emergency.

The 32d German regiment left here last night for Evansville, in high glee at the chance for a fight.

Rebel refugees, in large numbers, have crossed into the State for the purpose of co-operating with the secret Democratic society to burn bridges, and otherwise intercept communication with the border.

To-day was the day set by the treasonable secret Democratic societies to burn bridges, and otherwise interrupt communication with the border. To-day was the day set by the treasonable secret societies, for a general demonstration in this state, doubtless to assist the rebel raid of which they are fully advised, but the cooler heads of the party have probably checked it. One of them stated to-day that it was the utmost difficulty that open violence was prevented, and in the Southern counties it is by no means safe to conclude that the danger is passed.

It is said that some fifty wagons with copperheads, armed and prepared for a fight, came and camped near this city last night, but General Carrington was wide awake and took efficient means to prevent trouble, whether the report about the wagons is true or not. It is certain that an unusual number of copperheads from Morgan and other adjoining counties was here to-day, doubtless in pursuance of a well understood plan. They will have a good time if they go on with it.

We have had a good refreshing rain here to-day and last night, which will help to fill out the late corn, but it comes too late to save the crops from a fearful injury.

There is no doubt that the rebels in Kentucky and the secret copperhead societies in this State are operating together, and fully understand each other's movements. The danger is no chimerical affair, but is serious and imminent; but it is prepared for, and those who begin the game of violence will find it a hard road to travel.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

News from the Pacific Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—Application was made to the U. S Circuit Court yesterday for the release of Chas. L. Weller, lately confined in Fort Alcatraz for using treasonable language, urging Democrats to armed resistance to the draft, &c. The application is based on the act of Congress requiring civil indictment of parties arrested by the military authorities in loyal States, or their discharge within a certain time.

A British regiment was on its way to open the inland sea of Japan.

The Supreme Court of California has affirmed the constitutionality of the law providing for the enforcement of contracts for payment in gold. The decision gives great satisfaction in business circles.

FROM POINT LOOKOUT.

A Terrible Tornado—Its Course and Duration.

POINT LOOKOUT, Md., Aug. 6, 1864.—This morning at 6 o'clock this point was visited by a terrible tornado. It commenced in the Potomac river, in the form of a waterspout, striking the shore at the wharf, and throwing lumber, hay, &c., in every direction. The steamers Lizzie Baker and Favorite, lying at the wharf were both slightly damaged. Passing down the wharf, it struck the Commissary and Quartermaster's storehouses, tearing them down to the level of the ground, and scattering the hard bread and hay in all directions. It next lifted the dead-house belonging to the hospital from the ground, and dashed it down with such force as to leave no piece nearer than two or three feet long in the whole building. Next in its course it elevated the sutler store of Mr. E. Donnelly, setting it down again a complete mass of rubbish. Mr. Donnelly himself was slightly injured. His loss will amount to about $1,500. It next struck up one of the streets in the hospital limits, and suddenly veering off to the right, took wards three and four, and literally annihilated them, leaving nothing but the foundation, and then took ward C bodily and carried it about eight feet, setting it down again without any injury, the sick and wounded in it. Here it struck the Chesapeake Bay, and again took the form of a waterspout, and soon it broke and fell. Just before it fell it was about 300 feet in height and 30 feet through, tapering off to a point towards the water.

Very fortunately no one was injured excepting one man and a child. Several persons were lifted and carried bodily fifty or sixty feet, and a few were thrown into the bay; but very few were injured further than a slight bruise. In consequence of hospitals blown down 100 wounded and sick soldiers arrived here last night.

Obituary.

STERLING, Ill, Aug. 17.—Hon. Hugh Wallace, a prominent and well known citizen of this city, died this morning at 5 o'clock.

Capital and Labor.

[From the Boston Journal, 13th.]

The tyranny of capital over labor has often been a subject of complaint, and, at least in the old world, with reason. But when the circumstances are reversed, and capital is more abundant than labor, the latter becomes a despot, and one of the worst kind, because often unreasoning and unreasonable. This is illustrated by the miners of Pennsylvania, who, by repeated strikes, have advanced their wages from $1.50 to $10 per day, and whose latest demand is $2 *per hour*, while the whole community is groaning under the consequent enhance in price of one of the most necessary commodities of life. We give another illustration: The Horseshoers' Trade Union of New York have resolved that machine made horse shoes shall not be used there, and, in order to carry their resolve into execution, have, by threats and violence, compelled large numbers of the craft to leave their employment.

New Advertisements.

PROFESSOR H. A. DE MUNN, the world renowned HAIR RESTORER, continues to be consulted upon all diseases of the HAIR and SCALP at his branch Office, 133 Dearborn-st. N. B.—All letters should have a postage stamp in closed to insure an answer. [illegible]

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Communication of Cleveland Lodge, No. [illegible], A. F. & A. M. this (THURSDAY) evening at [illegible] o'clock. The members are hereby summoned to be present for the transaction of important business. [illegible] GEO. H. GIBSON, W. M.

"THOUGHTS OF IMMORTAL beauty spring to birth," And wait the soul beyond the dreams of earth, upon calling at Everitt's celebrated Photograph Gallery, 137 Lake street, corner of Lasalle. Photographs of all kinds at moderate rates. [illegible] EVERITT, Proprietor. RAY NEAR, Operator. [illegible]

TO EVERY PERSON WHO CAN SING.
IF YOU WISH
A Good Music Book for your Choir,
A Music Book Reliable New and Attractive,
A Music Book that everybody admires,
A Standard Book for Musical Conventions,
The Best Music Book for Singing Schools.
OBTAIN A COPY OF
"THE HARP OF JUDAH,"
By L. O. Emerson.
Nearly fifty thousand copies of this superior Book were sold during the first six months of its publication. Price in Boston [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston. [illegible]

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.
CERTIFICATE.
I hereby certify that I am the original fabricator of the Perfume known as the Extract of the Flower of the Night-Blooming Cereus, and that the formula for the preparation of the same is my discovery or invention, and that I was for two years previous to January last in the employ of Phalon & Son, of New York City, and while there in vented this perfume, and that I am now in the employ of C. B. Woodworth, Rochester, N. Y. and that the genuine perfume is prepared only from my formula, all of which bear his initials. JULIUS CHASTRE. Rochester, March 1st, 1864.
Sold, wholesale and retail, by [illegible], Chicago. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership of WINANS, PEARCE & CO. will expire this day by limitation. Chicago, August 17th, 1864. [illegible]

$20,000 TO LOAN ON first class city or [illegible] estate, On Reasonable Terms. [illegible]

7-30 LOAN.
THE
Second National Bank
Is authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive subscriptions to the new
SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.
The Notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT, or ONE CENT per day on each $50, payable semi-annually.
They will be dated August 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years, in currency, or convertible into Five-Twenty SIX PER CENT Bonds, payable, Principal and Interest, in Gold.
On all payments made prior to August 15th, interest will be allowed, and after that date interest will be charged.
Liberal arrangements will be made with Banks and Bankers, and Bonds forwarded free of charge to points on Railroads in Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin.
When no commission is allowed, packages can be sent by either express company under our contract free of charge.
EDWARD I. TINKHAM, Cashier.
Chicago, August 1, 1864. [illegible]

ALL WHO WANT THE
BEST PIANOS MADE
Should lose no time in making their selections from the splendid assortment of
STEINWAYS
now in our warerooms. In quality they are unequaled, while our present stock of them is much the finest that we have ever had.
SMITH & NIXON,
201 South Clark Street.
[illegible]

TOWNSEND & YALE,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
THOMAS DOLAN,
JOHN BUTTON & SONS,
AND OTHER CELEBRATED MAKERS OF
FANCY WOOLEN GOODS,
Invite the attention of Jobbers to their superb assortment of
Hoods,
Nubias,
Scarfs,
Sontags,
Breakfast Shawls,
Skating Caps,
Balmoral Hose, &c., &c.
25 MURRAY & 29 WARREN STS.,
NEW YORK,
AND 5 ARCH STREET, BOSTON.
[illegible]

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS, FURS, ETC.,
Are now ready to offer to the trade a very full and well assorted stock for the
Fall and Winter Trade,
Embracing all new and choice styles of
HATS, CAPS, FURS, LADIES' HATS, [illegible]
FURS, LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
SKATING CAPS, UMBRELLAS,
ROBES, BUCK GLOVES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
All of which will be offered at the lowest [illegible] prices. ALL BUYERS are solicited to examine our stock before buying [illegible].
WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH,
[illegible] 10, 12 and 14 Lake st., Chicago.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL will re-open with every advantage for the instruction of youth, on the First Monday of September, 1864. [illegible] Michigan avenue, near Rush street. [illegible] GEORGE QUACKENBOS.

CROSS EYES
Straightened in one minute. Deafness and Discharges from the Ear cured, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear continue as for the past five years to receive the special attention of DR. UNDERWOOD, [illegible] street, Chicago. [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES
AT WHOLESALE.
Country dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
New Ready for the Fall Trade.
It was purchased and manufactured before the recent advance in Leather, and we can afford to sell at PRICES BELOW PRESENT EASTERN COST.
Our stock is the largest in the West, consisting mainly of the best warranted work.
We manufacture in Chicago for those who prefer Western made Boots, and guarantee satisfaction to all who buy of us.
We have a large stock of BOOT PACKS, SHOE PACKS, RUBBERS and FUR OVERSHOES.
Call and examine at
29 and 31 Lake Street.
Corner Wabash Avenue, Chicago.
[illegible] DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

GOOD BARGAINS.
WE HAVE FOR SALE ABOUT
ONE HUNDRED LOTS,
180 Feet Deep.
Just south of Rio Grande street, and lying between Michigan and Kankakee avenues. Title direct from Canal Trustees to present owners. Price $60 to $80, cash.
[illegible] by 180 feet on Michigan avenue, fronting east on a line with the Haven School. Price $120, on time.
80 feet on Michigan avenue; nearly opposite the Richmond House. Price $300 per foot, on time.
Also, 80 by 1[illegible] feet, corner Lasalle and South sts. Price $25 per foot, cash.
Store and Dwelling on Wright street, near Jefferson. Lot 20 feet. Price, $1,500 cash. Rents for $12 per month to a good tenant.
These are all good bargains, and well located. Apply soon to
N. P. ISLSHART & CO.,
[illegible] 48 Lasalle street.

SUBSTITUTES FURNISHED,
REPRESENTATIVES FURNISHED
For the Army and Navy
All persons wishing Substitutes or Representative men in the Army or Navy, can be supplied by calling in person or addressing by letter.
ISAAC R. HITT & CO.,
[illegible] 85 CLARK STREET.

SEEBERGER & BREAKEY,
WHOLESALE HARDWARE,
143 Lake street, Chicago,
Have on hand a very large stock, to which the attention of the trade is invited. [illegible]

COOPERS' TOOLS,
At low figures to close out stock.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY,
[illegible] 143 LAKE STREET.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY TEN SHARES EACH IN Equitable and Merchants Insurance Stock, Make your offer cash to Box 869. [illegible]

BANK TELLER.—An experienced, accurate, and thoroughly reliable man may find a permanent situation in one of the city banks. Address, giving references and present position, "P. X." Box 6[illegible], Chicago Post Office. [illegible]

BEATER PRESSED PRAIRIE HAY.—We shall keep constantly on hand a very superior article of Upland Beater Pressed Hay, in quantities of five tons and upwards. SPRAGUE, PRESTON & CO., [illegible] 84 Lasalle street.

NEW JERSEY CIDER VINEGAR.—We warrant the above to be strictly PURE CIDER VINEGAR, Which we brought to this market for parties desiring a very fine article for pickles and table use. GOSS & HOAG, Family Grocers, [illegible] North Clark street.

DR. JAMES
WILL BE ABSENT FROM THE CITY
Until the 21st of August.
[illegible]

EYE & EAR
Restored by a new method treating those delicate organs. Cross eyes straightened [illegible] operation performed by Dr. [illegible] Cobb's Building, 101 Dearborn st. P. O. Box 2754. Send for circular. Advice free. [illegible] E. C. THOMSON, M. D.

WOOL FOR SALE
WE HAVE IN STORE,
AT OSKALOOSA, IOWA,
100,000 lbs. of Fine Fleece Wool.
Inquire of SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 143 Lake st., or address us at above place. [illegible] WHITE, SMITH & CO.

AURORA SEMINARY, FOR BOTH SEXES. [illegible] Fall term opens August 29th. For Circulars address C. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

NORTHWESTERN NORMAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, [illegible] Terms commence [illegible] and continue four weeks. Tuition $[illegible]. For particulars [illegible] Principals [illegible] Chicago, Illinois.

DAMAGED GOODS.—Hats, Caps and Millinery Goods, at wholesale and retail. Also a large lot of Furs. [illegible] A. J. HERZOG, 190 Lake Street. [illegible]

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER OF THE BEST MATERIAL, and WARRANTED SUPERIOR IN FIT, AT [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

Mass Meetings—Gen. Oglesby's Appointments.

Gen. Oglesby will speak as follows:

La Salle	August [illegible]
[illegible]	August 27
[illegible]	August 29
Woodstock	August 31
Rockford	Sept. 2
Freeport	Sept. 3
Galena	Sept. 5
Dixon	Sept. 7
Morrison	Sept. 9

Mass meetings will be held at each of the above places.

The Lombards will be present to sing.

DANGER AHEAD.

Every one will remember the unanimity with which all men in the North joined hands at the outbreak of the war, in the determination to put down the rebellion, and maintain the authority of the laws. The first hostile shot that struck the walls of Sumter, welded the North, into a union of heart and hand which promised the speedy and effectual overthrow of the rebels, and the re-establishment of the authority of the Government in the insurrectionary districts. There was no interruption to this union, until, in the progress of events, as our victorious armies penetrated to the core of the enemy's country, they came into collision with African slavery, the cause of the war, and the very root of the whole dissension and subsequent secession. Then it was evident that one of the two principles involved in the struggle—either slavery, upheld by the man-owning aristocracy, or freedom, avowed and cherished by those who claimed that labor had a right to its results—must yield; and Government very wisely determined that if the former stood in the way of the latter, it must go to the wall.

From that very moment the Union in the North began to yield and loosen. A handful of ambitious Copperhead politicians looking to future spoil and place, saw that the destruction of slavery involved the destruction of their party. It was the very corner stone of their faith. In times past, it had given them their power, and almost uninterruptedly from the foundation of the Republic, had thrown into their hands all the Federal offices and spoils. They determined to make a desperate effort to save it. Their first essays were constitutional arguments against the right of the Government to interfere with the existing institutions of the States. No treason yet. This was of no avail. Their arguments were unsound, and the people sustained the Government in its action. Copperhead members of Congress, upon the floors of the National Capitol, reiterated the arguments and following the thread of their fallacies, were led into treasonable acts. Expulsions ensued. The treason had commenced. Vallandigham, steeped in bitterness against the government, and a traitor at heart, commenced canvassing his State, making violent harangues and gathering about himself bands of followers here and there. Government banished him. The Copperhead press of the country cried persecution, and grew insolent in their attacks upon the Administration. That very audacity, unpunished, rapidly grew more audacious, and new converts flocked to the standard of Vallandigham and Wood. The New York riots, instigated by Copperhead politicians, added fuel to the flames; but there was, as yet, no talk of peace. Broken down politicians of all schools, and army generals of Southern sympathies, joined in the movement. Secret societies were formed to further the objects of the new party. Opposition was offered gradually and cautiously to questions of vital importance to the existence of the Republic. The efforts of the Government to preserve its integrity were called violations of the liberty of speech and the press. The President was styled a usurper, and every official act pronounced tyrannous. The army was villified; Union men were called negro-worshippers, and the war, a war for the negro. Collisions on a small scale were encouraged between the more ignorant and brutal of the Copperhead party and the soldiers; and the very fact that these outrages were allowed to go unpunished, increased the strength of the party and added to its boldness. The lowest passions of the mob were cunningly appealed to by specious arguments and inflammatory harangues. Cautiously the organs of this new party hinted at peace. No reproof followed, and then they spoke it out boldly in the press and from the stump.

At last the event came, which they in common with the rebels feared—the re-nomination of Mr Lincoln. At once they opened the floodgates of their hate and abuse. Peace was boldly clamored for, and the opposition to the acts of the government, which they had before urged should be made through the medium of the courts, was finally made openly.

All of these gradual steps have now culminated in a determination to secure peace by an appeal to arms. One by one the Copperhead conventions are urging the people to oppose the government with armed force; in other words, to inaugurate civil war at the North. The crafty leaders of the peace party will not be satisfied until they have attempted to attain that end. We warn loyal men of the danger ahead. The growth of this new party has been too positive and determined to admit of any other conclusion. Rather than witness the success of the Union party in November, they will endeavor to kindle a civil war, if the circumstances of the country are favorable; and the government and all loyal men will do wisely to look the matter squarely in the face. It is the inexorable result of the progress of events, and neither the government nor the people will do well to disregard it. We may as well ascertain the fact whether we have a government, now, as at any other time. and it is better to be ready now than by dallying longer to wake up and find the Philistines upon us. The issue will be made at the Chicago Convention. Are we ready to meet it?

THE McCLELLAN DEMONSTRATION.

The New York papers agree that a great crowd assembled in New York the other day, to urge the interest of McClellan in the coming Chicago convention. It may be hastily inferred that this indicates in the country at large, a latent enthusiasm for Little Mac, which is only waiting opportunity to break out and bear him resistlessly onward. It indicates no such thing. But there are a number of reasons why such a crowd can be now assembled in his behalf in that city. Independent of the fact of a great population, of which 30,000, or even 90,000, is really no very large proportion, as already noticed, there are now plenty of reasons which operate to bring a crowd together. The coming Presidential election alone suffices to work upon the crowd, and nobody doubts that New York is a "democratic" city. If Tim Nokes were the candidate, the voters—and non-voters too—of the metropolis would feel impelled to bestir themselves in his behalf at this time. Nor does it follow by any means, that all that assemblage of ragamuffins, which came together and bawled for McClellan, are really for him. They would shout for Lucifer just as quickly. Their cries for "peace at any price," show that they either are as ignorant as beetles of McClellan's position, or that the true impulse of their zeal is hatred of the war and its adherents. Both these facts are doubtless true; and many a chance may turn or divide the current of their zeal between this and the election. The true matter which stirs them now is the draft. Did they once get a glimpse of the fact that Little Mac is for the war in any real sense, they would shout him down as boisterously as they now cry him up. The draft they hate with an undying bitterness, and of course whatever implies or relates to it. These are the men who were in the riots last year. They have just found courage to come out of their holes. The New York *World* has a great deal to say about the rejoicing in some "new found freedom," of which the crowd was conscious—as if they had got loose from some thraldom or restriction or other. This is all easily intelligible. That gang of rioters of July, 1863, has been under the ban of a public opinion ever since that event. If they felt it, it shows them to be possessed of some of the sensibilities of other people, for which the country did not give them credit. It is something to know that such a crowd of cutthroats has been cowed and silent for a whole year. It is not strange if their notions about being watched, and of their danger from their crimes, should have exceeded any real danger hanging over them, since brutality is commonly cowardly. Nor is it strange that crawling out of their holes and looking into one another's faces, and seeing how many of them there were, their fears should have been dispelled, and that tendency for their old work of plunder and murder should have come over them again; especially as the old danger is once more so nigh. But it is well to remember that New York City, as a whole, is not represented by this crowd of its dregs; nor does New York City as a whole represent the State of New York; much less of the country at large. Yet New York City is a peculiar nation of itself, and would join the Southern Confederacy if it could; that is if its majority of numbers could carry it over. Just at present, McClellan is popular on account of the nebulous attitude in which he stands. His half and half position gives chances for men who, like Seymour, dare not cut loose entirely from the war party, and yet who do not mean it shall amount to much if they can help it, to range themselves under his banner. At the same time, the peace at any price party feel tolerably sure he will be found all right; and at any rate, if the war must go on, he would so conduct it as not to do the rebels any harm, or the country any good; and so till the case is cleared up, it is as easy to shout for McClellan as anybody else. But we shall want to hear of some other region than that before concluding that McClellan is the idol of the nation.

SUPPOSE THEY DO! WHAT THEN?

The Copperheads are interpreting the free criticisms of certain erratic Republican journals upon the Administration, and the apparent want of activity in the Union party in prosecuting the political campaign during the hot weather, as indicating that the Union party is falling to pieces, and that the democracy will elect their candidate to the presidency. Well suppose they do. The democracy will find they have a good deal of an elephant on hand—nearly as large a one as the Republicans have had for the last four years. We fancy they will compare favorably with the young man who found that by getting married he had no longer any where to spend his evenings. What will they do with the Presidency when they got it? Will they prosecute the war vigorously? If so they had far better do it now. Will they sustain the Union as Abraham Lincoln has done, faithfully and zealously, by fighting their ancient Democratic Southern allies to the death? If so, their triumph will be a triumph of Republican Union principles, which are far dearer to all Republicans than party success. It is the Union as an end and Lincoln only as a means that we want. On the other hand, will they let the war fizzle and drag into an armistice without either fighting or backing out? That will be but protracting the war, and piling up the debt for nothing, and the people will not stand it. Still again will they make peace, acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy? Let these sticklers for the Constitution show us their power to do it by the Constitution. Would McClellan sign such a treaty? Having taken an oath to support the Constitution, would he follow that oath with perjury and treason? As those who advocate peace are in favor also of a Northwestern Confederacy and of sovereignty into thirty-six States—by their own confession the recognition of the South would be the end of the Union, and of what would their candidate then be President? Still again, if he attempt a coalition with Jeff. Davis under the rebel constitution, of what would he then be President? It strikes us that if the democratic President wants to be President of anything, he has got to sustain the Union. If he wants to be President of nothing, he is that already. If he is going to sustain the Union, he must rely on and will satisfy those who are for the Union. If he satisfies them we shall be satisfied.

COPPERHEADS ELATED—WHY?

A portion of the Copperhead party are getting elated. They dare not show their heads from behind their breastworks, and are exultant at the apparent apathy in the Union camp, because they present us with nothing to fire at. Our principles and our candidate are in the field, our flag is nailed to the mast, and our enemies are pegging away to their heart's content. But Old Abe takes it kindly. The Baltimore Platform is still safe. The flag still waves. Wait till the Copperheads show their heads. Let them give us something to fire at. This they will have to do at the Chicago Convention. At present they have neither men nor principles exposed to view. We can't afford to throw away ammunition on an enemy who will not show himself, even at the risk of being charged with inactivity by our foes, or with listlessness by some of our weak-kneed friends. When the smoke blows away and we can see the foe, look out for a hot fire at close range, and a lively time.

☞ Wanted! Some information of a man known as John C. Fremont. It is suspected that he has wandered away, and is either lost or destroyed; since nothing has been heard of him of late, though two months ago he was quite plenty. He was last seen in company with some suspicious chaps of the Copperhead species, and was thought to be looking for a "path" to the Democratic nomination. These fellows may have murdered him—they being none too good for such a trick, if anything were to be made by it. Should the body of a fierce looking man with his hair parted in the middle be found, anywhere between Cleveland and Chicago, thrust into some hole, it ought to be reported at once; and one cent reward will be given for the information. It will, however, be useless to look very near to Chicago; since if he has been put out of the way, it must have been before he got far from Cleveland, where he was last heard from. His friends are much concerned on his account.

☞ The following are the Copperhead candidates for the Presidency:

Samuel Nelson, of New York.
Geo. B. McClellan, of ——.
Millard Fillmore, of New York.
Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.
Horatio Seymour, of New York.
Geo. W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania.
C. L. Vallandigham, of Canada.
Sunset Cox, of Ohio.

The candidates for the Vice Presidency are named Legion, and range from Comiskey, of Chicago, to Guthrie.

☞ We have an account of the gross public income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the year ending the 30th of June. The total revenue amounted to £69,999,960 4s, and the total expenditure (including £900,000 for fortifications) to £67,548,078 2s 3d, leaving an excess of income over expenditure of £2,449,882 1s 9d. The balance in the Exchequer on the 30th ult., amounted to $7,339,271 8s 3d.

☞ That defunct politician, Ketchum, of New York, has written a letter to the New York *Herald* relative to the McClellan mass meeting, in which he mildly reproves Belmont and Barlow for not contributing towards the expenses. Belmont, the King Copperhead, was too shrewd to bolster up McClellan with his greenbacks.

STATE NEWS.

On Saturday evening last a German blacksmith named Frederick Knabe, was drowned at Freeport in the Pecatonica.

—A pacing match, mile heats, between Kitty Reilly, of Springfield, and Blind Jay, of Decatur, came off on Saturday last over the old Springfield course. The former won in 2.47½.

—Hon. E. C. Ingersoll, has recommended to the President, to be appointed a Cadet at West Point, Lieut. Eric Bergland, of Bishop Hill, Henry county. Lieut. Bergland entered the 57th Illinois, three years ago, as a private soldier, and worked his way up to a 1st Lieutenantcy, serving out his full time.

—A gentleman named Schess, at Cairo, was the victim of a sun stroke a few days since.

—A man named James Bruce attempted to commit suicide at Cairo last week, but was prevented by his wife, who came into the room just as he was placing a revolver to his head.

—Presco Wright, of Springfield, met with a sad accident a few days since. He was conversing with a gentleman, and stepping backward fell through a scuttle hole into the cellar—a trap door having been carelessly left open—breaking two of his ribs and bruising him otherwise.

Eighty-Seven and a Half Cents and a Brigadier Generalship.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

I must tell a good story of Colonel Samuel Ross, of the 20th Connecticut Volunteers:

In 1862 he was a Captain in the 14th Infantry, and mustering and disbursing officer for the State of Connecticut, with headquarters at Hartford and New Haven. After disbursing one and a half millions in one year, he settled his official accounts at Washington, the United States saying he owed them *eighty-seven and a half cents*. He had paid that sum for an official telegram, charged it to the Government, appended the dispatch to a voucher, and sent both, with other papers to Washington. It being lost there by one of the clerks, Captain Ross was promptly charged with eighty seven and a half cents.

A little later he was Colonel of the 20th Connecticut, and at the battle of Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, he commanded the 2d brigade in the 1st division of the 12th corps. General Joseph Hooker, in his official report, recommended that he be commissioned as Brigadier General by the President. From that moment the United States owed him "a star."

Now for the sequel. Col. Ross received "a dun" for eighty seven and a half cents, due the Government. Immediately the friends of Col. Ross "dunned" the Government for a Brigadier General's commission, due the Colonel. Both debts stood fast.

Again, the Colonel received a letter asking him to deposit eighty seven and a half cents in the U. S. Treasury, whereupon a delegation waited on the President, demanding "the star" on account of their friend.

One debt will probably be paid as soon as the other.

Vallandighamania.

The Dayton *Journal* gives the substance of Vallandigham's speech in that city, on the 13th, as follows:

We may be compelled to nominate a War Democrat at Chicago. What will be the result? The war will go on. A War Democrat will prosecute the war as Lincoln does. You will be taxed to pay the interest on the public debt, and you will have to pay it. Barring a little extra stealing that is going on now, your expenses will be just as heavy as now. More men will be needed, and you will have another draft. What's the difference whether you are drafted by Lincoln or by a Democrat? He, the speaker, would just as soon be drafted by Lincoln as by a Democrat. He was in favor of peace, and wanted a peace candidate nominated at Chicago.

The Dayton meeting adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we demand of the President of the United States, as our servant—not as our master—the immediate revocation of his order for another draft; and that the people be requested throughout the country to protest against it.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Guerilla War Excitement—Rebels Thinning Out—A Band Frustrated—Rebel Murders, &c.—Political Chicanery—Execution, &c., &c.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15, 1864.

Though the end of the guerilla war is announced by a few military officers, and although the leading guerilla officers are doubtless on a grand skedaddle toward Arkansas, it is not safe to say that all the trouble is over. There are many hundreds of bushwhackers yet in the bush, and the people of the interior counties are still agitated with the excitement, growing out of their presence. Union men still feel that their property is unsafe, and in some cases they tremble also for their lives. The secessionists in town are vastly excited by the approach of the avenging troops sent after the guerillas. They know their own guilt, and are alarmed lest they be called upon to pay the penalty in undue proportion for the crime. Their apprehension, added to the fears of Union men in unprotected quarters has turned the whole country into a condition of alarm and peril, which has not been exceeded at any time since the rebellion. Military operations have been all on one side. The boats of Union cavalry started out after the rebels, had surprised the secessionists, who thought Missouri was defenceless, and never imagined the bone and sinew of the State could be so easily and quickly transformed into Union cavalry. A skirmish near Huntsville, in which the militia defeated a guerilla gang under the brother of the noted Bill Anderson, forms about the only case of actual fighting recorded during the week. The balance of the record is devoted to chasing bushwhackers singly and in squads. The rebels retreated generally to the west so as to get a safe crossing of the Missouri river somewhere in Clay or Platte counties. It is an unwilling admission to remark that they have generally been successful in crossing, although closely pursued and heavy losers during the race. A few rebels, led by a fellow named Childs, a former resident of Liberty, who has been for some time past in Price's army, have dodged the militia for a short time in Platte county, but with this exception there is no guerilla gang known to exist north of the river, having anything like an organization or a leader.

Lieut. Col. Burris, of the 10th Kansas, has saved the Southeast from an invasion by Shelby, by his vigorous operations and success at and around Osceola, Ark. Gen. Ewing received information some time since that Shelby was gathering a force in the vicinity of Jacksonport for a raid into southeast Missouri. He ordered Col. Burris to break up the rebel camps and prevent the concentration of rebels necessary to enable Shelby to advance. This order was admirably executed, and so many valuable stores burned and captured and so many rebels killed that it will take Shelby sixty days to reorganize his expeditionary force. Before that, Gen. Steele will probably have Arkansas pretty well cleaned out of rebels, notwithstanding their threatening demonstrations at Fort Smith and vicinity. From certain indications which the military authorities forbear to mention in detail, it is believed Shelby would have received a large supply of ammunition and clothing if he had been successful in his advance forty miles north of the State line. Happily he has been frustrated.

One of the consequences of the stampede of the guerillas from North Missouri is the appearance of numerous bands of horse thieves and bushwhackers on the South side. A party of rebels, after committing various depredations in Boone county, crossed into Cole county, and approached within seven miles of Jefferson City, gobbling horses and shooting three straggling soldiers. They have also appeared in Laclede and Cedar counties, but the citizens rallied with their shot guns and drove them off on several occasions. It has happened almost universally during the recent guerilla outbreak, that the only resistance offered to the rebels came from Radical towns and counties.

The armed organization of Union men for self-defense in North Missouri, is one of the happy issues of the excitement spread over the State by the boldness of the rebels. The credit of this organization belongs to Gen. Rosecrans, and its success shows how the semi-secession State government foisted on this State, has paralyzed the energies of the true Union men. They would not organize side by side with the Paw-Paws under the Governor, but when Gen. Rosecrans called on them, the response was thrilling and overwhelming. Col. Fletcher, the Radical candidate for Governor, has raised almost a full regiment in Southeast Missouri in a week. One of the Missouri State Militia captains—Leeper by name—who was dismissed from service by Gov. Hall for Radicalism, raised ninety men in twenty-four hours, in Wayne county, and so it is everywhere.

The order to raise two full regiments for 12 months in this county is also a success. The two regiments will be full before this week closes, and there is more enthusiasm manifested to get into these regiments than has been witnessed in this city since 1861. In fact the experience of the past month affords the most indubitable proof that the trouble in raising volunteers in this State for some months past proceeded directly from the unpopularity of the State Government, and the unwillingness of volunteers to place themselves under such dictation.

Political events are as scarce as cool breezes. The Claybanks have been doing their best to help the Copperheads by edging in a few rabid Fremont Germans in the game of nominating candidates for Congress in opposition to the Lincoln wing of the Democratic party. It is reported that they have urged a nomination on the part of the Fremont party in the First District, with a view of defeating Samuel Knox, who is friendly to Lincoln. The story goes that the Claybanks have threatened to spend half a million dollars to defeat Knox, because of his success in ousting Frank Blair from Congress.

No further details of the O. A. K. conspiracy have been published on account of the illness of Col. Sanderson, the Provost Marshal General, but confirmatory evidence is received every day. The Provost Marshal at Hannibal sent down a prisoner named Williams on Saturday who was caught in the act of establishing O. A. K. Temples in north east Missouri. He initiated several Union men and was thus fairly entrapped.

The first military execution of the war in this city took place at Fort No. 6, on the 12th inst. The victim was Barney Gibben, a deserter from the regular army, who subsequently joined the rebels. He was shot. On the first fire, Gibben cried out "too low," when four more balls were fired into his body, relieving his agony.

The printers of this city have obtained an advance of wages to 60 cents per thousand, but the result is the discharge of a large number of hands, caused by the change of type used by the daily papers from agate and nonpariel to minion and brevier, which lessened the whole amount of composition materially. Printers who made their $25 00 per week at the old price are now forced to be content with $18 00 or $20 00. The proprietors have clearly outgeneralled the employees.

The *Democratic Free Press* is a weekly paper, the organ of the Peace Democrats. The office was seized for debt a week ago but was rescued by some friends. The paper circulates only a few hundred in this city, but for outspoken treason it is rapidly becoming as bad as the Chicago *Times*.

The controversy between the *Missouri Republican* and the Peace Democrats of Illinois is amusing. The probability is that in a few weeks the *Republican* will hurrah for Vallandigham as loudly as any of its confreres.

The Germans are preparing to give Gen. Fremont a warm reception on his arrival.

The river in front of the city is extremely low.

FROM CLEVELAND.

Trade in Cleveland—Passenger Travel—Freight to the Upper Lakes—Pleasure Seekers—The Rebels in Canada—Their Feeling—The Niagara Falls Conclave—The Farina Hoax—Rebel Agents Purchasing Horses in Canada.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 15, 1864.

There is little in this city to indicate the existence of a great war. All kinds of business is flourishing as well as in times of peace, or at any rate such is the appearance to the eye of an outsider. The trade to the upper lakes was never more prosperous, and bids fair to increase. The opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, giving a continuous six-foot gauge to New York, is adding considerably to the importance of Cleveland as a point for the shipment of freights to or from the lakes. As soon as this line is fairly established and open throughout its length it will be visibly beneficial to the roads running east from Chicago. The Michigan Central and Southern roads will find it an important feeder. In addition to the railways, there is an immense amount of traffic coming to and going from Cleveland by steamers on the lakes. All the usual freights of a lake port pass through, and there is besides these an immense amount of copper ore from the Lake Superior region. This one branch of trade would alone support a considerable community.

The war has not put an end to pleasure travel in this section of country, nor in any other that I have visited. Saratoga, Newport, and the other fashionable watering places are as well patronized as ever, and there is apparently no lack of money to support extravagance. From this city there are steamers making the round trip of the lakes and doing an excellent passenger traffic. They advertise to leave daily and to make the circuit in from ten to fourteen days. This mode of pleasure travel is becoming very popular, and I anticipate that Chicago will not long allow herself to be outstripped in such an enterprise. The main reliance of the boats is the copper and other freights from the upper lakes, but the receipts from passengers form a revenue of no small importance. The lakes are growing in favor as routes of travel, both in business and pleasure, as is instanced by the popularity of the Michigan Central boats between this city and Detroit. A night ride upon a steamer is a very pleasant change from railway traveling, and needs only a trial to ensure its repetition.

Cleveland is quite a resort for pleasure seekers from Southern Ohio, Kentucky, and other regions. Among the most popular places of resort is the famous Water Cure, about two miles from the city. This concern was established about fifteen years ago by Dr. T. T. Seelye, its present owner and manager. Hither come all classes and conditions of invalids as well as many who are purely in search of pleasure. A fine location, pure water and careful attention, make the "Cure" immensely popular as well with those who are not advocates of hydropathy as those who believe in its efficacy. Two large, hotel like structures, filled with guests, testify that water is good for something beside steam engines and navigation.

A gentleman just from Canada informs me that the rebel emissaries and refugees in that region are anxiously hoping for peace. Whatever may be the tone of the people down South, these runaway rebels are very earnestly desirous of an end of fighting. The refugees were in general a morose and seedy lot, though there are many of them that are in funds and living very comfortably. Their principal haunts are at London and Toronto, though they can be found everywhere throughout Canada. At last accounts the fraternization at Niagara Falls was still going on. Of course, it is everywhere understood that these fraternizations have a bearing upon the Chicago Convention.

The Farini affair at Niagara Falls turns out to be a hoax. It was the device of some one who wished to draw a crowd to the Falls, but was most bunglingly managed. The "unfortunate man" was able to leave the island at his pleasure by swimming a short distance to the edge of rocks on the northern side of Robinson's Island. As for his walking on stilts from the American shore he might as well attempt to walk up the Falls themselves. The whole thing was a "sell" from beginning to end, if an affair may be called such that didn't swindle anybody.

I learn that agents of the rebel government are in Canada purchasing horses for the army. Large droves are passing down from the interior to Quebec, whence they will be shipped to "Mexico." When once *en route* they will be passed through the blockade if they can escape the vigilance of our numerous war vessels.

PONTIAC.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The Political Canvass—The Copperhead Candidate for Governor and his Policy—Military Matters and Guerilla Operations.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 16.

The political canvass opens gloriously. Meetings have been held at Greencastle, Columbus and Franklin in the southern part of the State, and at LaPorte, South Bend and Goshen in the northern part, all of which have been addressed by Governor Morton, and have proved that the Union men are thoroughly awake to the importance of the contest before them. The Governor returned from his Northern trip on Saturday, and expresses himself as being perfectly satisfied with the way things are going in the 9th and 10th districts. The ball thus started will be kept vigorously in motion until the day of election, and we shall not fail from present appearances to give a brave majority for Morton and Baker.

Meetings are held in this city every Wednesday and Saturday night in the Governor's circle, and each one is larger and better than the last. Capt. James Wilson, formerly Congressman from the 8th district, made a rousing address to the meeting last Wednesday night, and Gen Eb Dumont followed it up on Saturday night with another equally as good. The people turn out in large numbers, and the Union cause is gaining ground every day. Our Copperhead brethren on the contrary are surly and glum. Nothing pleases them except the gold quotations and occasional bits of bad news from the front, and they take no pains to conceal their bad tempers. The peace men are cursing Joe. McDonald and his brother candidates on the ticket for offering to join in the request to bring the soldiers home, and say that Joe is a d—d fool for going round making speeches with Morton, &c. But the real reason why they curse him, is because they distrust him. They don't consider him sound on the goose. They want him to come out square and fair for instant and immediate peace. They don't like the way he talks when he gets into the strong Union counties. For McDonald, when he gets into "the pocket" or the other butternut parts of the State, is all right enough on the great issue. He don't go for the war in any shape. But when his route leads him into regions where the people are in favor of subjugating traitors and throttling treason, he forgets his peace piece and takes the war tack. He never dreams of anything like consistency, for he don't believe in it; nor do any of the rest of them. Dave Turpie, for instance, was elected President of the Copperhead State Convention, and nominated as Lieutenant Governor on the conservative platform, and in two weeks afterwards he accepts the nomination of Representative for the 9th district on just the other platform. Altogether, this Turpie is a beautiful specimen. He goes about the State cursing Gov. Morton as an usurper, and talks about his misappropriating the people's funds and involving the State in debt.

But perhaps the best index of the real spirit that animates the whole of this bogus Democratic party, is to be found where a few of them are gathered together in some back wood, church or schoolhouse in some thoroughly copperhead county. There, secluded from the eyes of "d—d Lincoln hirelings and spies," they get up their tallest indignation, and have a big time generally, cursing and reviling Old Abe, and Morton, and the soldiers, and cheering for Vallandigham and Jeff. Davis. At one such meeting held in Bloomfield, Green county, Indiana, the other day, they were unanimous in resolving to resist the coming draft by *force of arms*. So they have resolved at meetings in other counties of the State. If that isn't treason, or something very near it, I'd like to know what treason is. All I hope is, that they'll have the audacity to try it on, and let the question of the feasibility of such resistance be effectually settled at once and for ever.

Michael C. Kerr, the present reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, has been nominated by the Copperheads for Congress in the 2d district. Michael is a man of fair abilities, and would be as acceptable to the Union men of that district as any other one of that stripe of politics, but his election is not so sure as he thinks for. The votes of a few soldiers who are coming home may spoil his soup for him. The Union Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress in that district, will be held at New Albany on the 18th inst., at which time Gov. Morton will address them.

Military matters are somewhat active. The 50th Regiment, Lieut. Col. Wells, numbering some 250 men, having re-enlisted, arrived last on a thirty days furlough and have gone to their homes. They will have a reception when they return to this city to go into camp again. The 46th Regiment, Col. Bringhurst, went to Evansville on Friday morning to assist in squelching guerillas and all other rebels. The guerillas have been unusually bold on the Kentucky side of the river lately. It is probable, however, that the guerilla business is now about played out, at least for the present. Gen. Paine is moving on them from Paducah, Gen. Burbridge from Louisville, and Gen. Carrington's forces are ready to give them all the fighting they want from the northern side of the river. We shall probably hear no more of them for a while, as they will no doubt break up into small squads and skedaddle in every direction.

Brig. Gens. J. L. Mansfield and James Hughes, of the Legion, have been promoted by Gov. Morton to the rank of Major Generals in the same service. Gen. Hughes and staff have gone to Evansville to put the Legion in good shape and make all necessary preparations for defense of the border. Henry Jordan, of Harrison county, late Lieutenant Colonel of the 17th Indiana mounted infantry, has been appointed Brigadier General of the Legion in the 2d District. He will make an excellent officer, and will fight, too, if necessary. Efforts are being made to recruit the Legion all through the State, as there is no telling what emergency might arise when the services of a body of troops would be needed. The city regiment (132d) of one hundred days men will probably re-enlist for a year on the expiration of its present term of service. The 60th Massachusetts, Col. Wass, 1,017 strong, arrived here yesterday morning under orders to report to Gen. Carrington. This regiment was raised in Boston and vicinity, and is a fine looking body of men. They are in the hundred days service, and have eighty-five days yet to serve. Their presence here will relieve our citizens of all anxiety in reference to any attempt at an outbreak on the part of the 6,000 rebel prisoners, and will be an assurance of quiet from any fears of a raid. The 32d Indiana (German) regiment, Col. Erdelmeyer, arrived from the front last night. Their time has nearly expired, and they will soon be mustered out of the service. They are to have a reception at State House Square to-day.

Nothing much is being done towards raising volunteers under the late call, the people generally preferring that our quota should be filled by draft. Camps have been established in each of the eleven districts, that of the 9th District at Michigan City, and that of the 10th at Fort Wayne. Col. C. W. Chapman, late of the 74th regiment has been appointed commandant at the latter place. Lieut. Col. Myron Baker of the 74th regiment was killed on the 6th inst. near Atlanta in a skirmish. He was a gallant officer and his loss is mourned by a large circle of friends. Capt. Thomas Morgan has been promoted to the Majority of the same regiment.

There has been some considerable excitement in the city of late in reference to the running of negroes through the State to be taken to the Eastern States as substitutes. A number of unauthorized and irresponsible parties have been engaged in picking up the poor fellows wherever they could find them, in disregard of General Order No. 227 of the War Department, paying them from $100 to $300 apiece, and selling them at the East for $800 or $1,000. It is estimated that $3,000 of them have been run through the State during the past month. Some of the parties have been arrested, and the provost guard now search all the trains, and detain all persons with negroes in charge not having authority from Governors of States.

The Democratic Central Committee have placed the name of Brig. General Mahlon D. Manson on their ticket for Lieut Governor, vice Turpie, who declines, having accepted the nomination in the 9th District. Napoleon B. Taylor, a lawyer of this city was also put on for Reporter of the Supreme Court, vice Kerr who is nominated for Congress in the 2d District.

Brig. Gen. Carrington issued an order on Saturday in reference to guerilla matters, which gives general satisfaction. By its terms all armed men, whether citizens or otherwise, are prohibited from crossing the river either way, without a proper permit from the authorities.

Gen. Stoneman's recent failure has brought sorrow home to many hearts. The losses of the 5th Indiana Cavalry alone, which formed a part of his expedition, are 1 Colonel, 2 Majors, 9 Captains, 9 Lieutenants and 318 enlisted men.

We have had copious showers of rain to the south and west of us, during the past week, but just here everybody and every thing is as dry as ever.

DOT.

☞ The steamer Dubuque, which arrived at Detroit from Lake Superior on Monday, reports that the Pioneer Iron Company's works were burned last Tuesday. The engine and boilers were probably not much damaged. The whole town was for a time seriously threatened with destruction.

A SINGULAR STORY.

Melancholy Death of a Wisconsin Soldier's Wife.

[From the Boston Journal, 15th.]

The citizens of Berkshire county are just now excited over a sudden and singular death which occurred in Lanesboro on Tuesday. A boy giving the name of Henry E. Goodwin recently made application to the Briggs Iron Works for work, and, although they were not in need of help, he pleaded so hard that employment was readily given him. His superior intelligence, modesty, and freedom from profanity and coarseness, and his great industry, all conspired to win the favor of his employers, who spoke of it to several gentlemen of the village, who also became interested in his appearance. Shortly after commencing work he was taken ill, and repaired to Munson's Hotel, where, in order to be apart from the other boarders, he had made a bed in the garret. The care he received was not the best, and the patient grew rapidly worse, when a physician was finally sent for, who wished to examine his bowels to see if they were bloated, but Henry objecting, the doctor did not insist. The next day he was worse, and on Monday the doctor found his case hopeless. He being insensible the doctor made an examination of his bowels, and discovered that his patient *was a woman*. During the night the patient continued insensible or deranged and died at seven o'clock Tuesday morning.

An inquest was held, at which it was ascertained that the deceased worked about a week for a Mr. Barton in Dalton, at farming, then came to Pittsfield and worked for Amos Shepardson, farming, at $1.50 a day, four days, but left as she could not do haying. She then applied for work at the Iron Works in Lanesboro', and with the sad result narrated above. The Pittsfield *Eagle* says that everywhere she conducted herself with extreme modesty and propriety, and showed great industry. From letters found among her effects, she appears to have been the wife of Leeman Underhill, a soldier or officer in Battery D, 1st Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, lately stationed at Fort Jackson, near New Orleans. The letters are addressed "Dear Julia and Children." The first ones speak of having sent her money, with some doubt in one case whether it was honestly delivered. The late ones speak of want, not having been paid, sickness, &c., and at least intimate a request for more money. She sent money away at two different times at least—probably to her husband, and perhaps to her children; and there seems little doubt that she assumed her disguise in order to procure more remunerative pay, and died from overexertion for those she loved. Her conduct throughout appears to have been beyond reproach. A fine bowie knife, ground very sharp, was found among her effects, and was doubtless intended for defense against insult. From passages in the letters, we infer that she may have been a native of Maine and removed to Wisconsin.

News from the Pacific.

We have received our files of California exchanges, July 16–22, from which we condense the following items of interest:

Rev. B. H Kavanaugh, represented as a Bishop of the M. E. Church South, whose home until quite recently has been in Georgia, has been arrested by the U. S. Marshal of the Southern District of California for preaching treason at camp meetings.

The news of the nomination of Lincoln and Johnson was brought through from Baltimore and delivered in Honolulu in twelve and a half days.

Gen. McDowell's first order is dated at San Francisco, July 19. It orders that all sea-going passengers and baggage are to be searched for arms, and that the officers of steamers must make arrangements to protect their vessels.

The work on the new monitor Camanche, at San Francisco, progresses steadily, and already the immense proportions of the vessel begin to show themselves.

The San Francisco *Morning Call* of the 20th, says:

Two days ago there appeared in this journal a letter from Dan. Showalter, in Texas, to some rebel friend in Mazatlan, and published in the *Times* of that city, from which it was copied. If any proof were needed this is sufficient to show two things, viz: That rebels reside in Mazatlan, and that mail facilities or express accommodations exist, by means of which rebels on the other side communicate with rebels on this side the continent. Again, it is understood that official information has been received in this city to the effect that a party of Confederates at Guaymas have organized for the purpose of seizing the steamer Oregon, doubtless for the purpose of converting her into a pirate. It has been known for a long time that the Mexican towns on the shores of the Gulf of California abound with secessionists. It was dangerous in Mazatlan last year for a Union man to express his sentiments. The Oregon steamer plies regularly between San Francisco and those Mexican ports. There is a regular mail service between, by the steamer. There is therefore offered every facility for communication between the secessionists hereabouts and their friends in the rebel States. Everything known here which may prove of advantage to the rebels, can be forwarded them through the public mail.

—Prof. Silliman, on the 10th ult., was at Santa Catalina Island, examining the mines. He goes next to the Colorado, whence he will return, via Los Angelos, to San Francisco.

—At a recent wedding in Arizona, the bridegroom was in his shirt sleeves, and the bride in her morning dress. The census taker performed the ceremony, and a big bucket of rye whisky furnished the staple of the wedding feast.

—Governor Goodwin, of Arizona, has relocated the capital at Prescott, on Granite Creek, and has appointed the 18th of July as the day for holding an election for a delegate to Congress and for members of the first Territorial Legislature.

—Amusements are brisk at San Francisco. Wheatleigh is at Maguire's Opera House, and was honored one evening by the presence of Gen. McDowell and staff and Gov. Lowe and suite.... Miss Richings' opera troupe are doing finely.... At the Metropolitan Theatre, on the 21 t, the Lion of St. Marc was played with a very strong cast—Julia Dean Hayne, Annette Ince, J. H. Taylor, Mrs. Emily Jordan and Mrs. Judah appearing in it. There are four other theaters in full blast in the city.

IOWA NEWS.

—A live alligator shipped in a tank of water from New Orleans, has been received by a gentleman of Iowa City. The owner calls him a Southern copperhead.

—The Sioux City *Register* says:—It is impossible to realize the destruction committed by the grasshoppers without going to the farms. John Donovan and others had a field of fifteen acres of fine potatoes. On Monday afternoon the winged millions fell upon them and in two hours there was nothing but the naked stalks to be seen. Mr. Cameron had fifty acres of good corn on C. P. Booge's farm, about a mile from town. On Tuesday morning it looked like so many dry sticks.

—A man by the name of Patrick Cassidy, living in the Irish settlement, in Warren county, was shot and instantly killed on Monday last by James Neely. Neely has fled the country. Cassidy was an inoffensive young man, on whom devolved the support of brothers and sisters and a widowed mother. Neely bore a bad reputation.

—Col. Hall, of the 11th Iowa, has resigned on account of ill-health and the promotion of Col. Belknap to a Brigadier Generalship, a position to which he considered himself entitled, and was, had there been two Brigadiers to make.

—The iron for the completion of the Dubuque and Pacific railroad to Iowa Falls, a distance of some fifty miles, arrived in New York from Liverpool on the 20th ult.

—A. S. Alexander, late Treasurer of Keokuk county, decamped from Sigourney on last Monday morning. He had paid over, on his defalcations in Clerk's and Recorder's offices, some three thousand dollars. The accounts of the Treasurer's office developed a deficit of some ten thousand dollars. After it became known to him that this amount was discovered he has been *non est*.

—On Tuesday, the 2d inst., a severe storm raged in Montgomery county, leveling the corn fields. A boy named John Woods, seven years old, was struck by lightning and killed instantly.

—Pleasant Fouts, a convict in the Lee county Penitentiary, attempted to commit suicide on the morning of the 8th inst., by cutting his throat with a breadknife. He professes to regret that the attempt was not successful. He attempted to kill himself by hanging, in his cell, on the 10th of June, 1859. Fouts is a native of N. C., under sentence for life, for the murder of his wife. He is aged 45 years.

The Position of Ex-Secretary Chase.

The following is an extract from a letter written by ex-Secretary Chase before the convention met which nominated Mr. Eggleston for Congress:

As to being nominated for Congress, I confess that my inclination is against it. There must be a number of our friends who are very competent to the duties, who would like the nomination, and I would much prefer to support one of them to being nominated myself. Of course I could not refuse to accept the position, if there were a clear and spontaneous expression by a decided majority, of a desire that I should do so. But I should take the position as a duty, and not from any wish for it, or from any thought that my qualifications are such as promise any special usefulness in the House of Representatives.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1864.

The money market is more active to-day, owing mainly to the increased demand of grain and other shippers, and we have to record greater stringency than for some time past. Prices having fallen to a more reasonable rate, orders from the East are arriving more freely; while at the same time the receipts of grain are increasing—all of which cause a more active demand for money. Legitimate firms, however, have but little difficulty in getting the accommodations necessary at the regular discount, 10 per cent. Brokers and outside parties are advancing at rates ranging from 1@2 per cent a month.

The demand for Eastern Exchange continues brisk, and the market is decidedly firmer, but without change in rates, which are: ½c discount buying, and par selling.

Gold in New York was steady all day at 255@256 till the close, when it advanced to 257½.

Here gold was steady at 2[illegible]. Silver 2[illegible]. Canada Currency 2[illegible]. Government Five-Twenties, 10[illegible] buying and 10[illegible] selling. Government Seven-Thirties, 10[illegible] buying and 10[illegible] selling.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Earnings for the week ending August 14 were:

	1864.	1863.
Passengers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

Increase [illegible].

The following is the New York Stock Market as received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., stock brokers, 38 Clark street:

[illegible]

Market—1st Board steady. 2d Board steady.

Government Bonds—Information for Investors.

The following circular relative to the national securities has been issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 2, 1864.

All the loans and securities of the foregoing table are in the form of coupon or registered bonds, except those which are otherwise designated.

The loans not closed, and offered at the Treasury and elsewhere, are: The five per cent 10-40 bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the government after ten and payable after forty years, hence called 10-40s; certificates of indebtedness, which are issuable in discharge of current claims upon the government; three years six per cent compound interest notes; the six per cent loan provided for the exchange of the 7-30 three years notes maturing on the 19th of August and 1st of October, 1864; and a new loan of three years notes, under the act of Congress of 30th of June, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum, or one cent per diem upon every fifty dollars of the principal, interest payable semi-annually in lawful money, and principal payable in lawful money, or convertible at maturity into 5-20 six per cent bonds, payable in coin.

Registered bonds are in the form of certificates of stock, registered in the books of the Treasury, with the place for the payment of the interest designated by the holder, which interest is paid upon a schedule transmitted from the Register's Office by the proper local agent upon satisfactory evidence of the identity of the claimants. This registered stock is assignable by endorsement and acknowledgment of the same before certain officers designated on the back of the certificate, whereupon the original certificate is cancelled, and new certificate issued in the name of the assignee. In case of the loss or destruction of the certificate, when not assigned, the holder will receive his interest as before, and will also receive his principal when the bond becomes due, upon his complying with the rule in such case adopted for the security of the Treasury and the public against fraud.

The coupon bonds are payable to bearer, both principal and interest, except the Oregon war bonds, the principal of which is payable to order, and are therefore transferable by mere delivery, the interest being paid upon the presentation of the interest coupons, there being usually one such coupon for every interest payment accruing upon the bond, except the last, which is paid with the principal when redeemed.

There is no provision of law for replacing or renewing coupon bonds lost or destroyed.

The schedules of interest payments upon the registered stock are made out in the books of the department as they appear on the date of each payment. During this month no assignment carrying the current half year's interest can be made, but it must be made to the person whose name is registered, or to his attorney or representative specially authorized to receive it. For this reason sales of such registered stock within the last month of the interest period are made with the half year's interest off, and are quoted that much lower in market price than the coupon bonds of the same issue and of equal real value.

An apparent rise in the price of these stocks is occasioned by the daily growing interest up to the date when it is payable, after which there is a decline in the price quoted equivalent to the currency value of such interest.

All Government stocks and securities are now sold (according to the custom of the Board of Brokers) including interest, except the seven-thirties and certificates of indebtedness, upon both of which, in addition to the premium, the accrued interest is paid by the purchasers of currency.

Bonds of the same loan, and of exactly equal value at maturity, have in the market a slightly different price, those of the smaller denominations generally command the higher price, because required for the accommodation of the larger number of purchasers.

The relative price of coupon and registered bonds of the same and of similar loans, is, in like manner, affected by the varying demands of the market and the convenience of purchasers. Coupon bonds may one day be a fraction higher, because of their greater convenience for transfer, or their more convenient denominations, or both; and the registered bonds of another time may sell a fraction higher on account of their greater security for the circulation of the national banks, or for sale in a foreign market. They are usually preferred by those who intend a permanent investment of their money in government securities. The preference of dealers in stocks are governed by the varying demands of the market.

The current prices of other national securities is in like manner affected by the demand of the market and the supply for its use at the time, without in any respect affecting the credit of the securities themselves.

The temporary loans, payable after thirty days on ten days' notice, or without such minimum period of deposit and notice, are always exactly at par, because always so immediately available to the parties holding them; while the one year certificates of indebtedness, payable as certainly at maturity and in similar money, may be at the time in excess of the demand for such investment, and therefore may be sold at a discount by holders wishing to convert them into money before their maturity. The other causes of a general rise or fall in the quoted value of the national stocks are purely speculative, or matters of opinion.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	2,419	1,7[illegible]
Wheat	31,967	[illegible]
Corn	[illegible]	17,1[illegible]
Oats	100,[illegible]	53,3[illegible]
Rye	12,0[illegible]	....
Barley	3,1[illegible]	....
Flax Seed	170	....
Salt	6,[illegible]	1,5[illegible]
Butter	29,[illegible]	1,3[illegible]
Cured Meats	18,[illegible]	....
Beef	....	66
Pork	....	165
Lard	[illegible]	36,[illegible]
Tallow	3,[illegible]	1,1[illegible]
Wool	3,[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Cattle	3[illegible]	1,1[illegible]
Hides	2[illegible]	1[illegible]
Highwines	1[illegible]	116

The general markets to-day were active, and prices ruled firm, with the exception of Wheat, which still tends downwards.

The Flour market was dull, and we note sales of about 1,700 brls, at $10.50@11.50 for fair to choice white winter extras; $9.25@10.25 for red winter extras; and $9.25@9.75 for spring extras.

The Wheat market ruled heavy and 3@7c lower on winter, and 3@4c on spring grades, with sales of about 14,000 bushels winter and 30,000 bushels spring at $1.90@1.96 for No. 2 red winter, $1.80 for Rejected red, $1.97 for No. 1 spring, $1.75@1.81 for No. 2 spring, and $1.70 for Rejected spring—the market closing weak at $1.79 for No. 2 spring.

Corn was in good demand for shipment, and we note an advance price of 1@1½c per bu, with sales of about 170,000 bushels at $1.24@1.24½ for No. 1 Corn in store; $1.22@1.23½ for No 2 Corn, and $1.18½@1.19 for Rejected Corn, the market closing firm at $1.22½@1.23½ for No. 2 Corn in store. River and Canal Corn was sold at a range of $1.22@1.24 afloat.

Oats were in active request and buoyant at an improvement of 1@1½c per bu, with sales of about 250,000 bushels, at [illegible] for No 1 Oats; [illegible] for No 2 Oats; and 60c for Rejected Oats—the market closing firm at 66c for No 1.

The bottom has suddenly dropped out of the Rye market, and we record a decline in prices of 1[illegible]c per bushel—light sales having been made at $1.30@1.36 for No 1 Rye in store. At the close the market was unsettled and nominal—buyers offering only $1.30@1.32 for No 1.

Barley continues scarce, and we note a further advance in prices of 5c per bu—with sales of 3,500 bu at $2.5[illegible] for No 2 in store, and $2.3[illegible]@2.40 by sample.

Highwines were in active demand and prices have again advanced 1@2c per gal—with sales of 619 brls, at $1.75@1.76½—closing very firm at the outside quotations.

There was a brisk inquiry for Mess Pork to-day, and 1,700 brls were sold in lots, $40.00. Lard is scarce and firm, with light sales of kettle at 2[illegible]c.

Salt is steady at $3.75 for new Fine. To-day a lot of 2,000 sks Ground Alum changed hands at $3.25 in store.

Flax Seed is in fair request and firm at $3.00. Timothy Seed is scarce and in good demand at $5.15@5.25. Clover is selling in retail lots at $15.00@16.00 per bu.

Grain freights advanced 1c per bushel—with engagements at 8c for corn and wheat to Buffalo, and 14c for corn to Oswego.

In Groceries the market has been very quiet, but prices continue very firm on the leading staples. The receipts are moderate, and fully equal to the demand.

Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese are still in small and inadequate supply. The market is very firm at previous rates.

Lake fish are in liberal supply with a less active demand. Prices have a firm tendency, slightly tending upward. Codfish are in small supply, and very firm but unchanged.

Green fruits are in good supply, with an active demand. On Green Apples we note a decline of [illegible] per brl.

Prairie Chickens are in fair supply. The market is active for fresh birds. Prices range from $3.25@3.50 per doz.

Green Salted Hides are less active, with a decline of ½c per lb on previous rates. Receipts continue fair and fully adequate to the requirements of the market.

Carbon Oil is in very small supply and quiet. Prices rule very firm and unchanged. Linseed Oil is limited supply. Market steady.

The Wool market has been more active, with a good speculative demand. Prices rule firm with an upward tendency.

In Beef Cattle the market has been less active, and in very limited supply. Prices have not been so firm, but we note no quotable change in the market. Entered sales 309 head at $3.00@5.50, chiefly at $5.00@5.75 per 100 lbs.

In Hogs the receipts have been unusually light. Transactions have been very light, and too small to establish quotations. Entered sales only 186 head at $9.75@10.50 gross.

LATER.

There was little or nothing doing in the afternoon, and the general markets were quiet—buyers offering $1.78 for No 2 Spring—sellers holding for $1.79. Corn Oats and other grain were neglected. Highwines were firm.

Army Awards at St. Louis.

Colonel T. J. Haines, Chief Commissary, made the following awards of contracts, Saturday, August 13, 1864:

A H Smith, 5,000 brls double extra flour at $10.44 per barrel.

A H Smith, 5,000 brls single extra flour at $9.91 per barrel.

A H Smith, 5,000 sacks single extra flour at $5.05 per sack.

H M Thompson, 100,000 lbs hard bread at $7.75 per 100 lbs.

Fritchie & Co., 100,000 lbs hard bread at $7.75 per 100 lbs.

Dunham & Gregg, 100,000 lbs hard bread at $7.75 per 100 lbs.

Cogswell & Co., 100,000 lbs do do at $7.75 per 100 lbs.

John H Atwell, 100,000 lbs do do at $7.75 per 100 lbs.

Chas Holmes, 100,000 lbs do do at $7.75 per 100 lbs.

J Garneau & Co., 100,000 lbs do do at $7.75 per 100 lbs.

W C Fisher, 100,000 lbs do do at $7.65 per 100 lbs.

F Fickerman, 150,000 lbs hominy, at $3.40 per 100 lbs.

Belcher's Sugar Refinery, 400,000 lbs sugar at 2[illegible]c per lb.

E Richards, Jr., & Bro., 500,000 lbs do at [illegible] per lb.

Louis Seitz, 20,000 gallons vinegar at 18c per gall.

Anheuser, Pelpers & Co., 100,000 lbs soap at 1[illegible]c per lb.

F Kickermann & Co., 2,500 brls corn meal at $7.39 per brl.

Sherwood, Karns & Co., 300 brls do at $6.50 per brl.

J B Fenby, 5,000 bu salt at $1.11 per bu.

Wool on the Line of the Michigan Central Railroad.

NILES—Paying 85 to 90c. H. A. Chapin bought the last week more than 5,000 lbs. This is more wool than has been bought at any one point on the line of the road during the last week.

DOWAGIAC—85 to 95c. Jones & Co. bought the last week 15,0[illegible] lbs.

PAW PAW—No wool offering. Messrs. Sherman & Stevens have taken 10,000 lbs, which they hold at $1.25.

KALAMAZOO—90 to 95c. Not over 500 lbs taken the last week.

BATTLE CREEK—85 to 95c offered. None taken the last week.

MARSHALL—95 to 95c.

ALBION—95 to 95c.

JACKSON—85 to 95c.

ANN ARBOR—95 to 1[illegible]c.

YPSILANTI—9[illegible] to 1[illegible]c. Yost & Alexander took the last week 1,500 lbs; avg 9[illegible]c.

Cincinnati Cattle Market—August 15.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle at the pens continue liberal, and rather in excess of the demand, which is confined mostly to butchers. Government contractors although in the market are buying rather sparingly. Shippers have withdrawn almost entirely from the market, prices being relatively higher here than at the East. To-day (Monday), the receipts of fresh cattle amounted to 6[illegible] head, which, together with about 1,500 head left over from last week, made about 2,[illegible] head in the market, of the total number offered, about 500 head were sold. The market opened brisk, but closed rather quiet and a shade weaker. The quality of the stock offered has been rather inferior, there being but few prime cattle on the market. We quote prices as follows: Ordinary, $2.50@3.00; fair, $3.50@[illegible]; extra, $4.[illegible]@5.25; prime, $4.50@6.00.

HOGS—A few light Hogs are being received daily, and they find a ready sale at [illegible] per 100 lbs, gross. The demand is confined almost entirely to butchers.

SHEEP—The receipts during the week have been quite large, and the demand having fallen off to some extent, prices have suffered a decline. To-day we quote them at $4.[illegible]@4.50 per cental gross.

Heavy Sale of Dry Goods at Dubuque.

[From the Dubuque Times.]

Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Wood, Luke & Co. sold the entire stock of goods in their wholesale store to Shields & Scott, who pay them an advance of 17½ per cent upon the cost in New York. The stock must be worth at least $[illegible], as not long since $[illegible] worth of dry goods arrived at W. L. & Co.'s store from the East.

Government Cotton Sale at Cincinnati.

The following sale of cotton, belonging to the United States Government, was made on the landing yesterday, by W. P. Mellen, Special Agent of the Treasury Department:

[illegible]

Detroit Grain Market.

DETROIT, Aug. 15, 1864.

FLOUR—Sales of 1[illegible] brls extra at $[illegible]. We quote superior [illegible]. Corn—$1.[illegible] nominal. OATS—Sales of 1 car old oats at 90c.

Foreign Commerce of New York.

[From the New York World, 16th.]

The following is the comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 9 and since January 1:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
For the week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev. reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Price of gold	11[illegible]	12[illegible]	25[illegible]

The following is the comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods and general merchandise for the week ending August 12 and since January 1:

For the week.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen. M'dse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tot for the w'k	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prev. reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Included in the preceding statement are the following dry goods imports for the same period:

For the week.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Ent'd at the port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on m'k't	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ent'd at the port	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thrown on m'k't	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following table compares the export of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending Aug. 13, and since January 1, 1864, with the corresponding period in the thirteen years since 1852:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1864.

LUMBER—Received yesterday, 1,840,000 feet. There has been a better supply of cargoes, and with a fair demand prices have ruled firmer, with an upward tendency.

SHINGLES—Received yesterday, 675,000. Market very active, with an inadequate supply. Prices firm and unchanged.

LATH—Received yesterday, 35,000 pcs. In fair demand and firm at present quotations.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr Mariner, from Grand River, sold by Irish & Fuller, 80,000 feet lumber half strips, common rafted, at $17.00; cargo schr Emma, from Muskegon, sold by Hart & Maxwell, 95,000 feet lumber, one-third strips at $17.5[illegible]; cargo schr Arrow from Kalamazoo sold by Houghtelling, 16,000 ft lumber, ½ strips at $21.00; cargo schr Maple, from Muskegon, sold by Meglade, 80,000 ft lumber, ½ strips, good rafted at $19.00; cargo schr Foster, from Muskegon, sold by Johnson, 85,000 ft lumber, ½ strips at $23.00; cargo schr Hubbard from Muskegon, sold by Mason & Davis, 80,000 feet lumber, well cut, ½ strips at $20.50; cargo schr Barber, from Muskegon, sold by Outswalte, 85,000 feet lumber, ½ strips at $20.50; cargo schr Enterprise, from Muskegon, sold by Bickford, 40,000 feet common lumber at $16 50; 180,000 A's Shaved Shingles at $4.00; cargo schr Sanora, from Menomonee, Kirby & Carpenter's mills, 220,000 ft good lumber at $21.50; cargo schr Fashion, from Menominee, 250,000 ft lumber, ½ strips at $22.00.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

Cincinnati Lumber Market—Aug. 15.

The lumber market is in about the same condition as last reported. The receipts by railroad and canal from the lumber districts of Michigan are exceedingly meagre, and but little more may be expected through these channels during the present season. A fine business is being done at the various yards throughout the city, at the following quotations:

QUOTATIONS AT THE YARDS.

Clear, ℔ 1,000 feet	$65.00
1st common	[illegible]
2d "	[illegible]
3d "	[illegible]
Hemlock	[illegible]
Pine joists and timber ℔ 1,000 feet	[illegible]
Pine fencing boards	[illegible]
Hemlock	[illegible]
1st common flooring	[illegible]
2d "	[illegible]
1st " weather boarding	[illegible]
2d "	[illegible]
Locusts posts ℔ 100	[illegible]
Shingles, No. 1, 18 inch, ℔ 1,000 feet	[illegible]
" No. 2,	[illegible]
Lath	[illegible]

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1864.

There is no essential change in prices since yesterday; but the market is very firm, and some articles have a strong upward tendency. Delaines are selling to-day at 47½c, while the price of the same goods in New York for several days past has been 50c, and the probability is that Chicago dealers will have to mark this quality of goods up at an early day.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 17, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day, about 300 head beef Cattle. Entered sales 309 head, at prices ranging from $3.00@5.50, chiefly at $5.00@5.75 per 100 lbs. The market has been less active, prices not being as firm, but without quotable change.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Gregory	Conley	17	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Mendill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Adams	Moore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chapman & Co.	Morris & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hendrick	Beadly	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bass & Co.	Hyman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallworth & M.	Turner	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Moilraw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
do	Oberdorf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bentley & Co.	Dakeman	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wallworth & M.	Boland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
J. Bell	O'shea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oberdorf	D. Weitzel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts have been unusually light, and transactions almost nominal. Entered sales at all the yards only amount to 186 head at $9.75@10.50 per 100 lbs. Market quiet and unchanged.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
J. Gridley	Roump & Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nor on	Farnsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCone	Wm. T. Iden	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Advanced to per bushel. The engagements to-day were:—To BUFFALO—Schrs. Collingwood, S. Robinson, and Nabob, with corn, at 8c; bark Lairtaler, with oats, at 6c; brig Young America, with wheat, at 8c. To Oswego—Schrs Empire State and Granite, with corn, at 14c.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS.—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	$1.2[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	1.1[illegible]
Provisions to New York, lake and rail, ℔ 100 lbs.	[illegible]
Provisions to N. Y. all water, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, all water	[illegible]
Flour to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Pork to Montreal, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Buffalo, all lake	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS.—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.	Wool.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Montreal, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Buffalo, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 2,419 brls; shipped, 1,7[illegible] brls. Market dull. Sales to-day were: WHITE WINTER EXTRAS—50 brls "Robinson & Co.'s," at $11.0[illegible]; 50 brls "Belleville Star," at $11.50; 100 brls fair White Winter Extra, at $10.50. RED WINTER EXTRAS—50 brls "Union," at $1[illegible]; 100 brls good Red Winter, at $9.25; 100 brls "Wabash" low grade, at $9.25. SPRING EXTRAS—100 brls "Kankakee," at $9.25; 400 brls good Spring Extras, at $9.50; 200 brls medium Extra at $9.25; 200 brls "Adams & Co's" at $9.25; 100 brls "Marples," at $9.60.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 31,967 bu; shipped, 37,000 bu. Market quiet and 3@7c lower on winter and 3@4c lower on spring grades. Sales to-day were: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—1,000 bu No 2 Red in store at $1.92; 1,500 bu do at $1.94; 500 bu do at $1.9[illegible]; 4,500 bu do at $1.93; 400 bu Rejected Red at $1.80; 400 bu No Grade Red at $1.60. SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—400 bu No 1 Spring at $1.97; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring at $1.81; [illegible] bu do at $1.80½; [illegible] bu do at $1.79; [illegible] bu do at $1.79½; 40,000 bu do at $1.7[illegible]; 5,000 bu Rejected Spring at $1.70—the market for No 2 Spring closing quiet at $1.79.

CORN—Received to-day, 30,[illegible] bu; shipped, 17,1[illegible] bushels. Market more active and advanced 1@1½c. Sales were:—CORN IN STORE—1000 bu No. 1 at $1.24; 4,000 bu. do at $1.24½; 22,000 bu. No. 2 Corn at $1.2[illegible]; 20,000 bu. do at $1.23; [illegible] bu. do at $1.23½; 8,000 bu Rejected Corn at $1.18½; 1,400 bu. do at $1.19. RIVER AND CANAL CORN—2,000 bushels choice No. 2 at $1.24 afloat; 15,000 bu. do at $1.24 f. o. b.; 5,000 bu. by sample at $1.22 afloat; 600 bu. No. 2 Corn at $1.2[illegible] afloat. At the close the market was steady at $1.23½@1.24 for No. 2 Corn in store.

OATS—Received to-day, 100,[illegible] bu; shipped, 53,3[illegible] bu. Market active and advanced 1@1½c per bushel. Sales to-day were:—15,000 bu No 1 Oats in store at 65c; 12,000 bu do at 65½c; 28,000 bu do at 66c; 20,000 bu do at 66¼c; 37,000 bu No. 1 Oats in store at 66c; [illegible] bu do at 65½c; 4,000 bu do at 64c; 5,000 bu Rejected Oats in store at 60c—the market closing firm at 66c for No. 1.

RYE—Received to-day, 12,0[illegible] bu; shipped, none. Market unsettled and 1@[illegible]c lower. Sales to-day were:—[illegible] bu No. 1 Rye in store at $1.36; 400 bu do at $1.32; 400 bu do at $1.3[illegible]—closing unsettled and nominal.

BARLEY—Received to-day, 3,1[illegible] bu; shipped none. Market 5c higher. Sales to-day were: 800 bu No. 2 Barley in store at $2.55; 2,500 bu do at $2.40. By sample: 45 bags at $2.50, del; 400 bu at $2.35 del; 1[illegible] bags at $2.3[illegible].

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3.50@3.55 per gallon. Market firm.

BUTTER—Received to-day, 29,[illegible] lbs; shipped, 1,3[illegible] lbs. Market active and buoyant. We quote:

Prime Dairy, in crocks and tubs	[illegible]
Shipping Butter, in firkins	[illegible]
Grease Butter	[illegible]

Sales to-day were: 319 firkins at 30c; 24 firkins at [illegible].

BAGGING—The market is quiet. Prices remain firm, and without further change. We quote:

Stark, A	$1.25
Monitor A, seamless	[illegible]
Hampden E, seamless	[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	1.20
Chicago A, seamless	[illegible]
Longwood A	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Extra heavy A	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, two bu	[illegible]
" four bu	[illegible]
" two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ¼ brls cotton	[illegible]
" " ⅛ " cotton	[illegible]
" " " paper	[illegible]
" " 1-16 "	[illegible]
Wool Sacks, heavy	[illegible]

BEANS—5 brls at $2.75 per bushel.

CHEESE—Receipts of Hamburg and Western Reserve are still small; the market is active and very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western	[illegible]

COFFEE—There is still more activity in the New York market. The supply here is fair; but prices have a downward tendency. There has been no quotable change. We quote:

Cape, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Java, O. G., in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

COAL—The market is in rather better supply. There is still a very limited supply of Anthracite Coal, with a fair demand. The market is very firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Erie—Brookfield	$15.00
do Ormsby	[illegible]
CLEVELAND—Briar Hill	15.00
do Mineral Ridge	[illegible]
do Willow Bank	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Lump Lehigh	[illegible]
Lackawanna, prepared	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]

EGGS—Receipts to-day have been more liberal. With an active demand prices have ruled firm at 19@20c ℔ doz. Sales to-day 2 bbls at 19c; 4 pkgs at 19c ℔ doz.

FISH—The receipts of Mackerel and Trout continue large, and beyond the demand. Prices are firm at previous rates. Codfish are in small supply and firmly held. Market firm. We quote:

No 1 Whitefish, ½ brls	[illegible]
No 2 Whitefish, ½ brls	[illegible]
No 1 Trout, ½ brls	[illegible]
No 1 Mackerel, ½ brls	[illegible]
No 1 Mackerel, new, ½ brls	[illegible]
No 1 Mackerel, new, kits	[illegible]
No 1 Mackerel, new, ½ brls, large	[illegible]
No 2 Mackerel, new, ½ brls	[illegible]
No 2 Mackerel, new, kits	[illegible]
Family Mackerel, ½ brls	[illegible]
Family Mackerel, kits	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, ℔ 100 lbs	[illegible]
No 1 Dried Herring, ℔ box	[illegible]
Scaled Herring, ℔ box	[illegible]
Pickled Herring, round	[illegible]
No 1 Lake Herring	[illegible]

FRUITS—GREEN APPLES—Are in good supply. Market active with a decline of [illegible] per brl on previous quotations. WHORTLEBERRIES in fair supply. Prices firm and unchanged. LEMONS and ORANGES in fair request. Market firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Green Apples, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Whortleberries, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Lemons, French, ℔ box	[illegible]
Lemons, Sicily, ℔ box	[illegible]
Oranges, ℔ box	[illegible]
Tomatoes, ℔ bu box	[illegible]
Watermelons, ℔ 100	[illegible]
Peaches, ℔ basket	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—Apples in small receipt, with an upward tendency. PEACHES market very firm with an upward tendency, but prices are firm at previous rates. FOREIGN FRUITS in small demand, and market very firm and unchanged. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ℔ lb	10 @11
Apples, Michigan and Ohio	11½@12
Apples, N. Y.	11½@12½
Cherries	[illegible]
Unpared Peaches, halves	[illegible]
Pared Peaches	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Raisins—Layers ℔ box	[illegible]
Raisins—M. R. ℔ box	[illegible]
Currants, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Figs—Smyrna, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, soft, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Almonds, hard, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish	[illegible]
Prunes, Bohemian, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

GAME—Prairie Chickens are in fair supply. Fresh birds are in good demand. Market moderately firm at $3.25@3.50 per doz.

HAY—TIMOTHY HAY is in almost nominal supply with a fair demand. PRAIRIE HAY in good receipt. Prices firm at previous quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$21.00@22.00
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	17.00@18.00
Prairie, loose pressed	16.00@17.00
Prairie, loose	15.00@16.00

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beater pressed	$2[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

HIDES—Received, 2[illegible] lbs; shipped, 14,8[illegible] lbs. Market less firm, with a fair supply. On Green Salted Hides we note a decline of ½c per lb. Dry Flint quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Flint, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Calf, Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 1[illegible] brls; shipped, 116 brls. Market advanced 1@2c per gal. Sales to-day were: 5[illegible] brls at $1.74½; 150 brls at $1.74; 113 brls poor packages at $1.7[illegible]—market closing firm at $1.76½.

LEATHER—Market quiet and unchanged. Prices firm on the leading descriptions of Stock. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Harness ℔ lb	[illegible]	Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]
Line ℔ lb	[illegible]	Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Kip ℔ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco, Sole	[illegible]
Calf ℔ lb	[illegible]	Orinoco good damaged	[illegible]
Upper ℔ foot	[illegible]		
Collar ℔ foot	[illegible]		

OAK.

Slaughter, Sole	[illegible]	French Calf, 2[illegible]	[illegible]
Harness, ℔ lb	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoines, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Kip, No. 1	[illegible]	French Calf Lemoines, Seconds, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Kip No. 1	[illegible]	Linings Roans, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Calf, Extra	[illegible]	Linings Roans, ℔ doz	[illegible]
French Kip, 1st choice	[illegible]		
French Calf, 27 lbs	[illegible]		
French Calf, 2[illegible]	[illegible]		

NAVAL STORES—The market is quiet. With a fair supply, prices are steady at previous rates. We quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Pitch	[illegible]	Hemp	[illegible]
Rosin ℔ 280 lbs	[illegible]	Lath, Yarn, Hemp	[illegible]
Turpentine	[illegible]	" Manilla	[illegible]
Oakum	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]
Ital. Hemp packing	[illegible]	Am. Hemp No. 1	[illegible]
Ital. Hemp packing	[illegible]	Sash cord	[illegible]
Am. Hemp Sep.	[illegible]	Hay Rope Manilla	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 1	[illegible]		

OIL—LINSEED OIL in small supply and inactive. Prices rule firm and unchanged. Other descriptions in fair demand. The market is tolerably firm and unchanged. We quote:

Raw Linseed Oil	$1.70@1.75
Boiled Linseed Oil	1.76@1.81
Olive Oil, bulk	[illegible]
Whale Oil, W. B.	[illegible]
Elephant Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil, pure leaf	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Mecca Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]
Castor Oil	[illegible]
Whitefish Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—Receipts are still very limited, with a small demand. Prices are very firm and unchanged. We continue to quote:

White Oil, 110 to 120 test, by car load	85c—℔ brl	$1.00
Straw Oil,	do	85c— do	[illegible]
Benzole,	do	85c— do	[illegible]

ONIONS—In good demand. Receipts limited. Market firm at at [illegible] ℔ bu.

POTATOES—In good receipt. Market active and unchanged. We quote:

Potatoes ℔ bu	$1.1[illegible]@1.25
Potatoes ℔ brl	[illegible]

POULTRY—Receipts very limited. With a fair demand prices rule firm at $[illegible]@[illegible] for Chickens.

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 18,[illegible] lbs Cut Meats, [illegible] lbs Lard. Shipped to-day, 165 bbls pork, 66 bbls beef, 36,[illegible] lbs Lard. Market brisk and firm. MESS PORK—In active demand and firm. Sales to-day were:—1,[illegible] bbls city and country packed Mess Pork—all at $40.00. LARD—Firm and scarce. Sales to-day were:—50 trcs prime country kettle, at 2[illegible]c.

SALT—Received to-day, 6,[illegible] bbls; shipped, 1,5[illegible] bbls. Market steady. We quote:

DOMESTIC—New Fine		[illegible]
	Old Fine	[illegible]
	Coarse	[illegible]
	Ground Solar	[illegible]
	Dairy, with sacks	[illegible]
	Dairy, without sacks	[illegible]
FOREIGN—Turk's Island, ℔ sack		[illegible]
	Ground Alum, ℔ sack	[illegible]

Sales to-day were:—2,000 sks Ground Alum at $3.25, in store; 400 bbls new Saginaw Fine, at $[illegible], delivered on cars.

SEEDS—FLAX—In good demand and firm at $3.00. TIMOTHY SEED—Scarce and firm. Sales:—50 bags choice at $5.25; 50 bushels do at $5.15. CLOVER—Retailing in small parcels at $15.00@16.00 ℔ bu.

SUGAR—The market is very firm, and with a fair supply. Prices rule firm at previous rates. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
N. Y. A Powdered	[illegible]
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
Extra B	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—In good receipt. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans, new crop	[illegible]
Philadelphia Bee Hive	[illegible]

SPICES—Market quiet and firm at previous quotations. We quote:

Allspice ℔ lb	[illegible]
Cassia	[illegible]
Cloves	[illegible]
Nutmegs	[illegible]
Pepper	[illegible]

SALERATUS—In small supply. Prices very firm and unchanged. We quote:

Babbitt's pure	[illegible]
do best	[illegible]
De Land's pure	[illegible]
do healthy	[illegible]
do chemical	[illegible]

TOBACCO—Market quiet, but very firm at previous rates. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common, stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—	
Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half-bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium, guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

TEA—The market is still quiet, but with small stocks on hand prices rule firm, with an upward tendency on choice qualities. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ℔ lb	$1.15 @1.[illegible]
do superior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do finest to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine, ℔ lb	[illegible]
do extra to choice, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Souchong, ℔ lb	[illegible]

TALLOW—Received 3,[illegible] lbs; shipped 1,[illegible] lbs. Market firm and unchanged. We quote:

Prime City Packers'	[illegible]
Country	[illegible]

VINEGAR—There is a steady demand, and prices rule firm and unchanged. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ℔ gal	[illegible]
Corn Malt do do	[illegible]
Corn do do	[illegible]

WOOD—Receipts very limited. Market very firm at present quotations. We quote:

Beech, per cord	$10.00—Delivered at $11.00
Maple, per cord	[illegible] 12.00
Hickory, per cord	[illegible] 14.00

WOOL—Market more active, with a good speculative demand. Prices firm with an upward tendency. We quote:

Fine Light Fleece, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Medium Fleece, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Coarse Fleece, ℔ lb	[illegible]
Factory Tub Washed, ℔ lb	[illegible]

Sales to-day: 2[illegible] lbs good Fleece Wool at $1.[illegible].

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......Aug. 17, 1864.

Prop G J Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon, 50 m lumber.
Bark Maitland, McKenzie, Goderich, [illegible] cords wood.
Bark Geraldine, Cumming, Buffalo, [illegible] tons coal.
Brig Seymour, Galloway, Oconto, 100 m lumber.
Brig Frontier City, Haven, Grand Traverse, 150 cords wood.
Schr Beloit, Bowers, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Illinois, Burk, Muskegon, 55 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr S G Gray, Sammis, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Telegraph, Berg, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Itasca, Davy, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Magic, Taylor, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Emma, Tubbs, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Geo Pardington, Slack, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Little Belle, Vibert, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Lizzie Throop, Scofield, Muskegon, [illegible] lumber.
Schr G F Foster, Hansen, Muskegon, 85 m lumber.
Schr Odin, Tubbs, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr [illegible] Kent, Cameron, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Seneca Chief, Ryerson, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Jas Garrabrant, Hendrick, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Rose, Dousman, Cullotis, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Berg, Levitt, South Haven, 54 cds bark.
Schr Pilot, Thompson, Bailey's Harbor, [illegible] cds shingle bolts, 52 cds wood.
Schr Ace, Scott, Bailey's Harbor, 90 cedar posts.
Schr H. E. Mussey, Giffen, Grand Bay, [illegible] lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Wooliaugh, Grand Bay, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Scandinavian, Ericson, Bay City, 175 m lumber.
Schr Dick Somers, Ackerman, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Reciprocity, Day, Oswego, 2,[illegible] brls salt.
Schr Wm. Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Reid, Point Sable, 75 m lumber.
Schr Mt. Vernon, Johnson, Grand Traverse, 100 cords wood.
Schr Arrow, Scott, Kalamazoo, 65 m lumber.
Schr Eleanor, Smith, Sturgeon Bay, 130 m lumber.
Schr Fright, Curie, Port Washington, 175 cords wood.
Schr Contest, Sibley, Holland, 50 cords wood.
Schr B. B. King, Mann, St. Joseph, 65 m lumber.
Schr Hampton, McMillen, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 150 m shingles.
Schr R S Hubbard, Shaffer, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Undine, Callow, Muskegon, 70 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Petrel, Roger, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Ackerman, Saginaw, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Advocate, Grimm, Bay City, 200 m lumber.
Schr Whip, Adams, Bay City, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Rainbow, Fletcher, Buffalo, 5[illegible] m lumber from Albany.
Schr G W Holt, Gibbs, Buffalo, 538 tons coal.
Schr Pennant, Williams, Erie, 39 tons coal.
Schr Two Brothers, Johnson, Manitowoc, 35 cd wood.
Schr Golden Harvest, Moore, Green Bay, 200 m lumber.
Schr Minnesota, McDonald, Green Bay, 120 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Octavia, Johnson, Grand Traverse, 90 cd wood.
Schr R. Hayes, Bundy, Menominee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Flying Cloud, McDonald, [illegible], [illegible] cds wood.
Schr Flying Cloud, Boyle-ed, Oswego, 2,500 brls salt.
Schr Dauntless, Ball, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr E M Shoyer, Schoebohm, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Schr Commencement, Van Dis, Holland, 90 m lumber.
Schr John Weber, Meyer, Pensaukee, [illegible] m lumber.
Schr Minnie Williams, Williams, Port Colborne.
Scow L. R. Foster, McKinnon, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.
Scow H Hayes, Higbie, White Lake, 42 cds shingle bolts.
Scow G Eliza, Peterson, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, [illegible] m lumber.

CLEARED.......Aug. 17.

Stmr Michigan, Davis, Superior City, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Chadwick, Ogdensburgh, 16,[illegible] bu wheat, and sundries.
Prop Wissahickon, Collins, Buffalo, 14,000 bu wheat and sundries.
Prop Winslow, Smith, Buffalo, 2[illegible] bu oats, and sundries.
Prop Tonawanda, Langley, Buffalo, 2[illegible] bu oats, and sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Wilson, Muskegon.
Prop F W Backus, Miller, Grand Haven.
Prop Brockville, Taylor, Kingston, 427 brls pork.
Prop B F Wade, Goldsmith, Sarnia, [illegible] bu oats and sundries.
Bark H G Winslow, Sullivan, Buffalo, 2[illegible] bu oats.
Bark D M Wheeler, Wells, Buffalo, 2[illegible] bu wheat.
Bark American, Daniels, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Collingwood, Keith, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Schr Melvina, Ferris, Buffalo, 17,[illegible] bu corn.
Schr Shook, Kennedy, Port Colborne, 17,[illegible] bu wheat.
Prop Union, Sprott, Buffalo, 18,000 bu oats, and sundries.

MARINE NEWS.

SQUALLY WEATHER—LOSS OF CANVASS.—On Friday afternoon a violent squall passed over the lower extremity of Lake Huron, doing more or less damage to shipping which happened outside in that locality. Of those which encountered the severity of the squall, we were unable to obtain the names of but two. The schooner W. J. Whaling arrived here yesterday night with stayssail and jib considerably used up, and other canvass more or less injured. The schooner Challenge also suffered more or less damage by loss of canvas, though to what extent we did not definitely learn.—*Detroit Advertiser, 15th.*

Miscellaneous.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the original certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Second National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Fifth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
aug5-d513-twd&p-New

CATARRH!

DR. D. H. SEELYE'S
LIQUID
CATARRH
REMEDY.

Cure warranted if Directions are followed.

Hundreds of Citizens of Chicago have been Permanently Cured by this Medicine.

CALL FOR A CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL SYMPTOMS.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,
Chicago, - - - - Illinois.

SYMPTOMS:

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterward becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic, the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of the smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on the way to the lungs, and should loose no time in arresting it.

THE ABOVE ARE BUT FEW OF THE MANY CATARRHAL SYMPTOMS.

A single Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

TESTIMONIAL

From Hon. Thos. J. Turner, Ex Member of Congress from Illinois, late Speaker of Illinois House of Representatives, and Grand Master of A. F. and A. M. of the State of Illinois.

FREEPORT, Oct. 21st, 1863.

DR. D. H. SEELYE:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your notice of the 18th inst., I would say that I was severely afflicted with Catarrh for years, when I became acquainted with you and bought two bottles of your Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Before I had used one bottle I was sensibly improved, and before the second bottle was finished, was completely cured. I can recommend the medicine to all afflicted with Catarrh.

Respectfully yours, THOS. J. TURNER.

☞ For sale by all Druggists. jy4-d[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,
NEW YORK.

We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of fine sewed work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. We make all the latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf-Sewed Boots, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters and Buckle Shoes, as well as Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco, Glove Kid and Lasting work—machine sewed and the very best quality of goods.

jy19-p811-6m

NEW LUMBER FIRM.
W. BATCHELLER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Green Bay and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Timber, Pickets, &c.
Office and Yard, 176 South Canal street, between Adams and Jackson sts., Chicago.
CARS LOADED IN YARD.
W. BATCHELLER, BYRON [illegible].
Formerly Pearson & Batcheller.

NEW LAW BOOKS
JUST RECEIVED BY
CALLAGHAN & CUTLER,
126 Clark Street.

UNITED STATES ANNUAL DIGEST, Vol. 21, containing a Digest of the Decisions of the Courts of Common Law, Equity and Admiralty in the United States and in England for the year 1861.

BOUTWELL'S MANUEL OF THE EXCISE AND TAX LAW. Based upon the Act of Congress of June 30, 1864. Official Edition.

J. W. POTTLE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
216½ South Water St., Chicago.

PROPOSALS FOR NEW SITE FOR MARINE HOSPITAL AT THIS PORT.

CUSTOM HOUSE, CHICAGO, Aug. 13th, 1864.

In pursuance of the Act of Congress, approved June 30th, 1864, authorizing the purchase of a new and more eligible site for a Marine Hospital in or near Chicago, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the seventh day of September next, for grounds suitable for the purpose of the Hospital. [illegible]

LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE IN PRIZE.—By virtue of a writ of sale issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois [illegible]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 4, 1864.

NOTICE.
CHARLES E. WILLARD
is no longer in my employ, and is not authorized to transact any business on my account.
C. H. DUNKWITZ.
Chicago, Aug. 15, 1864.

A SPLENDID STORY BY SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., in THE PRINTER'S DEVIL, ready THIS WEEK [illegible]

NIGHT SCAVENGER.
CHARLES KOHLS will attend to the cleaning of Vaults, Privies, the removal of all Garbage [illegible] Post Office Box 6[illegible].

Special Notices.

IN THE YEAR 1845, MR. MA[illegible] first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction. The Venetian Dye is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for one dollar. The Venetian Dye is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree. The Venetian Dye works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever. The Venetian Dye produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, (smut,) or wash out—one that is permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all Druggists. Price fifty cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, No. 12 Gold street, New York. Also manufacturer of Mathews' Arnica Hair Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price fifty cents.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.
Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s
IODINE WATER.

Iodine Water acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS and GLANDULAR SYSTEM. The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the encouragement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the practitioner and the public, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate Iodine, such as SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, HEART, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, &c.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water as containing three-quarter grains pure Iodine in each fluid ounce PURE WATER, [illegible]. It is not liable to decomposition [illegible] spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine oxydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the profession.

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered FREE by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our reputation. See our signature and trade mark (the Greek word heading this advertisement) upon the label and wrappers of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st., Chicago.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle [illegible]. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

To Clear the House of Flies,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER.
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Dr. Bigelow,

[illegible]

What the Illustrious Abernethy said.

[illegible]

DISEASE OF THE BLOOD.
SYPHILIS.

☞ Sure and speedy cure for Syphilis.
☞ A remedy prepared only for one disease.
☞ It has never been known to fail.
☞ It cures steadily and effectually.
☞ It does not contain a particle of Mercury.
☞ It requires no change of diet.
☞ It is agreeable to the taste.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible]

$100—Proclamation.

[illegible]

Firewood.

[illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

[illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PH[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] CENTS TO SAVE 25 D[illegible]

[illegible]

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership [illegible]

COPARTNERSHIP. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.—The co[illegible]

[illegible] SCALES [illegible]

iscellaneous.

OSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864. eby given that subscriptions will be the Treasurer of the United States, the tant Treasurers and designated Deposi y the National Banks designated and Depositaries and Financial Agents, for tes payable three years from August 15 interest at the rate of seven and three nt per annum, with semi-annual coupons yable in lawful money.

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W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

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al Bank of Chicago, Ill.
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al Bank of Chicago, Ill.
ESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
ghout the country will doubtless
D FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TARRH!

D. H. SEELYE'S
LIQUID
TARRH
REMEDY.

arranted if Directions are followed.

of Citizens of Chicago have been Per ently Cured by this Medicine.

CIRCULAR DESCRIBING ALL SYMPTOMS.

D. H. SEELYE & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
E—MASONIC TEMPLE,
icago, - - - - Illinois.

SYMPTOMS:

[illegible]

Bottle will last a month—to be used three times a day.

ESTIMONIAL

Hon. Thos. J. Turner, Ex Member of Congress, [illegible]

THOS. J. TURNER.

OTS AND SHOES.

REMOVAL.

, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
ENEDICT HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
384 & 386 Broadway.
RST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,
NEW YORK.

[illegible]

W LUMBER FIRM.

BATCHELLER & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
ay and Saginaw Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Timber, Pickets, &c.
Yard, 178 South Canal street, between Adams and Jackson sts., Chicago.
LOADED IN YARD.
Formerly Pearson & Batcheller

LAW BOOKS
JUST RECEIVED BY
LAGHAN & CUTLER,
126 Clark Street.
STATES ANNUAL DIGEST, Vol. [illegible] Courts of Common Law, Equity and [illegible] for the year 1861.
SELL'S MANUAL OF THE EXCISE TAX LAW. Based upon the Act of June 30, 1864. Official Edition.

, POTTLE,
OMMISSION MERCHANT,
South Water St., Chicago

POSALS FOR NEW SITE
MARINE HOSPITAL AT THIS PORT.
[illegible]
LUTHER HAVEN, Collector.

ED STATES MARSHAL'S
[illegible]

TICE.
CHARLES R. WILLARD
[illegible]

PLENDID STORY BY SYL
[illegible]

GHT SCAVENGER.
[illegible]

Special Notices.

IN THE YEAR 1845, MR. MATH ews first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE. Since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction. The Venetian Dye is the cheapest in the world. Its price is only fifty cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for one dollar. The Venetian Dye is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree. The Venetian Dye works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever. The Venetian Dye produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock, (smut,) or wash out—one that is permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. Price fifty cents. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, No. 12 Gold street, New York. Also, manufacturer of Mathews' Arnica Hair Gloss, the best hair dressing in use. In large bottles, price fifty cts.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s
IODINE WATER.

This Water acts upon the HEART, LIVER, KIDNEYS, DIGESTIVE ORGANS and GLANDULAR SYSTEM. The success which has attended the use of this remedy in private practice, and the endorsement of medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the profession and the public, feeling confident that with a fair trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate Iodine, such as SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, HEART, LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, SYPHILIS, &c.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water as containing three-quarter grains PURE Iodine in each fluid ounce [illegible]. It is not liable to decomposition nor spontaneously formed inequalities; neither is the Iodine oxydized nor neutralized by combination with any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle that it may be used as a family medicine as well as by the profession.

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered FREE by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which unprincipled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our reputation. See our signature and trade mark (the Greek word heading this advertisement) upon the labels and wrappers of each bottle, without which none is genuine.

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st., Chicago.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an IMMEDIATE beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on the steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, is an impostor. Any person imitating this bottle, [illegible]. Sold by all [illegible], saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

To Clear the House of Flies,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Dr. Bigelow,
Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.,) can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and Diseases of a private and delicate nature, in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate where Ladies and Gentlemen can consult the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays 10 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address P. O. Box [illegible], inclose two stamps, and get his Guide to Health. From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee perfect cures for all Chronic Diseases in their most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of mercury. Young men suffering from self-abuse are invited to call. A perfect cure warranted. Female irregularities attendant on Puberty, Menstruation, or persons having any obstructions to marriage, should call at once and be cured. Best of city references as to ability and success.

What the Illustrious Abernethy said.

"Well sir, what's the matter?" said Abernethy, the celebrated surgeon, to a cadaverous looking patient who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing sir," was the reply, "My stomach and liver are out of order, that's all." "Do you call THAT nothing then," said Abernethy, "I tell you sir, that when those two organs are out of order, as you call it, there is not a square inch of the body that is not more or less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a healthful condition." Nothing can be more true, and therefore it is of the very highest importance to keep the stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the stomach is weak and the other irregular in its action, tone and control them with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, the most genial vegetable restorative and alterative that has ever been administered as a cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. It is recommended by distinguished surgeons and physicians of the United States Army, by officers of the Army and Navy, by our first authors, by eminent clergymen, in fact, by thousands of the most intelligent of every class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic and malarious diseases, and is perfectly innocuous, but at the same time powerfully invigorant and alterative.

DISEASE OF THE BLOOD.
SYPHILIS.

Sure and speedy cure for Syphilis.
A remedy prepared only for one disease.
It has never been known to fail.
It cures speedily and effectually.
It does not contain a particle of Mercury.
It requires no change of diet.
It is agreeable to the taste.

Persons tainted with Syphilis, or any of the diseases [illegible], should send for a circular. It is no quack [illegible], but the prescription of a physician of large practice and good standing. SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE GIVEN ANY-ONE. Price per bottle, [illegible]. Sent by express on receipt of price. Sold by druggists everywhere. Ask for "Vegetable [illegible]." Sold in Chicago by W. P. [illegible], Wholesale and Retail Agent, 30 West Madison street.

Special Notice.

UPHAM'S HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID, the best hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a brilliant gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, &c. Price, 50 cents a box.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $1 a package.

UPHAM'S FRECKLE BANISHER removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples on the Face, Softens the Skin and Beautifies the Complexion. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

DR. LA FORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Nervine and Rejuvenating remedy, restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from Impaired Spinal Energy, Nervous Debility, &c., arising from whatever cause. Price, $3 a package.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box.

Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars sent free.
LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street,
Agents for Chicago.

$100—Proclamation.

WONDERFUL MEDICAL CURES BY THE APPLICATION OF PROF. DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL!—I propose to cure, almost instantaneously, individuals afflicted with Deafness, Headache, Neuralgia, Chill and Ague, Rheumatism, and all sores and pains. I propose to check and effectually dissipate more disease and pain, and to accomplish sooner and more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time, the masses themselves being judges. Price, 25 cents and $1 per bottle. S. C. UPHAM, Sole Agent, Philadelphia, Pa. Lord & Smith, Fuller, Finch & Fuller and Smith & Dwyer, Chicago Agents. For sale by all Druggists and Merchants.

Fireweed.

Western compound extract of FIREWEED OR [illegible] SYRUP is WARRANTED to cure [illegible], Salt Rheum, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. It does NOT DEBILITATE. It is wonderful in its effects. Sold by all Druggists. H. SCOVIL, [illegible] street, General Agent for the West.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

HUMAN FRAILTY OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evils resulting from early abuse and unhappy connection may be subverted, with a sure method of curing the [illegible]. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, [illegible] street, New York. Price, 25 cents. [illegible] To be had also of H. SCOVIL, [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.; also, of [illegible], corner Main and Washington streets, Peoria, Ill.

[illegible] CENTS TO SAVE 25 DOL.

[illegible] Concentrated Benzine re [illegible] Spots, &c., instantly, and cleans [illegible] Gloves, &c., equal to new. Only 25 [illegible]. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & [illegible], New York.

[illegible] CORDIAL AND VALUABLE [illegible] Cordial [illegible] of Calisaya [illegible] active and well-known properties [illegible] most agreeable form [illegible] tonic in all cases, but particularly [illegible] Fever and Ague and [illegible] pleasant and palatable cordial, and is [illegible]. Sold by Druggists. HEGEMAN & [illegible], New York.

[illegible] CHOLERA, CHOLERA [illegible]

[illegible] HEGEMAN & CO. [illegible]. Sold by all the [illegible] in the United States.

Copartnership.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartner[illegible] existing under the name of [illegible] is this day dissolved by [illegible].

H. R. HABBACK.
D. KRISOH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The un[illegible] have this day formed a copartnership [illegible] name and style of D. KRIECH & CO. [illegible] Provision Dealers, and Com[illegible].

D. KRIECH,
C. W. KRIECH.

DISSOLUTION.—The copart[illegible] existing between the sub[illegible] firm of DICKINSON & HOSMER [illegible] dissolved by mutual consent. Either [illegible] authorized to sign the name of the late [illegible].

A. F. DICKINSON.
O. R. HOSMER.

[illegible] STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000.
Paid in full in Gold Coin of the United States.
D. O. MILLS, ...President.
WILLIAM C. RALSTON, ...Cashier.

LEES & WALLER,
Correspondents, New York City.
Offices, No. 33 Pine street

This Bank having been organized under the laws of the State of California, is prepared, with a capital of TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to transact a general banking business at San Francisco. Will receive Deposits, buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange at San Francisco and New York; will make collections throughout the States of California and Oregon, and the Territories of Washington and Nevada. Coupons of the State of California, and of counties and cities, will be cashed or collected at current rates.

Bills of Exchange on the Bank of London.

For amounts to suit purchasers, will be issued at San Francisco and New York. Exchange bought and sold on the leading cities of the United States.

Stockholders in the Bank of California,
Each liable in his individual Property for an amount equal to his Stock in this Bank.

D. O. Mills,	William Norris,	Moses Ellis,
Wm. C. Ralston,	J. Whitney, Jr.,	A. B. McCreery,
R. S. Fretz,	O. F. Giffin,	H. M. Jessup,
J. B. Thomas,	A. J. Pope,	Samuel Knight,
Louis McLane,	Hermann Michels,	A. C. Henry,
Asa T. Lawton,	Fred'k Billings,	J. C. Wilmerding,
Wm. E. Barron,	Geo. H. Howard,	Wm. Alvord
Thomas Bell,	H. F. Teschemacher	All of San Francisco.
John O. Earl,	A. Hayward,	

Jacob Kamm, of Portland, Oregon.

The operations of the Bank of California will be upon a specie basis.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF
FORT WAYNE, INDIANA,
Designated Depository of the United States.
CAPITAL PAID UP $150,000.
President, J. D. NUTTMAN. | Cashier, W. B. FISHER.

DIRECTORS:

SAMUEL HANNA,	J. D. NUTTMAN,
JOHN ORFF,	A. S. EVANS,
FRED NIRDLINGER,	W. S. FISHER,
JOHN BROWN,	C. F. G. MEYER.
A. D. BRANDRIFF.	

This Bank tenders its services in making Collections on all accessible points. Collections will meet with prompt attention and returns made by draft on New York, Cincinnati, Chicago or Pittsburgh.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL
BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL........$250,000.

This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 5th of July instant commence business in its Banking Office,
154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
BENJAMIN F. PAGE, Vice-Pres't.
CARL F. W. JUNGE, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand [SEAL.] and seal of office this twenty-eighth day of June, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO,
SouthWest corner Lake and Clark-sts.
CAPITAL, paid in, - - - $600,000.
E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAINERD, Cashier.

Educational.

ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST,
ILLINOIS,
28 miles north of Chicago, on the C. & M. R. R. The Fall term and 5th year of this Academy will commence on
Thursday, Sept. 8th.
PRINCIPAL—JAMES SPAULDING, M. A.
ASSISTANT—T. S. DUNN, B. A.
Circulars giving full particulars will be sent on application to B. W. Raymond, President; Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., Wm. Bross, Hon. H. M. Thompson, Committee of Instruction; or Peter Page, Secretary Board of Trustees, Chicago.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE, Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., President. Twenty teachers, superb buildings, thorough course of study. Fifty dollars per term for boarding, light, room rent and use of furniture. Unsurpassed facilities in ornamental branches. Send to President Pershing for a catalogue.
M. SIMPSON,
Pres. Trustees.

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Two Through Express Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.

NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.

Leave Cleveland at.....	[illegible] A. M.	and 3.10 P. M.
Leavittsburgh.....	11.30 A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Meadville at.....	1.40 P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Corry at.....	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Salamanca at.....	[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
New York at.....	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave New York at.....	7.00 A. M.	[illegible] P. M.
Arrive Cleveland at.....	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.

Sundays excepted. Saturdays excepted.
H. F. SWEETSER, Gen'l Sup't,
Meadville, Pa.
J. S. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Rates of Commutation Tickets and the Conditions under which the same will be issued to commence Aug. 1st, 1864.

[illegible]

RULES AND REGULATIONS under which Commutation Tickets are issued by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at above rates. Tickets can be procured only at the Office of the General Ticket Agent of the Company in Chicago.

Commutation Tickets will be issued as may be desired by the applicant—either for 3 months, for 6 months or for one year, commencing on the first day of any month, and no deduction will be made for parts of months expired.

Tickets are to be used only by the person named on the ticket, and are not transferable under any circumstances, and if a ticket is presented by any other than the person named on it, the Conductor will take up such ticket and return it to the General Ticket Office with a statement of the facts of the case. No return of any part of the sum received therefor will be made in consequence of the inability of the person to use it.

Persons taking commutation tickets will be required to take them to the place where they reside, and they must be shown to the Conductor whenever required, same as by other passengers.

Tickets will be good between Chicago and the place named on the ticket, or for any part of the distance between these places, but will not be good west of that station, and will not be received either in full or part payment of fare west of that station. They will be good on all Passenger trains that stop at the station for which they are issued, except trains run by special arrangement. They do not exempt the person named from the general rules and regulations issued by the Company of whatever name and nature, and confer no privilege whereby the person can transport any kind of Goods, Express Matter, &c., other than ordinary personal Baggage.

Tickets are not good even for one day beyond expiration, and Conductors are strictly ordered to examine all Commutation tickets on the first and second days of each month, take up all that have expired, and collect the regular train fare until a new ticket is shown.

The Company reserves the right to take off or put on trains, alter the starting or leaving time of all stations whenever they may think such changes necessary for the transaction of their business, without refunding in whole or in part any sum paid for commutation tickets.

All persons, before receiving a Commutation ticket, will be required to subscribe to these rules and regulations, and sign a contract relieving the Company from all liability for damage to person or property from any accident that may be incurred while on the cars of the Company and riding on the Commutation Ticket.

Each person purchasing Commutation tickets will be furnished a copy of these rules and regulations.

In addition to the above commutation, tickets good for 25 rides, to be used within three months from the date of purchase, and which will include a person's family, are sold at one-half of the regular fare to all stations up to and including Mendota.

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Supt.
SAM'L POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK—ss. Circuit Court of Cook County, September Term, 1864. Henry A. Johnson vs. Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, Samuel Spencer, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Joel A. Mattison, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Stanchfield, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis H. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Stanchfield, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis H. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County, notice is hereby given to the said Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Stanchfield, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis H. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the sixteenth day of July, 1864, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September next, (1864) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said Azariah Flagg, David Hoadley, John Earl Williams, George N. Titus, William Brown, James Brown, Stewart Brown, James M. Brown, William E. Brown, Francis A. Hamilton, Mark W. Collet, Elisha C. Litchfield, Samuel Stanchfield, Henry Hotchkiss, Dudley B. Fuller, Samuel J. Tilden, Louis H. Meyer, Charles G. Clark, Henry Brown, William Fullerton and Morris K. Jessup, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of September, 1864, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.
T. L. STARK, JR., Compl't's Sol'r.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRUGS AND CHEMICALS
89 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
ALSO DEAL LARGELY IN
Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.,
Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers.
J. H. REED, 74 Pearl street, N. Y.
H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS
M. J. METCALF & CO.
NO. 101 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent or in any variety. Sold at wholesale at the LOWEST CASH prices. Also, the BEST OF INDELIBLE STENCIL INKS, [illegible]. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries or orders promptly attended to.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

FROM MOBILE.

Admiral Farragut's Brilliant Victory.

The Forts Invested by General Granger.

THE DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

[Correspondence New York Tribune]

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1864.—The fleet, consisting of the Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, Lackawanna, Ossipee, Monongahela, Oneida, Galena, Port Royal, Metacomet, Octorora, Seminole, Itasca, and the monitors Tecumseh, Manhattan, Chickasaw, and Winnebago, and the Admiral's steam barge Loyal got under way at the anchorage of the entrance to Mobile Bay, at sunrise, the monitors in advance and the wooden vessels going together in pairs, the flag ship taking the lead. When within point blank range of Fort Morgan the vessels ahead were slowed down to enable the line to close up, and at this time the fort and rebel vessels opened fire on the fleet, which was returned from the 100-pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our vessels in the advance.

The Admiral waited until directly abreast of Fort Morgan, when he delivered a succession of broadsides from the nine-inch guns of the Hartford with such precision and galling effect that the rebels were driven away from their guns, and the water battery and fort were silenced. At this time the monitors engaged the rebel iron-clad ram Tennessee, which was discovered lying in position to advance on our noble Admiral.

At this moment the Monitor Tecumseh struck a torpedo, and was seen to rise and disappear beneath the water almost instantly. The firing now became terrific, and the fleet, although steaming ahead at a full rate of speed, was completely enveloped in flame and smoke. The rebel ram made several attempts to run our passing vessels down, but failed to do so, and in the midst of all this a boat was lowered from the Metacomet to pick up the survivors of our ill-fated Monitor. It was a beautiful and appalling sight to witness this boat rowing around on its sacred mission to rescue our drowning men, with its beautiful flag flowing to the breeze, and the missiles of death and destruction striking and ricocheting all around it. But the gallant officer (an ensign, whose name I forget,) heedlessly kept on his way and succeeded in rescuing the pilot, one of the officers, and three men belonging to the Tecumseh.

[From the N. O. Times, Aug. 10.]

We are fortunately able to present a detailed account of the naval action at Mobile Bay on Friday last, derived from the statements of an eye-witness. We desire to acknowledge our obligations to Mr. H. L. Hotchkiss, of the Tennessee, and Acting Master Sterret, of the Port Royal, for their kindness in favoring us with details of the fight. Although occasional shots were fired during Thursday, nothing like preparation for the immediate passing of the forts occurred until 5 o'clock on Friday morning. At that time the fleet which lay in the blockading station just out of the forts' range, began to get in line of battle. They were lashed in pairs, a large sloop-of-war on the starboard, or Fort Morgan side, and a smaller vessel on the Fort Gaines side. The monitors were stationed thus: The Tecumseh and Winnebago on the right and left of the line, a short distance in the advance; they were followed by the Manhattan and Chickasaw. This disposition was made to prevent the wooden vessels from being *rammed*. The situation is well described by the *Times'* correspondent on the Winnebago the day before the fight. He says:

> That you may fully understand the position of affairs, let me explain: As we lay, head up the bay, Fort Morgan stands on our right, by and round the light-house, well known to many of your readers. Immediately opposite, and about five miles off, on the northeast end of Dauphin Island, is Fort Gaines. Running across from Morgan to Gaines is driven a tier of piles, fastened together by a network of chains. Opposite each fort a channel is left open, of about fifteen hundred yards in width, for the use of blockade runners. In the channel in front of Morgan, *were* placed a lot of buoys, on which the guns of her water battery are trained. I say *were*, for our boys destroyed about half of them last night. Outside of the piles are placed the torpedoes.
>
> Just inside of the obstructions is lying the rebels' pride and hope—the ram Tennessee—and three gunboats.

At half-past 5 the preparations being complete, the line steamed in—the Brooklyn and Octorora in the advance—but before coming under fire the vessels met some obstruction which delayed them, and the line was then in the following order:

1. Hartford and Metacomet.
2. Brooklyn and Octorora.
3. Richmond and Port Royal.
4. Ossipee and Itasca, followed by the others.

The first shot was fired by one of the monitors, the Tecumseh, at a distance of two miles. It was merely experimental, to get the distance and range. But the actual battle was opened by the forts firing on the wooden vessels.

As the Hartford went in she poured a broadside into the water batteries, near which were barracks containing some 300 negroes. This one broadside caused the whole congregation to stampede up the hills in the most comical manner, each scrambling up the hill for himself and pulling at the foremost man's leg, regardless of the consequences. They could be seen hanging in pairs to a pair of heels that did its utmost to kick them off, until the hands could hold on no longer, and they slid down the hill to get up and try it over again.

The sinking of the Tecumseh has been already described. As she went down some men jumped from her turret. Eight of these cut the painter of her yawl, and escaped to the dispatch boat. Their names are—Masters C. F. Langlee and Gardiner Catrell; seamen John Gould, Peter C. Parker, Frank Commons, Wm. O'Brien, Sam. S. Shinn and Richard T. Collin. Ensign Neels, of the Metacomet, took a boat and rescued one officer and three men whose names are unknown to us. This action was one of the most heroic of the war. He rowed fearlessly between the contending ships, exposed to the fire both of friends and foes. From the plan of battle it will be seen that the starboard ships only fired on Fort Morgan, the others on Fort Gaines. After getting beyond the range of the forts the ships unlashed and prepared to receive the rebel ram and the gunboats that followed them. As the Tennessee came up it was evident that she was searching for the Hartford. She steamed through the fleet delivering her broadsides right and left, but did not "ram" any. As soon as she appeared, most of the vessels steamed for her, seeing that the whole battle turned upon getting her out of the way.

Farragut, in his flag ship determined to give Buchanan the opportunity of fighting him he evidently desired, and made directly at him. Like Richmond and Richard on Bosworth field, Farragut and Buchanan were hunting each other, determined so far as they could, to settle the issue in person.

Capt. Strong, of the Monongahela, seeing a clear sweep at the ram, a half mile distant, came down upon him amid-ships with a blow that made his ribs crack, and backed out without getting a shot. Then came the Hartford steaming at full head, but the blow of the Monongahela slightly changed the position of the ram so that the Hartford instead of striking a fair blow at right angles, made a glancing one toward the bow of the Tennessee, thus causing the vessels to swing side by side, the Tennessee pouring a full broadside directly into the enemy's ports, causing nearly the whole of her fearful loss. At almost the same moment the Lackawana came at the ram, but missed her aim, owing to the swing of the Hartford, and struck the latter vessel between the after ports, knocking them into one. But the staunch old vessel stood still in the fight. The Tennessee then struck her colors and was taken possession of as stated yesterday.

Admiral Buchanan, after he had surrendered his sword to Capt. Jerand, remarked that so great was his anxiety to sink the Admiral's ship he would have been willing to die in two minutes if he could have sunk the Hartford. When the Selma struck her flag, the Port Royal had ceased firing on her, and had made preparations to board her. Master Sterrit had the boarding party paraded and in readiness. The two gunboats which took refuge under Fort Morgan were to have been attacked yesterday by the monitor Chickasaw. All the wounded have been removed to Pensacola. Lieut. Prentiss died at 2 o'clock yesterday. Admiral Buchanan is doing well; it is thought his leg will be saved.

Four steamboats, loaded with spectators, most of whom were ladies, came down from Mobile to see the fight. When the boats got by the forts they ran in hot haste for the city.

[From the N. O. Era, 7th.]

THE LINE OF BATTLE.

The Union fleet passed the Forts in the following order: First came the four monitors, two of them the same which recently lay in front of New Orleans; next came the Brooklyn, with a steamer lashed to her side—the side farthest removed from the enemy; following her came the flag-ship Hartford, with the Metacomet lashed to her. In what order the others followed we have not yet ascertained.

HOW THE HARTFORD WENT IN.

The noble old ship of war Hartford had, of course, to perform some deed of more than common daring—something different from the gallant exploits of her consorts.

When it came to her turn to run the fiery gauntlet, Admiral Farragut directed her to be steered in as close to Fort Morgan as the depth of water would permit; and as the shore at this point is very abrupt, very short range was thus obtained.

The battle-tried vessel moved steadily down toward the rebels, and received the first fire without injury, when her heavy broadsides were opened upon the fort. Grape and canister were literally rained upon the enemy, at once stopping all work at his guns, and causing the artillery men to seek safety in ignominious flight. So fierce and well sustained was the Hartford's broadsides, that the rebel fire was nullified, and all the damage that vessel received was in the subsequent fight in the Bay, of which more hereafter.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT'S POSITION.

The position chosen by the Admiral, and which he maintained throughout the contest, was a novel but most commanding one. Desiring at once to overlook the enemy and watch the movements of his own fleet, he ascended to the maintop of the Hartford and was there lashed fast.

A speaking trumpet was run down to the deck, and an officer was stationed at the lower end to receive the Admiral's orders and pass them to the person whose duty it was to see them executed. This proved to be a most admirable arrangement, and we may expect, ere long, for the commanders of fleets to have comfortable quarters built for themselves on the tops of the masts of their flag-ships.

THE FLEET PILOT.

Elevated as was the station of the Admiral, the Fleet Pilot rivalled him, for he too was far up in the rigging, and from his high position communicated his orders to his subordinates.

THE WAY THE TENNESSEE WAS TAKEN.

The great rebel iron-clad ram Tennessee, which the rebels have so often boasted could and would if opportunity presented, sink the whole Federal fleet, has had a trial, fought well, but was forced to succumb to superior skill and prowess. After the fleet had passed the forts, all the vessels made direct for the Tennessee and completely surrounded her. Then followed the fierce part of the combat. Ship after ship was driven against the iron sides of their formidable adversary, and broadside after broadside poured in upon her, until she was overpowered, and the bastard stars and bars gave place to the glorious flag of the free.

HOW THE HARTFORD WAS INJURED.

It is with pain that we inform our readers, that the Hartford—the ship that has so often hurled defiance in the very teeth of the rebels in their boasted strongholds, received some rather serious injuries in this fight, but the enemy cannot claim credit for having performed the deed.

The Hartford took a leading part in the struggle with the Tennessee, and it was while maneuvering to injure her enemy that the accident occurred which we are about to relate.

With a full head of steam on, the Hartford rushed down upon the great iron-clad, and the concussion shook the rebel vessel to the center, but without damaging the stout sides of the flagship. Swinging around, after butting her opponent, it was the intention to deliver a broadside into her. Just at this critical moment, a vessel was discovered rushing upon the Hartford from the other side.

It proved to be the Metacomet which had the exact range of the ram, but the Hartford had swung across her path, and the smoke which enveloped the combatants was so dense that, until the moment before they collided, the unfortunate position of the Hartford was not discovered. As soon as the latter was discerned, the engines of the Metacomet were stopped and reversed; but still the momentum was sufficient to crush in the side timbers of the Hartford.

This accident will compel the Hartford to go North for repairs. Admiral Farragut is said to be exceedingly grieved at this misfortune—that is, as much grieved as a man who has won a great victory can be.

THE TECUMSEH.

As before stated, the monitor Tecumseh was blown up by a torpedo and sunk; but it is thought that she can be raised and repaired. It grieves us to state that, as far as known, only ten men were saved; but we hope and believe that later and positive accounts will place a more favorable aspect on this affair.

REBEL LOSSES.

It is, of course, impossible to give the losses sustained by the rebels, but it is supposed their casualties will greatly exceed ours. The fire upon the fortifications was very severe.

BELOW EXPECTATIONS.

Our highest naval authorities are greatly surprised at the small loss inflicted upon the Union fleet. Admiral Farragut, it is said, fully expected to lose half a dozen of his vessels, but as it is, the ram Tecumseh is the only one that can be called lost. We surely have prize vessels sufficient to offset this.

ADMIRAL BUCHANAN.

Latest accounts say that this brave but misguided officer is very low, and that it is almost impossible that he can recover. Admiral Franklin Buchanan is the only officer of his rank in the rebel navy. He is an old and experienced officer, having originally entered the United States Navy on the 28th of January, 1815. On the breaking out of the rebellion he deserted his country's flag, and on the 5th of September, 1861, entered the service of the so-called Confederacy. On the 26th of August, 1862, the organization of the rebel navy was completed, and he, on that date, received his commission as Admiral. Buchanan is a native of and was appointed from Maryland. He served twenty-one years and five months sea service in the United States Navy, and nine years on shore. He has been naval commandant at Mobile nearly the whole time since, leaguing with traitors.

Should the present incumbent of the position or senior officer in the rebel navy not survive, a chance to testify their regards for the pirate Semmes will be opened to the authorities.

LOSS OF THE PHILLIPPE.

We are sorry to record the loss of the dispatch steamer Phillippe, Captain Seevers. She burned in sight of the fleet, but the affair is as yet enveloped in mystery. The Phillippe was a beautifully finished, sharp-prowed, light-draft steamer, built expressly for speed, and for some time past has been employed as Admiral Farragut's dispatch boat.

She accompanied the Hartford until within range of the rebel works, but when firing began she was ordered away. After getting some distance out, flames were observed to burst suddenly from her, and it is supposed she was totally destroyed. The fate of Capt. Seevers, and the other officers and men of the Phillippe, is unknown, but it is thought that they took to the boats and pulled to some of the blockading squadron in Mississippi Sound, a distance of nearly thirty miles. The destruction of this vessel is a severe loss, as she was extremely useful to our naval commanders.

THE MOBILE BLOCKADE.

A friend at our elbow suggests the following pertinent queries: Will the rebels consider the present blockade of Mobile "efficient?" What are the quotations of stock in Mobile blockade-runners? Is not Mobile a port of entry for United States vessels?

Will some of our "Confederate" friends respond?

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following account is furnished us by A. C. Sterrett, who was on board the gunboat Port Royal at the time of the fight:

FRIDAY, Aug. 5, 1864.

* * * With the exception of the Monitor (Tecumseh), our fleet had by this time succeeded in passing Fort Morgan, only to be subject to a galling, raking fire from the three rebel gunboats—Selma, Morgan and Gaines.

Our vessels which were secured together in pairs, were now cast off and the engagement became general, which in a short time resulted in driving the ram and two gunboats under the guns of Fort Morgan, whilst the Selma steamed up the Bay with the evident intention of escaping to Mobile. After a chase of about forty minutes the Selma hauled down her flag to Capt. Drury, of the Metacomet. On boarding her the cause of her surrender was soon apparent—their decks were covered with the dead and dying, and her scuppers were running with their blood. Among others I recognized the body of Lieut. Comstock, with his bowels torn out and laying across the breach of a gun which he was engaged in sighting at the time of his death. He once belonged to our navy. Language is not adequate to describe the soul-stirring cheers which went up from the throats of our brave tars, and was re-echoed from one vessel to another all through this terrible ordeal.

At this time, while our fleet, with a few exceptions, had collected together on the west side of the bay, in the direction of Fort Powell, and out of the range of Morgan's guns, the ram Tennessee was discovered steaming in their direction.

The Monitors closed with her when in range, and one of the most interesting naval engagements of the war succeeded, and we, in the smaller wooden vessels, were the spectators.

A fight of some minutes ensued, when Admiral Farragut, anxious to close the engagement in a summary manner, started towards the Tennessee at half speed; at the same time Capt. Strong, in the Monongahela, struck the Tennessee amidships, and withdrew in time to give room to our Admiral to grapple his antagonist, Buchanan. When the smoke cleared away from the two vessels, a white flag was seen to wave from the Tennessee's pilot house, in token of submission, and Capt. Jerand, who went as a volunteer on the Ossipee as a representative of Admiral Farragut, received the sword of Admiral Buchanan, and the terrible engine of destruction was ours, although gained at a great loss of life.

Our loss in this fight is about two hundred and forty killed and wounded, including the brave Captain Craven of the Monitor, and one hundred of his crew who went down with him. Admiral Buchanan of the Tennessee was shot through the leg below the knee, and the leg will have to be amputated.

Fort Powell, in Grant's pass, was blown up last night after dark, and Fort Gaines will soon follow. The rebel gunboats, which sought protection under the guns of Morgan, will be destroyed or captured by our Monitors to-day, and the investment and capture of Morgan must follow.

THE DEFENSES OF MOBILE.

The movements of Admiral Farragut indicate that he has had similar success in his present operations as on the Mississippi river which resulted in the capture of New Orleans. By reference to the accompanying map it will be seen that all of the seaward and outward defenses of Mobile, excepting Fort Morgan, are now in possession of our naval forces. The entire naval force of the rebels at Mobile has been rendered useless, except the steamer Morgan and a few State gunboats, which have escaped to the shelter of Dog river bar and its obstructions, where, with fear and trembling, they await the coming of the victorious commander of the West Gulf blockading squadron.

The position of Fort Morgan, as noticed upon the map, is at the extremity of a long, low, sandy peninsula, known as Mobile Point. This strip of land is comparatively narrow, and Admiral Farragut will have but little difficulty in preventing the rebels from erecting earthworks upon it. The landing of Union troops to assault the fort, or to prevent supplies or reinforcements reaching the beleaguered garrison cannot well be interfered with. With his large and formidable fleet Admiral Farragut will, no doubt, effect the capture or capitulation of this work.

In the meantime his fleet of light draught vessels will no doubt attempt the passage to the city itself. A glance at our map, which has been prepared upon what is believed to be the best authority, shows that the rebels have not been idle or sparing in their preparations for the defense of the city and its immediate approaches. At Dog river bar there are obstructions of the same character as were passed by the Union fleet between Forts Morgan and Gaines, and to guard these obstructions is the ram gunboat Morgan, with several small armed craft, known as State gunboats. At the western extremity of the pile obstructions is a five gun battery, which commands them and the shell road. At Garrow's Bend, a short distance from the first name battery, is another battery of six heavy guns, which sweeps the line of obstructions, crossing, and also mingling its fire with, the Shell road battery. At or near Choctaw Point, and a short distance from the city of Mobile, is also a battery mounting several heavy guns. These guns sweep down the channel to the obstructions, and render the passage through them one of some risk; yet a bold dash would perhaps clear them without the rebels being able to inflict much serious damage to our vessels. All of the above defenses are situated on the western shore.

On the eastern side and upon Pinto's Point is situated a formidable earthwork, mounting nine guns, which commands the city approaches by the channel way down to the obstructions. This work, with those mentioned on the western shore, are believed to comprise all the defensive land works on the route by water to Mobile. The meagre rebel flotilla can hope in its demoralized state and shattered condition to make but a feeble show of resistance, and, provided Admiral Farragut advances his light draught vessels, they will probably be destroyed or sunk near the obstructions to block up the channel. There is probably no easier or surer method of taking Mobile than by water, now that the majority of the land works and rebel flotilla are in the hands of our forces. One thing is certain, the rebels will be unable to build any more iron-clads, or even gunboats, for they are entirely out of materials, especially steam machinery, and it was with the greatest difficulty that those which they did possess were prepared and fitted out.

We are strongly impressed with the feeling that Farragut was not ordered to capture the city of Mobile unless it could be done at a trifling cost of men and material. If he has destroyed the rebel fleet, taken possession of Fort Gaines and forced the enemy to abandon and blow up Fort Powell, he has accomplished a work of vast importance; for it gives to us the control of Mobile bay and effectually puts an end to the blockade running business in that quarter. Fort Morgan can be reduced in time; if not by our fleet, it can be accomplished by the land forces, which can be thrown upon Mobile Point and protected by the guns of our naval vessels while they lay siege to it. One thing is certain: that from the time of the passage of the forts, with proper attention, no reinforcements could have reached it, and even if they had it will be so much sooner when the provisions inside of the fort are used up. Under the best possible circumstances the garrison at Fort Morgan may now be considered in a precarious condition, and with no prospect of relief from any quarter.

The works defending the approaches to the city of Mobile by land from the northward and eastward have been laid out in the best possible manner. A line of earthworks, some fifteen miles in continuous extent, encircle the city from near Dog river around to a point near the eastern side of the Alabama river. Within this line of breastworks are placed no less than twelve large independent works and redoubts, one commanding the other, making the approach hazardous in the extreme, and requiring a large body of troops to carry with success.

When Fort Powell surrendered Admiral Farragut still had thirty miles to proceed before he could arrive at Mobile, and nine of these miles are through a narrow channel, with its banks fortified the whole distance. Obstructions are placed entirely across the channel three miles from the city, in such a way that vessels are compelled to pass under the guns of two iron-clad forts and a battery from the shore. On the west side of Mobile a line of intrenchments passes completely around the city, inside of which are forts and powerful batteries. Indeed, Mobile is defended very strongly at every point. Spiles are driven in the channel, and a vessel laden with stone is ready to be sunk at any moment, to make the obstructions complete. Two of the guns which sunk the monitor Keokuk at Charleston are now mounted on Fort Morgan.

There is a tract of swampy ground to the east of the confluence of the Alabama river, known as Pinto's Point. The lower portion of this is rendered solid by driving piles and filling it with earth. Upon this are placed four Dahlgrens, three rifled and three 32-pounder guns. Between Pinto's Point and the river is a level plateau. In the upper portion of which, and near the point of juncture of the channel with the Alabama, north of Mobile is located a redoubt. At a village on the railroad north is still another redoubt mounting four heavy guns. At Three Mile creek, where it crosses the railroad is a small earthwork thrown up, and defended by militia. Outside of the earthworks, around the west side of the city, extending from the shell-road entirely around the city to the river, are formidable breastworks. Between the Alabama and the shell-road to the lighthouse, and just back of this is a battery of six field pieces. There are, perhaps, other defensive works of which we have not yet received a description.

Mobile once in the possession of the Union troops, with a sufficient force to hold it, an area of country, the richest in cotton in the world, would be opened up. Mobile enjoys one advantage over New Orleans in regard to the staple which forms the commerce of each, and that is, that the former place is much nearer to the plantations where it is raised than this, and there would consequently be less risk in bringing it to market, and a smaller extent of country to occupy to bring a larger area of productive acres within the Union lines. Not the least important item of trade which enters into the commerce of the place is that of naval stores. Turpentine, rosin, tar and pitch, which now command very high prices North, can be found in great abundance in the piney woods growing in the vicinity, and the newly constructed railroad to Pensacola passes through numberless acres of pines which have never been disturbed by the hand of industry. A sufficient contraband force could readily be raised to supply all the wants of the navy from the immediate surroundings.

Report of Casualties in the 20th Regiment Illinois Veteran Volunteers in the Battles before Atlanta, Ga., July 21st and 22d, 1864.

KILLED.

Chas L Paige, captain, D; Martin Mohrle, color sergeant, E; Jacob A Ulberg, sergeant, D; Henry Dann, corporal, D; Russell Goudy, corporal, H; Timothy Conner, B; Theodore Knickren, G; Henry A Collister, I; Harry J Frear, I.

WOUNDED.

John H Austin, captain, A, right leg, flesh, slight; Henry King, captain, B, right shoulder, flesh, severe; Andw B Rogerson, 1st lieutenant, A, head, severe; Oscar Ludwig, 2d lieutenant, C, right shoulder, dangerously; Charles Taylor, 2d lieutenant, I, right leg fractured, since died; Franklin Chester, sergeant major, left thigh, flesh, severe; Mich'l L Fanniger, 1st sergeant, B, left hand severe; Wm Granger, sergeant, A, testicles, since died; Sam'l Denton, sergeant, E, right shoulder, severe; John W Coombs, sergeant, F, legs and right arm, severe; Ira Blanchard, sergeant, H, right shoulder, severe; George Smith, corporal, E, right hand, severe; Andrew J Downs, corporal, G, head, slight; Wm L Carter, corporal, G, right foot, severe; Conrad Schaffer, corporal, H, right shoulder and face, severe; Samuel Hagerman, corporal, H, right hand, slight; James Hazelwood, A, head, severe; Christian Greine, A, left thigh, flesh, severe; John Turner, A, head, slight; Frank M Rook, B, left thigh and left hand; William H Orenning, C, head; Jackson Davis, C, thigh, since died; Shepard Richardson, C, head since died; Edward L Smith, C, arm, flesh, slight; Lawrence Bensch, D, left thigh, severe; George Fowler, D, left thigh, severe; Lindsay W. Milam, D, left thigh, since died; Levi W Machen, D, left arm, severe; John Shobert, D, right ankle, slight; James H Bean, E, right side severe; Lewis Long, E, left hand, severe; Charles Folke, F, head, slight; Jacob L Griffin, G, right breast, dangerous; Jacob W Smith, G, face, severe; Frank Wickens, G, left hip, slight; Wesley H Bentley, H, face, severe; John B Goudy, H, left arm, severe; John H Norris, H, right thigh, flesh, severe; Archibald Neal, H, thigh, flesh, severe; Richard Roberts, H, thigh, flesh, severe; Henry T Smith, H, right hand, slight; Henry Wadenpuhl, H, right forearm, severe; Nathan W. Davis, I, left cheek, severe; David John, I, face, severe; Henry Lick, I, thighs fractured, since died; Chas. Lintner, I, left leg, severe; George P. Piatch, I, left shoulder, flesh, slight; George F. Marsh, K, right arm, flesh, severe; George R. Watt, K, right leg, flesh, severe; Richard M. Springer, K, right arm, severe; Nicholas Hanson, K, right hip, slight.

MISSING—CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.

David D. Wadsworth, Capt., F; John A. Edmiston, 1st Lieut., E; Gideon Bernier, 1st Lieut., B; Jeremiah B. Bailey, 2d Lieut., F; Neals Olson, Sergt., H; Jonh. McConachie, Corpl., B; David E Ullery, Corpl. D; George Meatz, Corpl., G; Ephraim Cassell, Corpl., H; Norris Ashley, Corpl., E; Edwin Howes, Corpl., K; James Howard, A; George H. List, A; John Moore, A; James McIlee, A; James H. Connor, B; George D. Carr, B; Albert J Glass, B; Charles Gaines, B; William Hobbs, B; Moses Rose, B; George F Smith, B; John Smith, B; Martin Bechtel, C; George Barton, C; James Drake, C; John I Evans, C; Owen Hamill, C; Thomas J Johnson, C; Henry H Marble, C; Owen N Quinn, C; Geo Vandevender, C; George C Harbough, D; Nicholas Jacoff, D; Marvin Robinson, D; Lewis Thompson, D; William R Bayles, E; D Ben Franklin, E; Jacob Hogie, E; Joseph M Jones, E; John McFarland, E; Alexander Martin, E; Jos Morrison, E; Thos B Philips, E; Richd Story, F; Solomon Hawk, G; Ernst Klinger, G; Chas H Lincoln, G; Jno F Smith, G; Chas Shafer, G; August Agart, H; John Cox, H; George Forbes, H; Wm. H. Lucas, H; Loyal E. Wheeler, H; Mark Webb, H; James Ball, I; Daniel S. Corpe, I; James Romain, I; John Cary, K; James Coyle, K; Jerome B. Darm, K; Augustus Gay, K; James Jennings, K; Greenbury Leach, K; George B. Wilson, K; Wm Todd, K; Alonzo P. White, K; Frederick Wittiake, musician, B; Francis X. Fournier, musician, G; Frank Clifford, musician, K.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 1 commissioned officer; wounded, 5 do; missing, 4 do; killed, 8 enlisted men; wounded, 46 do; missing, 67; Aggregate, 131.

Lt.-Col. 20th Ill. V. V. Inf.

A Trip in a Fire Balloon.

M. Eugene Godard made an ascent from Cremorne Gardens, in London, on the 20th July, in an enormous balloon of his own construction, which he styles "the Eagle." In this machine M. Godard discards gas, and goes back to the ordinary original Montgolfier balloon, which is commonly known as a "fire balloon." Last year Mr. Nadar's "Giant" balloon was a subject of international interest, but the "Eagle" far surpasses it in size, and the following statistics may not be uninteresting: It is 11[illegible] feet 7 inches in height, 96 feet 9 inches in circumference, 300 feet 6 inches superficial, [illegible]0,000 feet in area, 2,005 lbs. in weight, 498,556 cubic contents.

In the center of the car is an 18 feet stove, including the chimney, 260 pounds in weight, three cylinders three inches apart from each other, invented by M. Godard, with a view to counteract the effects of the radiated heat upon the occupants of the car. Inside the flue is a metal colander to intercept sparks. The combustible employed is rye straw, cleaned from the ears and compressed into blocks. The total weight of the balloon (including the grappling-iron cords 400 lbs., two supplementary pumps 150 lbs., and combustible 500 lbs.) is 4,620 lbs. The inflation only took forty-five minutes; and M. Godard says that, under favorable circumstances, he can fill and start in less than half an hour.

At a quarter to eight the whole fabric stood up amongst the trees and poles of the ground, and the various ropes that held it to the earth were cut away one by one. M. Godard ran rapidly round the solid wicker car, shouting orders through a speaking trumpet with pardonable excitability. Two gentlemen took their places in the car—Mr. Prowse and an officer in the Guards, and a third heavy military gentleman leaped in, much against the wish of Mr. Godard. Many were left behind who had purchased seats, but who had doubts at the eleventh hour.

The final rope was cut away, and the huge ball, half the size of the monument, rolled rather than rose towards the east side of the Garden. Here it met a firm lofty pole to which some of its detaining ropes had been attached, and this pole was bent creaking on to the roof of a theatrical Swiss cottage, which broke in like a piece of ornamental pastry. For a few seconds the balloon seemed to return to the Gardens, and to descend towards the grass, while the stokers were seen desperately throwing the small trusses of compressed straw into the mouth of the furnace.

M. Godard raved through his trumpet, and the excitement caused several ladies to faint, and a large portion of the crowd to rush panic-stricken towards the hotel. In less than a minute, however, the "Eagle" had regained her buoyancy. One of M. Godard's companions gives the following account of the voyage:

"Let the reader imagine that he has been riding in the engine of an express train; let him then conceive that this engine, with the fire roaring in the furnace, has suddenly leaped into the air, and he will get some faint notion of the situation.

There was not much wind, and the balloon, slowly rising, took its course to the southeastward of London. At times it seemed becalmed, and during these intervals of quiet those who looked out over the panorama of London owned that the sight was well worth the risk. The red light glared out and was seen afar; the heat was almost painful, but neither amongst Englishmen nor Frenchmen was a murmur heard, as steadily, one after one, the trusses of straw were pressed into the fire. At no time did the balloon ascend much above half a mile, and at no time did that ugly roaring crackling clamor cease; but M. Godard was bland and brave; his fellow countrymen were courteous and courageous, and the Englishmen held their tongues.

"At length, after crossing and recrossing the river, it was determined to descend. Three times already had the balloon passed over the Thames, and when it was resolved to alight, M. Godard was over the Isle of Dogs. He had affixed his eye, however, upon the East Greenwich marshes as an open space in which the descent could be safely attempted. Very nicely and skillfully calculated was his maneuver. Traversing the Thames at an exceedingly low elevation, the balloon grounded upon the shore, within a dozen yards of the water.

Distinctly to understand the fierce excitement of the next three minutes, it should be borne in mind that the fire was still roaring merrily away; that the machinery, so admirable for its special purposes, would have caused sad havoc had there been anything like a general upset; and that at this particular moment six men could exert very little control over a balloon capable of containing 490,000 cubic feet of air.

"Touching the shore, the balloon tore away the big canvas flapping, the bright fire burning; while right in front rose a stone embankment. The shocks were rough, and had the travelers been novices in this particular method of locomotion we might now have some awkward casualties to relate. Just before each bump, however, the men made a little leap, and thus baulked its force, as a cricketer to catch a ball draws back his hand instead of protruding it. Still, with all these precautions, it was a nasty drive; it occupied perhaps a minute—it seemed half an hour—and there was a strong inclination to cheer when the threatening stones were passed. On now into a potato field; another rise; a wild tendency to leap at a chimney; a strong 'exhibition' of restraint in the shape of a hundred sensible Englishmen tugging away at the ropes, and obeying the orders that were given—and the whole thing was over."

To the Humane—The Erring Woman's Refuge.

The public needs to be made aware that a very painful state of things exists among an unfortunate portion of our community by reason of the recent stringent enforcement of the wholesome law to break up the dens of vice in our midst. We welcome the law, and rejoice at its enforcement, for it is better that the guilty, though unfortunate should suffer, than that the entire community should be debauched, and thousands of homes be converted into hells by the direct and indirect effects of these brothels. As institutions of vice and shame let them be severely and effectually dealt with. But surely the same Christian and philanthropic spirit in our community which will echo this, not wholly unselfish, demand for the protection of our own interests as a community, will even more earnestly see to it that this legal reform be accompanied by every possible effort to save and restore the abandoned women who are rather the victims than the cause of the evil.

If we banish them, they will immediately increase the evil in other communities, and will soon return to afflict us as before and worse. The reform of one therefore is better than the banishment or punishment of a dozen. Now is the time to save them. Many of them feel that they are a species of moral leprosy on the community, fit only to be shunned and avoided, and especially when, as now, their dens of infamy are being broken up, and themselves banished and scattered, they are fully sensible that they are miserable, outcast wretches, almost without a friend on earth or in heaven, and would gladly flee to some sheltering refuge if any there were. None need think that they can neglect the calls of humanity towards this class with impunity. The great wheel of God's retributive justice keeps ever turning, and in its revolutions the strong are punished for their neglect of the weak, and the righteous are struck where they least expect the blow, for overlooking the claims of the vicious and abandoned on their charity and aid. Vicious and abandoned as they are, dare we boast of aught we would have been or done had we been born and reared in their circumstances.

"The great Creator, He alone
Decidedly can try us:
He knows each chord its various tone,
Each spring, its various bias;
Then gently scan thy brother man,
Still gentler sister, woman;
Tho' they may gang a kenning wrang,
To step aside is human."

The blood of a common humanity, and the misfortunes of what might have been, and may yet be, WOMANHOOD, appeals to us with fearful force in every one of their cases. Let not our community turn a deaf ear to their mute and sad appeal. The charitable ladies of Chicago, ever foremost in each good work, have established a retreat for those unfortunates, which has been productive of much good. Many we believe have been restored to virtue through its influence. But this institution, "The Erring Woman's Refuge," is adequate only to the ordinary opportunities afforded of benefiting the class in question. As we have intimated, extraordinary calls are now made upon it by reason of the breaking up of so many houses of infamy. The institution is full, and the Matron, with aching heart, is obliged to turn wholly away the new applicants that are constantly seeking admission, and have nowhere else to go. However it may once have been with these abandoned wanderers, the choice is now between the three alternatives, the Refuge, a continued life of shame, or starvation, to be shortened, perhaps, by suicide. Remember these are cases which private charity cannot reach. No respectable house would receive them, even as drudges. No employment is open to them. To touch them, except through an organized charity, is pollution to your respectability, and a taint upon your reputation. Neither workhouse, prison, nor penitentiary are adapted to benefit them. Under such circumstances, and in view of the pressing immediate calls of this charity upon the humane people of Chicago, it now appeals to all for aid. It is seeking to raise fifteen thousand dollars for the purchase of a building large enough to admit, yet for some time, all who seek to enter. Those who withhold their money, close the door by which a woman might be saved—through which many women might be restored to a better life. The Erring Woman's Refuge, Mrs. Ann S. Telford, Matron, is located at 216 Third avenue. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Medicinal.

DR. WRIGHT'S,
Rejuvenating Elixir!
Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE.
Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phœnix rises from the ashes of its fire, animated with new life"—so does this Elixir rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract method of cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

This medicine has been tested by the most eminent medical men of the day, and by them pronounced to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the age.

One bottle will cure general Debility.
A few doses cures Hysterics in females.
One bottle cures Palpitation of the Heart.
From one to three bottles restores the manliness and full vigor of youth.
A few doses restores the appetite.
A few doses cures the low spirited.
One bottle restores mental power.
A few doses brings the rose to the cheek.
This medicine restores to manly vigor and robust health the poor debilitated, worn-down and despairing.
The listless, enervated youth, the over-tasked man of business, the victim of nervous depression, the individual suffering from general debility, will all find immediate and permanent relief by the use of this Elixir or Essence of Life.

Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express, on receipt of money, to any address.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.
C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED.
FEMALE REGULATOR,
AND
HEALTH PRESERVER.
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases that spring from irregularity, by removing the irregularity itself.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful Menstruation.
They cure Green Sickness (Chlorosis.)
They cure Nervous and Spinal Affections, pains in the back, lower parts of the body, heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysteria, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. In a word, by removing the irregularity, they remove the cause, and with it ALL the effects that spring from it.
Composed of simple vegetable extracts, they contain nothing deleterious to any constitution, however delicate, their functions being to substitute strength for weakness, which, when properly used, they never fail to do.
They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, except when forbidden by directions.
All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.
Full directions accompany each box.
Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.
Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price.
All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chicago, our General Agent for the West.
Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

C. A. COOK,
CHICAGO,
General Agent for the State of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana.
DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New York.
Sold Wholesale in Chicago by
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH,
BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, W. D. HARRIS & CO.
SMITH & DWYER..........H. SCOVIL,
J. ROEMHELD..........FOOT & RADEAU.
At Retail, by all Druggists in the city and throughout the country.

New Music.

POPULAR BAND AND ORCHESTRA MUSIC
NATIONAL ORCHESTRA—1st and 2d Violins, Flutes, Clarinet, Cornet and Bass. 25 Nos. Price of each, 10 cts.
DITSON'S SELECT BRASS BAND MUSIC—Printed on cards, for 14 or less number of instruments. 65 Nos. Price of each, $1.00.
TERPSICHORE—For 5 to 12 instruments. Price for small orchestra, 60c.; for large orchestra, $1.00. A complete list of the pieces comprised in the above sets, sent on application.
THE NEW GERMANIA—A collection of Operatic Airs, Marches, Polkas, Waltzes, Quadrilles, &c., for 5 and 6 instruments. By Beruer, $1.50.
STAR COLLECTION OF MUSIC—For Wind and Stringed Instruments, by J. W. Moore. Price $1.25.
Published by
OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
BOSTON.

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS'
SYPHILITIC CURE.

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE is the only medicine which has ever been discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate them from the system.

This destructive disease, which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and caused MILLIONS to be consigned to PREMATURE GRAVES, or to drag out a miserable existence while life lasted, is as readily cured by THIS—ITS ONLY TRUE REMEDY—as any other SIMPLE FORM of disease.

SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct STAGES, the symptoms of each stage, and the prices of the medicine per PACKAGE is given, so that persons in the country can order the medicine, (and remit the money,) which is recommended to cure the particular stage of the disease with which they suffer.

THE FIRST, or PRIMARY STAGE of Syphilis, is when the Chancres or ulcers first appear. No time should be lost in procuring a package of DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE, which consists of one bottle "Syphilitic Cure," one box Pills, one bottle Wash, Caustic, Brush, Soap, Sponge, and lint.

Price per package, $5.00.

THE SECONDARY STAGE is when the disease has become CONSTITUTIONAL, and may be known by the following symptoms: Ulceration of the mouth and throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membranes, cancerous sores of the arms and legs, eruptions on the skin, scrofula, etc. The Syphilitic Cure, Pills and Wash are used in the secondary stage.

Price per package, $7.50.

THE THIRD, or TERTIARY STAGE, is known by the following symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful tumors on the bones; enlargement of the joints, contractions, hard pains in the bones and joints, caries or decay of the bones; syphilitic rheumatism, alteration of parts, etc. The "Syphilitic Cure" and Pills are used in this stage.

Price per package, $5.

Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills, $1 per box; Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Persons who have reason to suspect, from ANY CAUSE, either HEREDITARY or the result of CONTAGION, or from IMPERFECT TREATMENT, the existence of any SYPHILITIC VIRUS or POISON still remaining in the system, should use DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE at once, and it will effectually eradicate every particle of the VIRUS and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH and PURITY.

SECONDARY SYPHILIS is HEREDITARY, and may be transmitted to a child by either parent in whose system the disease may exist. No person, who has reason to suspect the existence of any Syphilitic Virus or Poison in their system, should fail to use Dr. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE until every particle of the virus is eradicated from the constitution before they enter into the marriage state, and thereby secure the certainty of a PURE and healthy offspring.

A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving plain directions for treatment, accompanies each package of the medicine.

The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.

Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chesnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., sole proprietors.

Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it ye afflicted.

For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S
FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be refunded to the purchaser if used as directed.

Price $1.50 per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S
DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

In the summer thousands die from BOWEL COMPLAINTS that might be saved by the timely use of DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

MOTHERS, why will you let your CHILDREN DIE when a SAFE and SURE REMEDY is offered you.

Price 50 cents per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine store, 99 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S
FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

It will also bring on the MENSES, when checked by COLDS or all UNNATURAL CAUSES. It has been thoroughly tested. Ladies try it.

Price $1 per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. COOK'S
MAGIC HAIR OIL.

For the Preservation, Beauty, Growth and Restoration of the Hair.

This Hair Oil penetrates the minutest pores of the scalp, giving the dry withering bulbs new life and vigor. It softens, preserves, beautifies and strengthens the hair, prevents it from falling off, removes the dandruff, prevents it from becoming prematurely gray, and at once renders the hair soft, glossy, lively and beautiful. It should be on the toilet of every lady and gentleman.

Price 50 cents per bottle.
For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS'
THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

Why will you suffer the excruciating and tormenting PAIN from CORNS and TOOTHACHE when a SURE REMEDY is offered you for the LOW PRICE of 50 cents per bottle.

For sale at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 99 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

Hair Restorative.

Eureka
THE
Infallable Hair Restorative.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.

Reasons Why the Eureka Should be Used.

It will cleanse the scalp, and thereby promote the growth of the hair.
If the hair is dry, stiff and lifeless, it will give it a softness and lively and youthful appearance.
If the hair is becoming thin, weak and falling out it will restore its strength and beauty.
If the hair is gray, or becoming so, it will restore it to its original color without staining scalp or hands.
It is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs.
It is no hair dye, but an infallible restorative, and will do all that is promised when used by the directions.

Hear what Dr. Van Zandt (one of the oldest and best Physicians, and most celebrated Oculist in the State) says in regard to the EUREKA:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17, 1863.

Mr. Fisher has submitted to my inspection the recipe for making his Hair Restorative, and after a careful examination of the different ingredients which enter into its preparation, I have no hesitation in pronouncing it (physiologically speaking) a most happy compound, and especially suited to the requirements of Nature, and the designs of one of the most valuable preparations of the kind now in use for changing the color of the hair and restoring the scalp from a diseased to a healthy condition.

I have examined and conversed with persons using the Eureka, and find that it does all that is proposed in cleansing, keeping the hair from falling out, and restoring it when gray.

WM. VAN ZANDT, M. D.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 17, 1863.]

EUREKA.—It is not often that a professional gentleman of the reputation of Dr. Van Zandt indorses so fully the virtues of a preparation for the restoration of the color of the hair, or any other particular object. This he does, however, in a card published to-day by Mr. R. Fisher, and to which gray heads are referred.

BARNUM'S HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, MO., June 1, 1863.

R. FISHER—DEAR SIR: I have used one bottle of your Eureka Hair Restorative, and to my full satisfaction. It does all that you claim for it, having restored my gray hair to its original color.

THERON BARNUM, Late of Barnum's Hotel.

The Agent might produce hundreds of other certificates from gentlemen and ladies that have used the Eureka, but thinks the above all sufficient.

ROBT. FISHER,
Sole Agent, St. Louis, Mo.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER,
Chicago, Ill., General Agents.
For sale by all Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

Robacks Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good
BUT
Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
They compose the wonderful tonic properties giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.
ROBACK'S BITTERS.
A wineglass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.
56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street,
CINCINNATI, - - - - - OHIO.
For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine generally throughout the country.

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION

GREAT TRUTHS
IN
SMALL COMPASS.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH
BITTERS.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's bane,
Rouse torpid Nature, and the strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the soundest rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The billious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain,
These organs should not, for one day, remain
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate as well.

EFFECT ON THE DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire,
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not past repair;
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malarious fog,
Bring on of ills a fearful catalogue;
But Intermittents whatsoe'er their kind,
Hostetter's Bitters scatter to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This torment dire, that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills;
'Tis from the stomach that it takes its rise;
Tone with the Bitters, and the anguish flies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without due nourishment life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin and dullness clouds the brain
But this Elixir sets the system right,
A Good Digestion waits on Appetite.

THE BITTERS AFTER SICKNESS.

Exhausting fever leaves its victims low,
And, unassisted, Health's return is slow;
Then the Bitters with weakened Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conveyed.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, on river, sea, or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But its dread arrows harmless seem to glide
Past all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, &c.

Roam through the world, through every climate range
Here is the antidote 'gainst every change;
Water impure it tempers, and inures
Man to all hardships in all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how feebly words essay
The qualms one feels on shipboard to portray?
Dread them no more duty old Neptune's power
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

Of all the liquors borne across the sea
Not one—mark that—from acrid poison's free.
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants alone,
Powerless to irritate, though prompt to tone.

A MILD APERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb
Are blent with those that relaxation curb
In this rare mixture; give this fact due weight
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food to acid turns,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the bane,
And frees the heartburn from the inner vein.

A SAFE AND GENTLE ANODYNE.

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shakes the nerves and paralyze the sense,
When these rare Bitters soothe both mind and frame
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS this grand fact is clear
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
HEALTH, HOPE AND VIGOR follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate
Of all things good. Impostors imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes.
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are put exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see, that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
HOSTETTER & SMITH
PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS &
STOREKEEPERS
Throughout the World.

Constitution Life Syrup

CONSTITUTION
LIFE SYRUP!
PREPARED BY
WM. H. GREGG, M. D.

Graduate College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., formerly Assistant Physician Blackwell's Island Hospitals, late Medical Inspector New York State Volunteer Depots, under Governor Edwin D. Morgan.

Constitution Life Syrup
HAS PRODUCED
A REVOLUTION IN MEDICINE.

What may seem almost incredible, is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable, are frequently cured in a few days or weeks, and we cheerfully invite investigation of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

Our medicine is peculiar, by it the seat of any disease is directly reached, and the equilibrium restored.

Those who have suffered long from painful and obstinate diseases.

Those who have vainly sought relief from advertised medicines.

Those who cannot be cured by other physicians—

Are invited to our Constitution Life Syrup.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any Reformers.

RAPIDITY OF CURE.

Some say, "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their performance, and think that diseases can only be cured by the "slow recuperative process of Nature."

This is our reply:

In health, the body, like a well-balanced scale, is in a state of Equilibrium. But when from any cause down goes one side of the scale, we have the effects of disease. What is requisite is, to restore the normal balance of the scale.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP,

A positive and specific remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT TO CHILD.

PARALYSIS.

HEMIPLEGIA. PARESIS. PARAPLEGIA.
PARALYSIS AGITANS.

It is so universally admitted that Constitution Life Syrup is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-Giving Power.

DYSPEPSIA.

INDIGESTION.	LIVER COMPLAINT.
WEIGHT AT STOMACH.	BILIOUSNESS.
FLATULENCE.	BAD BREATH.
CONSTIPATION.	WANT OF APPETITE.

SCROFULA.

STRUMA.	KING'S EVIL.
GLANDULAR SWELLINGS.	ERYSIPELAS.
ULCERATION.	SALT RHEUM.

This taint (HEREDITARY and ACQUIRED), filling life with untold misery, is by all usual medical remedies incurable.

RHEUMATISM.

(ARTHRITIS.)	NEURALGIA.	GOUT.
LUMBAGO.	SCIATICA.	TIC DOULOUREUX.

If there is any disease in which the Constitution Life Syrup is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of 20 or 30 years standing, have been cured by us.

NERVOUSNESS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.	LOSS OF POWER.
SHATTERED NERVES.	CONFUSION OF THOUGHTS.
ST. VITUS' DANCE.	EPILEPSY.

Thousands who have suffered for years will bless the day on which they read these lines. Particularly to weak suffering woman will this medicine prove an inestimable blessing—directing their footsteps to a Hope which fails more than it promises.

Mercurial Diseases.

SALIVATION.	ROTTING OF BONES.
BAD COMPLEXION.	ACHES IN BONES.
FEELING OF WEARINESS.	DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of MERCURY, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce. It hardens Spongy Gums and secures the Teeth as firmly as ever.

Constitution Life Syrup

Eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like

ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES

And all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Cures all Swelling of the Glands,

Either of the Face, Neck, or Female Breast, and should be taken as soon as the swelling is detected, thus preventing their breaking, and producing troublesome Discharging Sores, which disfigure so many of the younger portion of the community, from six to twenty years of age. Young children are very subject to Discharges from the Ears, which depend upon a scrofulous constitution. These cases soon recover by taking a few doses of the Life Syrup.

All scrofulous persons suffering from general Debility, Emaciation, Dyspepsia and Dropsy of the Limbs, Abdomen, and in the female, Dropsy of the Ovaries or womb, generally accompanied with Inflammation and Ulceration of the Uterus, are permanently cured by Constitution Life Syrup. The disease known as Goitre or Swelled Neck, the Life Syrup will remove entirely. The remedy should be taken for some time, as the disease is exceedingly chronic and stubborn, and will not be removed without extra effort.

Tumors of the Ovaries, Tumors of the Breast, and swelling of other glands of the body will be completely reduced without resorting to the knife, or operations of any kind.

Epileptic Fits, Sympathetic or Organic Diseases of the Heart, as palpitation, Disease of the Valves, producing a grating or filing sound, Dropsy of the Heart Case and all the affections of this important organ (persons suffering from any acute pain in the region of the heart) will be greatly relieved by Constitution Life Syrup.

Broken-down and Delicate Constitutions,

Suffering from Indigestion to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Forebodings, Horror of Calamity, Fear of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Dry, Hot Skin and Extremities, Want of Sleep, Restlessness, Pale, Haggard Countenance, and Lassitude of the Muscular System, all require the aid of the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

FOR ALL FORMS OF
ULCERATIVE DISEASES!

Either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

MOTH PATCHES upon the female face depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of Constitution Life Syrup will correct the secretion and remove the deposit which is directly under the skin.

In Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of the organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a general Blood-Purifying Agent, the Life Syrup stands unrivalled by any preparation in the World.

Diseases of the Spine, as usually developed in the young, Hip Disease, Neuralgia, and all nervous Diseases, and Ladies who are suffering from Diseases [illegible] which they are at a loss to know what to do, we would advise the use of CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP. It will restore their pallid countenance, strengthen their weak back, and side, give them new energy, new life and happiness.

THE RICH AND POOR

Are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science has made the Constitution Life Syrup for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD

Produces healthy men and women; and if the constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand, and within the reach of all.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.

It is the safest and most effectual medicine ever discovered for purifying the system, and relieving the suffering attendant upon childbirth. It strengthens both the mother and child, prevents pain and disease, and increases and enriches the food; those who have used it think it indispensable. It is highly useful both before and after confinement, as it prevents diseases attendant upon childbirth.

Constitution Life Syrup

IS THE
POOR MAN'S FRIEND AND THE RICH MAN'S BLESSING!

Try It, Take It, and be Cured.

IT IS UNIVERSAL IN ITS EFFECTS.

WM. H. GREGG, M. D.

SOLE PROPRIETOR, NEW YORK—LABORATORY, BROOKLYN, L. I.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to all parts of the country.

MORGAN & ALLEN,

Wholesale Druggists, Agents, 46 Cliff-st., New York.

Sold by J. H. REED & CO., FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 18 Lake street, and [illegible], Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

THE CITY.

BAR MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the members of the Chicago Bar, to take action in reference to the death of the late Lieut. Col. John A. Bross, will be held at the rooms of the Law Institute, at ten o'clock this morning.

WM A. PORTER, Prest.

LAKE TUNNEL.—It is said that the long promised trip of certain invited Aldermen to view the progress of the lake tunnel was made yesterday. Our reporter did *not* receive an invitation to attend. The tunnel has attained a length from the land shaft of about four hundred feet.

SMALL POX.—We learn from the city health officer that at present there are only two inmates of our pest house. This fact speaks well for the sanitary condition of the city, and shows that the dreaded epidemic is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of John O'Donnell, employed in the house of P. O. Shea, 167 Van Buren street, who was kicked to death by a vicious horse. He expired in fifteen minutes after the accident. Verdict accordingly.

SPIDERS.—We notice that in some portions of the city there are few or no spiders thus far in the season, though flies are abundant as ever. Can it be that the exceedingly cold weather of last winter killed them all off in certain localities? The plague of flies is on the increase.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday was beautifully cool, the thermometer standing below eighty during the whole day. The wind, though working some great damage to the shipping, was accepted as a grateful boon by our citizens, who, for several weeks past, have been choked with dust and melted with the heat.

INQUISITION OF LUNACY.—Proceedings in Lunacy have been commenced in the County Court against Mrs. Pollock, by her relatives and friends. She should have had an examination yesterday before Judge Bradwell and a jury, but by agreement of counsel the case stands continued until Monday, the 29th instant.

YOUNG LADIES' FAIR.—The TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a report of a "Childrens' Fair," held by Misses Ellithorpe and Sammons. We are requested to say that they are young ladies, not children. We gladly make the correction, but wish to state that the fault was not ours, but that of our informant.

BRIDGES FOR GOVERNMENT.—L. B. Boomer & Co., of this city, the well known bridge builders, are at present engaged in the construction of bridges on the Memphis and Charleston, and the Nashville and Decatur railroads, in Tennessee. These bridges were constructed last winter and Spring at Mr. Boomer's establishment near the corner of State and Fourteenth streets.

HELD TO BAIL.—Four of the rioters engaged in the demonstration at Klein's Beer Garden, on Sunday evening last, were arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Lochbeller, and taken before Henry Lowe, Esq., Justice of the Peace, who held them to bail for further examination in sums ranging from $500 to $1,000 each. They will be further examined on the 20th inst.

JUVENILE COLONISTS.—A company of thirty children, nine of whom are girls, passed through Chicago yesterday in charge of Messrs. H. D. Perry and G. H. Allen, from the New York Juvenile Asylum for Geneseo, Mc Henry county. This is the fortieth company sent hither from the Asylum. About fifteen hundred graduates are now colonized in Illinois, of whom three hundred are in the military service.

POSTPONEMENT OF EXCURSION.—The excursion to Geneva Island has been postponed, on account of the uncertainty of the weather, to Tuesday, August 23, when the cars will leave the Wells street depot at 8:15 a. m. Persons intending to go will remember that the excursion will go Tuesday, and not Friday of this week, some confusion having occurred in the postponement. The old tickets will be good.

FOREIGN RECRUITING AGENTS.—These men, of whom we have heretofore written, are still plying their trade in our city. One of them button-holed a man on the street yesterday, asking him, after some circumlocution, to permit himself to be credited to some other State than Illinois. How much longer will these men be allowed to remain here? The authorities are on their track, and we hope before long to have the pleasure of knowing that they have all been driven from the city.

HARD-HEARTEDNESS.—A soldier belonging to the 65th or Scotch regiment, returned to this city on Monday last, without a cent of money, having eight months' pay due. He has a very bad felon on his finger, and stepped into a drug store on Clark street, not far from Adams, asking the proprietor to dress it, stating his circumstances. The man of [illegible] peremptorily, adding insulting language. Of course the soldier could not resist, but we agree with him, that one who could thus refuse to assist a distressed soldier is unworthy the name of "man."

DELMONICO LUNCH AND WINE VAULTS.—A first class house has just been opened at No. 17 Dearborn street, under the Grocers' Exchange, by Mr. R. Bulger, where merchants and others will always find the best of oysters, game, wines, liquors, beer and cigars, with meals to order, served up in superior style. A place of this kind has long been a desideratum with our business men, and we have no doubt that the Delmonico will meet with that extensive patronage which the proprietor is determined to deserve. Callers will find the Superintendent—Captain E. C. Morton—a gentlemanly man, always attentive to their wants.

GENEROUS.—On Tuesday last a poor woman arrived in this city from Indianapolis. On the way here her pocket was picked of her purse containing all the money she had, and she reached Chicago destitute. By the advice of several parties she went to the Central Police Station, and laid the case before Superintendent Turtle. Satisfied of the truth of her statement, an officer was sent with her to the office of Mr. Wentworth, General Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central, and upon a representation of the case he generously presented her with a free passage home.

ST. MARY'S OF THE LAKE.—The Fair now being held at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, was again well attended last evening. The picture galleries and concert hall were at times crowded and the refreshment department was extensively patronized. A concert given by the choir of the Church of the Holy Name passed off with great eclat.

To-night will terminate the series of interesting entertainments and a large number of persons will doubtless avail themselves of the opportunity which will present itself for spending a most delightful evening.

RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The Second Grand Annual Excursion and pic-nic of the employes and friends of the Milwaukee Railroad, will be given on Saturday next to the beautiful grounds at Winnetka Grove. The best of arrangements have been made for the comfort of all concerned, including dancing by moonlight to the sound of witching music. Those who attended the pic-nic last year, will need no advice to go now; the affair was unexceptionable, and the present will not suffer in comparison. Tickets, $1 each, may be obtained at Henry Sweet's drug store, on the corner of Desplaines and Kinzie; at Henry Lype's book store, No. 8?, West Kinzie; or at the depot. Cars leave at 2½ o'clock a. m., and 6 p. m., and return at 4½ and midnight. Be sure to go.

BOLD ROBBERY.—About six o'clock last evening an audacious robbery was perpetrated at the Falstaff saloon, on the corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. A sailor named Nathan Morgan attacked and robbed a discharged soldier of nearly $150. The soldier stoutly resisted, and drawing a knife to defend himself inflicted a severe gash in the face of his assailant, who then fled. Officer Douglas was called and tracked the guilty party to a low den on Jackson street, where he was arrested. A close search did not result in the finding of money, but it was surmised that he had given it to a woman in whose company he was found. She was also arrested.

ARRESTED.—On Tuesday last a woman named Johanna Clifford, appeared before Justice Moore, charged with the theft of $130 from Mrs. Wm. Kelley. The facts developed were as follows: Some three weeks since Mrs. Kelley had occasion to go to the Orient Flouring Mills, Mrs. Clifford accompanying her. In making payment for her purchases at the mill, she exposed her money, amounting to about $140. On her way home she missed her purse, and returning sought in vain for it. She then accused the defendant of the theft, but she denied all knowledge of it. It was proved, however, that she had admitted to several parties that she had the money, and designed to furnish her house with it. She was held to bail in the sum of $300.

FIRE.—About nine o'clock yesterday morning, the residence of Judge Nathan Allen, on the corner of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, was discovered in flames. The bell rang the alarm, and the engines went promptly to the spot, but owing to the impossibility of procuring water, they could do but little toward extinguishing the fire, and the building was soon burned to the ground. It was a large fine residence, two story frame, and occupied by Harvey J. Rouse, with whom Mr. Allen was boarding. The loss is about $3,000, which is covered by insurance. The furniture was nearly all saved. The fire caught in the attic, but from what cause is unknown.

Again about four o'clock in the afternoon, the department was called out, but the fire proved to be the burning of an out-house on the corner of Harrison and Canal streets. The damage was trifling.

CENTRAL IOWA SANITARY FAIR.—The Muscatine *Daily Journal* announces the return of Mr. W. H. Stewart, who visited Chicago last week for the purpose of soliciting contributions for the Central Iowa Sanitary Fair to be held next month at Muscatine. The *Journal* speaks thus:

> Nobly done for the loyal citizens of Chicago. Mr. Stewart has returned home, enthusiastic over that generous patriotism which the people of that city exhibit towards all charitable and humanitarian objects. The business men of Chicago had made immense contributions to the Dubuque Fair, and have [illegible] in their donations for local Sanitary relief, and are now engaged in securing a beautiful home for the widow of the lamented Sullivan. They generously support a Soldiers' Home, free to the war weary and battle scarred of every State, and will now be called upon to aid an Illinois State Sanitary Fair, and still they weary not in well doing.

A BURGLARIOUS COON.—The alarm of burglars which was shouted from a window on Clinton street about 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, turned out to be a very innocent affair after all, and does not redound much to the courage of the gentleman who so lustily called for assistance. It may be hoped that Mr. R—— will not be drafted, as his valor [illegible] would do little towards the suppression of the rebellion. The gentleman in question, on Saturday last, became the possessor of an intelligent coon. Like a boy with a new plaything, he was very fond of his coon, and invariably at lunch and at dinner the pockets of the owner of the extraordinary animal were loaded with nuts for his pet. Mr. R——, meeting a friend from Toronto on Tuesday, did not return to his meals as was his wont, but dined and supped at the "Tremont." He returned home about midnight and retired to rest. He had taken his first nap and was about to reach the pitcher of ice water, when he heard the [illegible] in his pants pocket. Springing out of bed he rushed to the window and in the most manic style shouted, "Police, burglars!" "burglars, police!" "help!" "murder!" The [illegible] any great crime is being committed, but a few [illegible], revolvers in hand, rushed to the rescue. [illegible]

COMMON COUNCIL.

Special Meeting—City Railway Ordinances—Evanston Road—West and South Division Lines.

The Common Council convened in special session, at the Council Chamber, last evening, in obedience to a call issued by Aldermen Woodman, Barrett, Holden and Gastfield, "to consider the various horse railway ordinances now pending." The following were present: His Honor the Mayor and Aldermen Gage, Titsworth, Roberts, Barrett, McRoy, Kann, Sheridan, Walsh, Wallwork, Sherwin, Comisky, Clark, Rafferty, Talcott, Woodard, Himrod, Holden, Van Hellen, Bond, Gastfield, Franzen, Ruh, Hottinger, Sullivan, O'Sullivan and Woodman.

The call under which the Council convened was read, and the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting were dispensed with.

Ald. Holden moved to take up the West Division Street Railroad ordinance, and at the same moment Ald. Titsworth moved to take up the Chicago and Evanston Railway ordinance. A short contest between the Aldermen for the floor was terminated by the decision of the Mayor, awarding the floor to Ald. Titsworth. The Chicago and Evanston Railway ordinance was then taken up.

Ald. Kann raised the point of order that it was not competent for the Council in special session to consider pending ordinances.

The Mayor had serious doubts whether the ordinances could be taken up under the circumstances, but he was disposed to give all reasonable latitude, and would not enforce the rule.

Ald. Walsh insisted that the rule should be enforced, and moved an adjournment. This motion was lost under a call for the ayes and noes, by ayes 7, noes 16.

Ald. Walsh said, in explanation of his desire that the rules should be enforced, that the Council were without legal advisers. The work laid out for this council would be enduring, and it behooved them to do it well. He should insist that the rules should be enforced strictly.

Ald. Woodman cited the provision of the charter, sec 4, chap. 4, and insisted that the ordinances could be properly discussed.

The Mayor traversed the opinion of Ald. Woodman, but said that he should not enforce the rule unless members objected.

Ald. Kann objected, and the Mayor decided that the ordinances could not, under the circumstances, be considered.

Ald. Bond appealed from the decision of the chair. This motion prevailed, and the decision of the Mayor was not sustained, by ayes 10, noes 16.

The Chicago and Evanston Railway ordinance was, on motion of Alderman Ruh, read by the Clerk.

Ald. Roberts moved that the preamble and sections of the ordinance be taken up *seriatim*. This motion prevailed.

The same Alderman moved to amend the preamble by striking out the words "have located" and insert the words "desire to locate." He moved this amendment because he denied the right of giving a railroad company to "locate" their lines in any street of the city except by permission of the Council, and he would not vote to give them that right, even by implication. This amendment prevailed.

The same Alderman moved to further amend by providing for a single track on Roberts street instead of two, as provided by the ordinance, until such time as the street shall be laid out to the usual width. This amendment prevailed.

Ald. Titsworth moved to amend by striking out the word "Jackson street" wherever it occurs in the preamble, and in Section 1, and insert "Madison street." Carried.

Ald. Roberts moved to amend Section 1 of the ordinance, by inserting after "Larrabee street" the substance of the amendments to the preamble in relation to Roberts street. This amendment prevailed.

Ald. Titsworth moved to further amend Section 1, by adding to the words Chicago City Railway, the words, "and the West Division Railway." Carried.

Ald. Walsh moved to amend Section 1 by adding the words, "except as the same are herein modified." Carried.

Ald. Walsh moved to amend Section 2 by providing that the company shall be compelled to make all improvements in the streets ordered by the Council, and providing for the enforcement of the ordinance in case of refusal.

Ald. Titsworth moved to amend the amendment of Ald. Walsh by substituting the North Division Railway ordinance passed at a previous session of the Council. This amendment was carried.

The amendment of Ald. Walsh, as amended, was then passed.

Ald. Walsh moved to amend the ordinance as amended, by inserting a provision that improvements should only be made upon the streets ordered to be improved by the Council.

Ald. Comisky moved to lay the last amendment upon the table. Carried—ayes 17, noes 1[illegible].

Ald. Comisky moved to strike out from section 4, in that portion relating to Lasalle street bridge, the sentence "provided the whole cost of constructing said bridge and approaches does not exceed $2,000."

Ald. Kann moved to lay the amendment on the table. Carried—ayes 15, noes 1[illegible].

Ald. Titsworth moved to fill the blank in section 5 with the words "fifteen months," as the time when the road shall be completed to its south terminus, and two years as the time to complete it from the south terminus to Evanston.

Ald. Titsworth moved to strike out section 6, requiring bonds in the sum of $25,000 to be given by the company for the faithful performance of their duties, altogether. Carried—ayes 24, noes 3.

Ald. Armstrong moved to refer the whole ordinance as amended to the Corporation Counsel.

Ald. Ruh moved to lay the lay the last motion on the table, but withdrew it for the sake of giving Ald Holden an opportunity to explain the opinion of the City Counsel.

Ald. Ruh renewed his motion, and it prevailed by ayes 23, noes 4.

The ordinance as amended was then passed by ayes 24, noes 3.

Ald. Holden called up an ordinance creating a new line of horse railways, extending others, and regulating the use thereof in the West Division, and suggesting various verbal amendments, which prevailed with little opposition. The ordinance as amended was passed by ayes 26, noes 1.

Ald. Himrod moved to reconsider the last vote and Ald. Holden to lay that motion on the table. The motion of Ald. Holden was carried by ayes 19, noes 8.

Ald. Woodman took the chair, the Mayor having vacated it.

Ald. Walsh moved to adjourn. Lost—ayes 16, noes 11.

The ordinance relating to Horse Railroads in the South Division of Chicago was then taken up.

Pending the reading, a remonstrance, signed by a formidable list of property holders, deprecating any favorable action by the Council, was presented and read at length.

Ald. Himrod moved that the ordinance and remonstrance be re-committed to the Committee on Railroads.

Ald. Sheridan asked that the matter be deferred until the next regular meeting of the Council. He had seen that some of the signers of the remonstrance were petitioners also.

Ald. Gage hoped the matter would not take the direction indicated by the remarks of Alderman Sheridan. The Council had met to forever dispose of the City Railroads, and he hoped that the matter would be closed up.

The matter was further discussed by Alds. Barrett, McRoy, and Comisky.

Ald. Comisky moved to lay Ald. Sheridan's amendment upon the table. Carried—ayes 21, noes 9.

Ald. Walsh moved to adjourn. Lost—ayes 12, noes 14.

The motion of Mr. Himrod, to re-commit to the Railroad committee, was then a subject of dispute. The ayes and noes were called on reconsidering the vote to lay on the table, and Ald. McRoy asking to be excused, the ayes and noes were called on that motion while the other vote was pending. Ald. Woodman (the chair) decided that this could not be done; he was sustained by his brother cops., the very men who but a short time since filibustered away the time of the Council till six o'clock in the morning.

The motion was lost.

The Council then adjourned.

SEDUCTION AND MARRIAGE.

A Wedding Party in the Office of the Provost Marshal.

It is seldom that we can chronicle the return to the paths of virtue, of one who has loved "not wisely but too well." The stringent rule of a select society; the fallen one's own feelings of shame and unworthiness; the almost impossibility of obtaining employment, all tend to keep down the unfortunate girl, whom one false step has hurled into the arena of vice. Philanthropists have a lesson to learn in the point of social amelioration, which, until learnt, will continue to thwart the object of their endeavors—they too often say, "go" without opening a path for the fallen to traverse, too frequently confine their efforts to telling a woman what she should be, without helping her to become what she might be. But leaving humanitarians to reform as speedily as possible, we will narrate an incident which, though it will leave sad reminiscences in the minds of many for long years, terminates, as every true story should terminate, happily in a marriage.

A few days ago a young man called at the Central Police station, to obtain advice, in his search for his sister, a beautiful young girl of seventeen, whom we will call Nellie Graham. The brother resides at Oshkosh, Wis., but stated that his sister lived with her relatives at Racine. She is very respectably connected, her father being a commissioned officer in the army. Miss Graham was engaged to be married to a young citizen of Racine, who seduced her some months ago, which, when known to her parents, caused them to break off the match, though the youth still wished to make her his wife. He in his disappointment entered the army, and after bravely fighting for a few weeks, was killed in a recent battle. The intelligence of his death worked strongly on the young woman's feelings, for she had never renounced her lover, and after remaining at home very unhappily, for a day or two, she suddenly left, and it was believed proceeded to Chicago, where all trace of her whereabouts was lost by her sorrowing relatives. The affair was placed in the hands of Detective Webb, who it was known would unearth the misguided girl, if she was in the city. After a few days research the officer discovered that she had been an inmate of a notorious Clark street house of ill-fame; that she had left this den with an Alabamian named A. C. Jones, and was then living with him on Van Buren street as his lawful wife.

Webb immediately proceeded to the house in question, and arrested the pair, causing them to be incarcerated at the Central Station, where an interview was obtained between the sorrowing brother and his erring sister. She evinced no signs of contrition, wildly declaring that she would live and die with her paramour. Jones also expressed his determination to abide with his choice, whom, he said, he intended to marry. He is a native of Alabama, and formerly served in the Confederate service, but was captured and confined for some time in the Old Capitol prison, from which, he says, he was recently discharged. In addition to his offer of marriage, the man proposed to enlist in the Federal army as a substitute and leave the whole of his bounty with his bride.

Feeling that this was the only path of honor which his sister could tread, Mr. Graham wisely assented to the proposition, and yesterday afternoon the erring twain were made one, at the Provost Marshal's office, by Justice De Wolf. The bridegroom then enlisted as a substitute for one Frederick Jewett, and last night left for Springfield to be assigned to a regiment. He does not care what regiment he enters so long as he be not sent into Virginia, where, he states, he is so well known that if captured he would assuredly be hung. Agreeable to his promise, Jones has deposited $300 in the hands of Mr. Graham, who will keep it for his sister, and the balance will be paid on its receipt at Springfield, for which city the young couple left last night. Shortly the young soldier will repair to the battle-field, leaving his bride as one of the innumerable company of girls left behind to watch and wait for the end of this accursed rebellion.

ESCAPED.—The TRIBUNE has, on various occasions, spoken of the City Bridewell, sometimes in terms in no sense complimentary. It has arraigned its insecurity and filth, and the patent lack of humanity that distinguishes its internal and external economy. One would imagine that those poor creatures, sometimes more sinned against than sinning, the victims of want, passion, and opportunity, who live and vegetate in its darkness and filth in preference to homes bright and cleanly, would rejoice at every chance of escape, and that once out they would avoid its polluting vicinage as they would the deadly pestilence. The human heart, and above all the hearts of the frequenters of those haunts that are the gates that leads to the Bridewell, are institutions a little queer. No sooner does the poor man or woman who has served out his or her time, leave the filthy presence, than rejoicing in the new found liberty, they hie themselves straightway to their old haunts of vice and dissipation. Not all their recollections of short commons, hard fare, and still harder treatment; not all the crawling sensations which attaches to the institution; not their shame and disgrace as a "Bridewell bird" are enough to keep them in the paths of sobriety and virtue. As sure as the dog to his vomit, or the sow to her wallowing do they return to their [illegible]—the City Bridewell—God help the poor inmates! Were it not that by their escape the city would be over run with law breakers and miscreants, we could wish that they should all escape until our rulers learned to treat them in accordance with the dictates of our common humanity.

There is a fearful responsibility resting upon our city legislature. We spend our money by thousands upon the Court House, we pay large salaries to our preachers, we tear down old churches to build larger, we build soldier's homes, we establish institutions of learning, we scatter our money broadcast, but we herd men and women together in a building, against whose appointments and surroundings a well bred horse would instinctively rebel. If the object of a Bridewell is to reform the vicious, how can reformation be expected when the institution is conducted as is ours.

The notorious Con Brown has again managed to escape from the city Bridewell, and is now at large. He was sentenced at the May term of the Recorder's Court to one years' imprisonment, to pay a fine of $1,500, and stand committed until the fine was paid. In June he escaped, but was soon after rearrested.

THE GALE.

A Severe Blow—Vessels Stranded at the Entrance to the Harbor—Other Accidents.

During yesterday afternoon and night and yesterday morning, our vicinity was visited by one of the most severe gales of the season, which, though the cause of much damage, has fortunately been so far unattended by the loss of human life. About two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, a brisk breeze sprang up from the Northwest, and shifting round a few points northward, it, in a few hours, assumed the proportions of a regular gale, which during the night, even increased in severity. In the North Division of the city, fences were torn down and platforms torn up in a somewhat indiscriminate manner. Pleasure boats in the basement beat a most ignominious retreat, while one boat which had incautiously ventured nearly as far as the vicinity of Camp Douglas, became so disabled that its frightened occupants reefed every sail and allowing themselves to be drifted at the mercy of the waves, waiting nearly five hours before they dared to venture to the shore.

Towards daylight yesterday morning the storm considerably abated, but still the lake continues too rough to admit of safe navigation, and with the present condition of the atmosphere the gale may again rise at any moment. Many vessels were on the lake nearing the harbor, and serious casualties were expected. These prove upon investigation to be less severe than anticipated—the following being the only instance which has been reported to us.

The schooner "Stella," loaded with lumber, went ashore on the bar at the entrance to the river, during Tuesday night. The very strong swell which surrounded her continually, washed her decks from stem to stern, and has already carried away the greater part of her deck cargo. The "Stella" is owned by Joseph Goldsmith of Port Washington, and is valued at $4,000. It is feared that unless she is speedily extricated the waves will convert her into a perfect wreck.

The schooner "Nicaragua," owned by Clark & Co., of Buffalo, also lies in a very dangerous condition, on the bar near the last named vessel. She is loaded with coal and is also continually covered with a very heavy swell. Exclusive of her cargo, the Nicaragua is valued at $5,600.

The only other vessel lying in actual danger is the brigantine "E. C. L." which ran ashore on the bar early yesterday morning. She is loaded with lumber, and like the others is exposed to a very heavy sea, but it is hoped will be rescued, with at least the major portion of her cargo. The E. C. L. is owned by Ogden & Co., of this city, and is worth 6,500.

Lying at anchor inside the bar, with her flag at half mast, is the schooner "Ethan Allen," also lumber laden. She is but slightly injured, and is owned by A. G. Morly, of Chicago, who registered her at $9,000.

All the vessels seem to have attempted to make for the harbor, expecting an increase in the violence of the storm, and all, by sailing a few points to the leeward, became helplessly fixed.

The scow "Contest" lost her jib-boom about 10 o'clock on Tuesday night while passing through Wells Street Bridge.

The tug "Monitor," while endeavoring to extricate the schooner Ethan Allen and bring her in, yesterday morning, blew out her cylinder head, thereby becoming temporarily disabled.

Early yesterday morning the tug "Stranger" arrived safely in port after a very dangerous voyage from Muskegon, and a narrow escape from wreck. She left Muskegon on Monday night with a raft of lumber in tow, but at 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when about thirty miles off Grand Haven, the raft went to pieces, becoming a total loss. It was consigned to various parties in this city and was valued at $10,000. The crew of the "Stranger" state that they never experienced a more severe gale, or rougher sea on the Lake, than that of Tuesday night.

These are all the casualties which have been reported, and it is hoped is the extent of the damage inflicted upon the shore in this neighborhood.

POLICE COURT.

A Female Diogenes—Family Fights—Early Closing—Without License.

There was not quite so large a display of drunkards and disorderly persons at the City Police Court yesterday morning as are usually found there.

One of the first cases disposed of was a charge against a comical-looking, grotesque woman who gave the name of Mrs Diogenes—her real name, however, the police officer said was Schwartz. The appellation which the defendant assumed was not an inappropriate one, for she was found on Wells street curled up in a tub which stood on the sidewalk, and when removed by the guardian of the public morals was extremely uncivil in her manners and conversation. A fine of four dollars and costs which could not be paid, transferred the lady to the select society of the girls in blue at the Bridewell.

William McLean, Ann McLean and John Martin were accused of being excessively disorderly. The two former, being man and wife, were engaged in the not uncommon domestic practice of a fireside fight. Certain references which they made to each other's eyes and limbs, in language more forcible than polite, attracted the attention of one of the blue milestone fraternity, who, singular to relate, happened to be at the very spot at the very moment of time when his services would be of use in quelling the little family difficulty. Martin was sitting by, aiding and abetting the belligerents, but as soon as the friendly officer interposed, he compromised his liberty by joining his friends in a determined resistance to the representative of the law. The whole trio were conveyed to the lockup, but a payment of nine dollars each secured their freedom.

Mrs. Mary Glenn was charged with keeping a disorderly house, and her daughter, Mrs. Whitney, was accused of being an inmate. The parties conduct a saloon under the Burnett house on Clark street. On Saturday evening, according to the testimony of officer Craney, there was a great noise at the saloon, and at 12 o'clock he ordered it to be closed in conformity with the ordinance. Mrs. Glenn replied that she should do as she pleased about closing, which incensed the policeman, and some man who was present made a rush at him. The two females also set upon the officer and tore his coat and shirt front. More than a dozen witnesses testified that the house was not a disorderly one, unless all saloons were considered to be disorderly, and the case was dismissed.

Catherine Shehan charged a man named John Fritz with the larceny of a pair of pants valued at five dollars. The complainant had washed the pants and hung them on the line, whence they were taken by the defendant. The latter gave bail in $200 for his appearance at the Recorder's Court.

John A. Hynes, of North Clark street, Patrick Dwyer and Catherine O'Malley, of North Water street, and Patrick Dempsey, of North Kinzie st., were each fined fifty-two dollars and costs for retailing liquor without being provided with the usual city licenses.

THE LATE CAPTAIN AIKEN.

Funeral Services—Resolutions of Respect by the Board of Trade.

The body of the late Captain Hector H. Aiken, Twenty-ninth U S. Colored Volunteers, arrived in Chicago on Tuesday, and was buried with appropriate ceremonies yesterday. The services were held in the Second Presbyterian Church. The discourse delivered by Dr. Patterson was most eloquent in its character; its touching allusions to the honored dead, and its sterling patriotic utterances made a deep impression on all present.

A military escort was furnished from Camp Douglas. The pallbearers consisted of eight members of the Scammon Light Infantry *Corps*. The attendance on the funeral was large. The body of the gallant soldier, who so early fell in the struggle for Union and Freedom, was laid in its last resting place amid the tears of many friends; his memory will be embalmed in the memory of the community.

The following resolutions of respect were adopted by the Board of Trade at the meeting of yesterday:

"WHEREAS, Providence, in its wisdom, has stricken down upon the field of battle the late noble and efficient Captain H. H. Aiken, of Company B, 29th United States colored troops, (formerly a member of the Board of Trade Battery, from which he was promoted to the office which he held when stricken down, while making the late assault upon Petersburg,) and thereby bereft us of a friend whose heart was awake to all the kind offices of a noble Christian spirit; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we do humbly bow ourselves before Almighty God, in sincere mourning for one we loved and for one in whom the Nation has lost a pure, noble patriot. To his aged parents, sisters and brothers, we offer our heartfelt sympathies in this, the hour of their affliction, and tender them our boon of consolation the proud record their noble son and brother has left behind him, both in civil and military life.

An Explanation.

Some days ago there arrived in this city Mr. James Clark, from Milwaukee, who was supposed by the authorities of this city to be here for the purpose of procuring military substitutes for parties in Wisconsin. He was what is technically called "spotted," and naturally feels very indignant thereat. He desires us to say that he is not engaged in that business, and cannot account for the odium thus thrown upon him, unless by supposing that three persons who came up on the boat with him from Milwaukee, and who had been arrested there for some malpractice, set the detectives on him in revenge for his vindication of the action of the police authorities at Milwaukee. Mr. Clark admits that he was in the substitute business at that time, but claims that he has violated no law, either municipal, State or National.

SUBSTITUTES.—In anticipation of the rapidly approaching draft, the substitute business is getting rather lively. Yesterday the Provost Marshal's office was thronged with eager applicants, and the gentlemanly clerks of the establishment were kept in a state of unwonted activity. Among the notable men who went to war by proxy was Wilbur F. Storey, of the Chicago *Times*. Not long since he made the assertion in the columns of his paper that the further prosecution of the war was a crime amounting to murder; and that every one who aided in its further prosecution became accessory to that crime. What are we to infer from his action yesterday? Has he changed and softened his views, or is he willing, having been so long accessory to treason, to now become accessory to murder? We trust that this, his first loyal act, is but the prelude to greater reforms. The following is the list of business transacted yesterday:

Principal.	*Substitute.*
James A. Ellis,	Geo. Maischer,
Joe. Boyes,	S. Runnels,
John V. Farewell,	Henry Williams,
Samuel S. Kellogg,	John Whelan,
Andrew Brown,	James White,
Chas. B. Farewell,	John Hauser,
U. R. Hawley,	Thos. Rye,
Wilbur F. Storey,	O. Casperson,
Geo. W. Tenney,	Jos. S. Black,
Daniel W. Tenney,	Albert Patton,
Oliver R. Butler,	Albert Byer,
Frederick Jewett,	A. C. Jones,
W. C. D. Grannis,	Wm. Campbell,
Reven W. Rawson,	Chas. A. House,
Cobb F. Gates,	Henry Sheldon,
Wilford D. Buchanan,	John Thomas,
M. H. Norton,	A. Selonon,
W. H. Wood,	Joseph Gershmeyer,
Nelson Morris,	Michael Diarby,

Alexander Fullerton furnished a representative recruit in the person of Wesley Stubbs, who was mustered in for three years.

NUISANCES.—We are glad to be able to record the fact that the notices issued upon the perpetrators of nuisances are beginning to take effect, the offal and rendering establishments being all under process of cleansing. Meanwhile we see numerous piles of garbage lying in the streets. These ought to be cleared away. Let the police report them.

COLORED SUBSTITUTES.—We learn that a large number of Canadian negroes are arriving in the city with the intention of entering the Union army as substitutes.

The liberal bounties offered for this class of men, enables them to provide handsomely for their families and at the same time aid in a war, the result of which must be the amelioration of their race.

THE 136TH REGIMENT.—This regiment (one hundred day troops) Colonel Mc[illegible] commanding, has left Paducah and is now stationed at Maysville, Ky.

GENERAL JULIUS WHITE.—The following rather rich description of General White of our city, is clipped from a Richmond paper, of the negotiations for the burial of the dead, after the battle of Petersburg. "Near the flag stood a particularly interesting group, evidently 'done up' for inspection. I asked who these animals were, and ascertained that the one on the left, a little, stiff, dried up man, in a large blue sack, with straggling hair, about the color of a rotten rope, and eyes about the color of spoiled oysters, was General White, the same who surrendered Harper's Ferry to us on a certain occasion—so the Yankees told me."

LOCAL MATTERS.

Anti-Arnold Club.—Those who sympathize with the objects of the above club are invited to meet at No. 19 Metropolitan Block, at eight o'clock this evening. Entrance on LaSalle street.

By order of the Committee.

To Terpsichore.—On Tuesday night a complimentary ball was given at Ulich's Hall, by the young men of North Chicago. The arrangements were all excellently planned and everything passed off pleasantly, dancing having been continued until an early hour yesterday morning.

Religious Notice.—Rev. J. V. Hines will preach next Sabbath all day in Room No. 17, (up stairs,) between Nos. 77 and 79 Dearborn street. The Adventists and friends of Mr. H. are invited with all interested. He will speak on the coming of the "Son of Man," and the signs of its nearness; and will report the facts of the breaking up of his tent meeting on Tuesday evening on State street.

Armed to the Teeth—Is a very common expression, but we think armed to embellish and preserve them to a ripe old age is decidedly more beneficial and appropriate—this can only be done by keeping yourself always supplied, convenient for use, with a bottle of that renowned and imperishable delight of every lady's or gentleman's toilet, the "Fragrant Sozodont," for cleansing, beautifying and preserving the teeth, sweetening and purifying the breath, it has no equal. Sold by druggists everywhere. 75 cents per bottle.

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☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillon Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. jy2-[illegible]

☞ House and Sign Painting, Calcimining, Glazing and Graining. Paper Hangings and Window Shades selling at wholesale and retail at New York prices. F. E. RIGBY, 89 Randolph street. Box 5863. jy21-n523-1m

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall. [illegible]

THE TALLAHASSEE.

She Destroys Thirty-one more Vessels—Some of her Recent Operations.

BOSTON, Wednesday, August 17.—Dispatches from the Consular Agent at Yarmouth, N. S., states that six vessels were destroyed by the pirate Tallahassee on Monday, six miles from Cape Sable.

THOMASTON, Me, Wednesday, August 17.—The Tallahassee yesterday destroyed 25 vessels off Martinique Rock. She is manned mostly by Nova Scotians.

NEW YORK, August 16.—The French bark Ernst & Charles, Capt. S. Aulmy, for Boston, six days, ballast to order, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

Mr. George Turner, coast pilot, of Boston, who brought the bark named Ernst and Charles to this port, reports: 12th inst., at 2 p. m., Montauk bearing north by east one-half east, forty seven miles distant, saw the privateer Tallahassee, which came close aboard and hoisted the Union flag, but, after ascertaining the nationality of the bark, lowered the Federal and hoisted the Confederate flag. At 3 p. m. same day saw three vessels burning. At 10.40 p. m. saw another large ship on fire. 13th inst., the Highlands bearing west about thirty miles distant, spoke U. S. steamer Susquehanna, cruising. Gave them all the information in our power, when she shaped her course in the direction of the privateer. Mr. Turner says the steamer is about 200 tons burden, and carries one gun forward and two aft.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Monday, Aug 15.—The brig Billow, of Salem, lumber loaded, was fallen in with by the gunboat Grand Gulf, on the 12th inst, in lat. 40 deg. 16 min., long. 71 deg. 16 min., dismasted and abandoned having apparently been boarded by the Tallahassee.

The Grand Gulf took her in tow, but afterward gave her to the revenue cutter Miami, which towed her to Newport last night.

The Grand Gulf proceeded in search of the pirate.

PROVIDENCE, Monday, Aug. 15.—The bark Glenalvon, from Glasgow for New York, with iron, was destroyed by the Tallahassee Saturday morning, off Nantucket. Capt. Watts and crew have arrived at Newport, having been put on a Prussian bark and thence transferred to a cutter.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug 15.—The schooner R. E. Pecker, of Richmond, Me., Captain Maison, from Baltimore for Bath, put into Holmes' Hole on the 14th, having been captured by the pirate Tallahassee, at 8 p. m. on the 12th inst., in lat. 40 deg., lon. 71 deg., and bonded for $10,000.

The Tallahassee also captured, on the 10th, the brig Billow, of Salem, Capt. Reed, from Calais, for Baltimore; and the schooner Spokane, of Tremont, Me., Capt. Sawyer, from Calais, for Philadelphia. The crews of the Billow and Spokane were transferred to the R. E. Pecker, and landed at Holmes' Hole. The Billow's masts were first cut away, and the vessel was then scuttled. The Spokane was set on fire. Both vessels were loaded with laths.

Captain Sawyer, of the Spokane, was on board the pirate about six hours. He represents her to be from 800 to 1,000 tons burden, and very fast. Her officers boasted of having destroyed sixteen vessels in thirty hours, and that they had captured fifty in all.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The British ship Strasford, late Arctic, Chandler, Liverpool, June 12, merchandise, to Snow & Burgess, arrived yesterday. She has had light westerly winds and calms the entire passage. Aug. 12, lat. 40 deg., 30 min., long. 71 deg., at 5 p. m., saw a great deal of smoke to the westward. At 8 p. m., found it to proceed from a ship burned to the water's edge, and still on fire. Saw a steamer not far off. She set her mast head light as she approached, but soon hauled it down and stood to the eastward, without speaking. Aug. 13, when in lat. 40 deg., 40 min., long. 72 deg., heard some heavy guns to the W. S. W., at intervals, from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The pilot boat Jas. Avery, No. 9, arrived this morning. She reports that on the 14th, off the Tamen Houses, she was boarded by the United States gunboat Juniata, in search of the privateer Tallahassee.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Highly Important Intelligence from the Plains—Threatening Demonstration of Indians.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The overland stage company continue to remove their stock to places of safety from incursions of Indians. The Indians attacked three coaches laden with passengers, seven miles east of Cottonwood, this noon. Soldiers have been sent to their relief.

It has been ascertained by scouts that in less than twenty days a simultaneous attack will be made by bands of Cheyennes, Kiowas, Utes, Snakes, Camanches and Arrapahoes on Fort Kearney, Fort Cottonwood and ranches along the Platte Valley.

Every necessary measure is being taken to give them a warm reception. All the ranches are deserted, the proprietors and their families are taking refuge in the forts.

Depredations are daily committed on stock, coaches and stations.

The telegraph operator at Alkali Lake has been driven off, and the stock taken.

On the more thickly settled portion of the road, between Omaha and Kearney, the people are erecting forts for the defense of their lives and property. It is hardly probable, however, that any attacks will be made so far down the river.

Major Gen. Curtis arrived here yesterday, and will soon leave for the West to adopt decisive measures for the protection of the Overland Mail Route and emigration.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The Dacotah *Union* says: "Gen. Sully, with 3,000 troops, left Fort Rice, on the 18th ultimo, moving directly west, intending to strike the Yellowstone river at Fort Alexander. A messenger arrived at Fort Rice on the 21st, with information that 1,700 lodges of hostile Indians were encamped near Berthold, prepared to give Sully battle. This intelligence was immediately sent to Sully, and, should the General regard it as reliable, he would probably change his course and attack the Indians."

Gen. Curtis left for Omaha on the 13th, to perfect arrangements for prosecuting the war against the Indians in Nebraska. Sixteen men were killed by the Indians on the Little Blue river on the 10th.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.—The delivery of the 7-30 bonds commenced yesterday. Subscribers will now receive their bonds without delay. It is not thought at the Indian Bureau that the outbreak of the Indians on the plains is general, or stimulated by rebel agents, but that a few bands have taken this method of redress for individual wrongs committed against them.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Selma Attacked—The Rebels Repulsed—A Raid on West Point—Johnson Still at Henderson.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, August 17.—On Saturday, 300 guerillas attacked Selma, Livingston county, Ky., garrisoned by thirty of the 4th Kentucky, and after a sharp fight, were repulsed, with the loss of eight killed, fifteen badly wounded, and several captured. The Federal loss is three killed, four captured, and one mortally wounded, and several slightly. Several horses on each side were killed. Twenty-five guerillas, under Martin, were in Trimble county on Sunday night, near the Ohio, raiding down the road to West Point, committing depredations on the people. They plundered West Point of $4,000 in goods and money. Henderson is still excited. Johnson is camped on the fair grounds, threatening the town. About seventy-three guerillas were in Brownsboro, Oldham county, plundering the town, and causing great excitement.

Maine Politics.

BANGOR, Me., August 15.—At the Democratic district convention held here to-day, James C Madigan, of Houlton, was nominated for Congress from this district.

Resolutions denouncing the war as unconstitutional and favoring an armistice and immediate negotiations for peace were adopted.

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, August 17, 1864.

TOBACCO—Excited and higher prices; sales 200 hhds at $20.50 to $28.50 for lugs; $17 to $23.50 for common shipping leaf; $28 to $29.50 for medium do; $30 to $38 do for good and fine do; and $67 to $100 and upwards for common to fine manufacturing leaf.

FLOUR—Buoyant; better grades inactive; sales reported of 440 brls superfine at $9; 310 do do in lots, at $9.60; 451 do, single extra, at $9.75; and 1,000 brls country double extra, yesterday after 'Change, at $10.15 ⅌ brl.

GRAIN—Wheat stiff; sales of 1,630 sks and 87 brls fair to good fall $1.85@1.90; 844 do good and prime $1.95@1.98; 783 do choice at $1.96, and 1,300 do, the greater part to arrive next Monday, at $2 ⅌ bushel. Corn—sales 1,000 sks, 85 mixed and yellow at $1.39; 300 do do white at $1.44, and 1,400 do do at $1.45 ⅌ bu. Oats higher, with sales of 3,300 sks prime, in prime order, at 79c; 1,500 do at 80c; 710 do in second hand sacks at 78c. Rye advancing; sales of 72 sks at $1.35; 29 pkgs at $1.27½; 7 sks at $1.32, and 72 do at $1.30 ⅌ bu.

PROVISIONS—Market stiff for bacon clear sides, but no sales reported. Lard firm, and sales of 25 tierces country steam rendered at 19c, and 260 do country kettle rendered at 19½c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Firm and above the views of buyers, consequently no sales.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, with very little offering; desirable lots have been quietly picked up, leaving the market bare, with some little inquiry.

GRAIN—Wheat—receipts, 14,000 bu—declined 4@5c. Sales this morning of 12,000 bu No 1 spring in store at $1.86; sales on 'change of 20,000 bu No 1 spring in store at $1.85½@1.87; 1,800 bu No 2 do (in Hisby's) at $1.7[illegible]—market very dull. This evening, sales of 6,000 bu No 1 spring at $1.80@1.82—closing without buyers above the inside figure. Oats declined 1c; sales of 1 car load of old at 66c. Corn quiet and 1c lower; sales from cars, in store, at $1.31. Rye unchanged; sales of 1 car, in store, at $1.35. Barley scarce and nominally higher. No sales.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1864.

FLOUR—Fair demand for super extra at $9.60@9.80.

WHISKY—A fair demand, with sales of 500 brls at $1.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair; red, $1.85@1.87; white, $2.00@2.05. Corn firm at $1.16@1.18 for ear and $1.20@1.22 for shelled. Oats dull and prices lower—closing with no buyers at over 73c.

GROCERIES—Market continues to rule steady and quiet; coffee, 49@51c; sugar, 24@26c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork was held at $40, but no inquiry; 300,000 lbs bulk shoulders sold at 15c, and 130,000 lbs sides at 17c; clear bulk sides would bring 18½c, but are held at 19c.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 17—1 p. m.

CLEARED—None.

ARRIVED—S. F. Gale, Athens, 90 yards ruble stone; Resolute, Athens, 9[illegible] yards ruble stone; Advance, Athens, 9[illegible] yards ruble stone; W. B. Gurnee, Athens, 40 yards dimension stone.

BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, Aug. 17—9 p. m.

CLEARED—[illegible] A. Thorp, Prison, 143 24 [illegible] staves and headings; F. Northrop, Prison; [illegible] Pope, LaSalle, 65,4[illegible] ft lumber; Australia, LaSalle; S. A. Douglas No. 2, Seneca; Resolute, Athens; Ottawa, Ottawa; Senator, LaSalle; Advance, Athens; Yorktown, Marseilles, 75,[illegible] ft lumber for Joliet; W. B. Gurnee, Athens; H. Conley, Morris, 39,000 ft lumber, 274 posts, 481 tele poles for Lockport; Financier, LaSalle, 74,5[illegible] ft lumber; Asia, LaSalle, 69,4[illegible] ft lumber, for Ottawa; S. F. Gale, Athens; H. Hamlin, Ottawa.

ARRIVED—LeGraux, LaSalle 2200 bu oats, [illegible] bu corn, [illegible] lbs wool, [illegible] lbs seeds; Neptune, Ottawa, 5 00[illegible] bu corn, 300 bu barley, 1400 lbs tallow.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Wednesday, August 17, 1864.

UP—Brig Empire State; schrs Contest, Case.

DOWN—Schrs Desoto, Morgan, Southampton, Cochrane, Norris, Titan, Blade, Monticello, Merrick, Rocius, Evaline, Comet, Northwest.

Wind North.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, August 17.

COTTON—1@2c better. Sales at $1.76@1.77 for middling uplands.

FLOUR—State and western without decided change, and closed about 5c lower. Sales at $9.65@9.85 for extra state; $10.25@10.50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $10.65@12.00 for trade brands. Included in the sales are 1,700 brls extra state, last half of September, at $10.75, and 150 brls do, for last half of October, at $10.[illegible]

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.76@1.78½ for state, and $1.78@1.80 for western. Also 1,000 brls western, deliverable within forty days buyer's option, $1.82.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady, closed heavy and 1@2c lower; $2.12@2.28 for Chicago spring; $2.1[illegible]@2.33 for Milwaukee club; $2.32@2.41 for winter red western. Rye quiet at $1.65@1.70. Barley dull and nominal. Corn a shade better at $1.60@1.65 for mixed western, including one boat load in store at $1.51@1.54; $1.6[illegible]@1.68½ for high mixed and yellow. Oats drooping at 95@97c for Canada and state; 97@98c for western.

COFFEE—Dull at previous prices.

SUGAR—Active; Cuba 21½@22c; Muscovado 22c.

PETROLEUM—Crude 52@53c; Refined in bond firm at 80c offered and 85c asked; Refined—Free, quiet at 87@90c.

WOOL—Firm, and prices tend upward, especially for domestic.

PORK—Moderately active and lower, at $37.00@37.50 for Mess and $36.00@40.50 for New Mess, closing at $37.00@38.25 for prime and $38.00 for prime Mess. Sales of 1,000 brls New Mess, sold early for August, seller's option, at $40.00. Beef Dull. Cut Meats little more active and very firm, at 14@15½c for Shoulders and 17@18½c for Hams. Lard is a shade higher and a little more active at [illegible]; sales of 2,000 brls for August, buyer's option, at 25c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Money easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

Sterling exchange dull at 277@279 for currency, and [illegible] for gold.

Gold a shade firmer—opening at 255¾, advancing to 257, declining to 256¾, and closing quiet at [illegible].

Government stocks less active and steady. U. S. 6's, '81, coupons, 106½; 5-20s 110; U. S. 6s 1 year cert. [illegible]; Tennessee 6s, [illegible].

[illegible] & W. [illegible]; pfd. [illegible]; Pac. Mail 279; N. Y. C. 13[illegible]; Erie 11[illegible]; Hud. 13[illegible]; M. S. [illegible]; Reading 13[illegible]; Ill. C. scrip 131⅛; Pitts. 115¾; N. W. 57¾; do pfd. [illegible]; R. I. 11[illegible].

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, August 17.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales couldn't be effected, unless at material concession in prices. No. 2 Chicago Spring held at $2.10, to arrive, and No. 1 Winter of Indiana and Michigan $2.38@2.40, on spot; Corn held at $[illegible] for No. 1 and 2.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm. Flour, 80@83; Wheat 18¼; Corn, 12 to N. Y. No receipts by lake. 5 shipments by canal.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal. Corn—Sales No. 2 at $1.38. Oats quiet at 88@90c.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.76.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Easier. To New York: Wheat, 21½c; corn 19c; oats 11½c.

LAKE IMPORTS—Flour, [illegible]; wheat, 4,2[illegible] bu; corn, 24,682 bu.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.	*Depart.*	*Arrive.*	
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 a.m.	
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:25 a.m.	
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.	
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.			
Galena Passenger	9:00 a.m.	5:20 a.m.	
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:25 p.m.	
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	3:25 p.m.	
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	6:10 a.m.	
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.	
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:55 a.m.	
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.			
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.	*12:30 a.m.	
Detroit Express	*6:00 p.m.	10:45 a.m.	
Detroit Express	*10:00 p.m.	*6:15 p.m.	
(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)			
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.	*6:15 p.m.	
Night Express	*6:00 p.m.	10:45 a.m.	
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.			
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*6:15 p.m.	
Evening Express	*6:00 p.m.	*12:30 a.m.	
Night Express	*10:00 p.m.	10:45 a.m.	
DETROIT TRAINS.			
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*6:15 p.m.	
Night Express, via Adrian	10:00 p.m.	*12:15 a.m.	
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.			
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.	
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*6:15 p.m.	
Mail Express	*2:00 p.m.	*9:10 p.m.	
Night Express	*10:10 p.m.	10:45 a.m.	
Cin. & Louisville Express	*8:4 p.m.	10:55 a.m.	
(*Connecting with Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)			
Leave Pittsburg	8:00 a.m.	4:25 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisburg	1:20 p.m.	8:45 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Arrive Philadel.	5:30 p.m.	1:20 a.m.	10:10 a.m.
" N. York via Allenton			1:55 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel.	10:00 p.m.	12:05 m.	1:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	6:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
" Wash'ton	9:20 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
CINCINNATI AIR LINE.			
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	
(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)			
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	6:15 p.m.	
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.			
Day Passenger	*8:15 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.	
Night Passenger	*9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.	
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.		
Hyde Park Train	*6:25 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.	
" " "	*12:00 m.	*1:35 p.m.	
" " "	*4:00 p.m.	*5:20 p.m.	
" " "	*6:15 p.m.	*7:20 p.m.	
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.			
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.	
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	6:00 a.m.	
Mendota Accommodation	5:15 p.m.	9:20 a.m.	
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.			
Express Mail	9:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	6:20 a.m.	
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.	
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.			
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:50 p.m.	
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:15 a.m.	
Joliet Accommodation	5:10 p.m.	9:40 a.m.	
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.			
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.	
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.	
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	9:40 a.m.	
Evanston Special	2:30 p.m.	4:20 p.m.	

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 16th inst., at the residence of T. F. Bissell, Esq., by the Rev. A. J. Humphrey, Mr. J. E. HUMPHREY and Miss E. F. BISSELL, all of Chicago, Illinois.

DIED.

On board the T. W. Arthur, on the morning of Aug. 1st, while on his way home from Morganzia, La., on a sick leave, of chronic diarrhea, Lieut. THOMAS SCANTLEBURY, 6[illegible]th U. S. Infantry, (colored) aged 2[illegible] years, youngest son of Samuel and Sarah Scantlebury. The remains were interred near the mouth of the White River, Ark.

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE.—Furniture, Groceries and Unclaimed Baggage, Silver Plated Ware, &c., &c., AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, August 20th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

au18-p[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

LARGE TRADE SALE OF STAPLE DRY GOODS, AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31st, at 9½ o'clock at Butters' Auction Rooms in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets.

au18-p[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

30 DESIRABLE RESIDENCE Lots in the West Division AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 1st, at 2 P. M., on the premises, we shall sell to the highest bidder, several desirable Building Lots in Blocks No. 4 and 5, south of Twelfth street, between Morgan and Walker, in Bran[illegible]'s addition. One eighth cash and the balance in semi-annual payments, one-eighth with 6 per cent interest. For particulars see WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

au18-p[illegible]

FRAME BUILDING 203 SOUTH CLARK STREET At Auction.

On FRIDAY, Aug 19th, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we shall sell, for cash, frame building No. 203 South Clark st. The same to be removed immediately.

[illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44 & 46 Dearborn st.

Large assortment of Elegant French and Cottage Chamber Suits and Parlor Suits, Oak and Walnut Marble Top Sideboards, with mirror backs, Braided and Scroll Leg Extension Dining Tables, Oak Dining Chairs with a large assortment of Parlor, Chamber and Dining room Furniture, &c., AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, Aug. 23d, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales-rooms. The above goods are all made by first class manufacturers, and warranted.

au18-p[illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

Amusements.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK & CO., Proprietors and Managers.

T. L. FITCH, Acting and Stage Manager.

Re-appearance of the old favorite,

MISS CLARA BUTLER.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 18,

First appearance of

MR. W. J. THOMPSON

And his wonderfully

TRAINED DOG, HECTOR.

Doors open at 7¾; Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock.

SCALE OF PRICES—Parquette, 50 cents; Dress and Family Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 50 cents.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING,

BENEFIT OF MISS LOTTA.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.—The management beg leave to state in consequence of the increased demand to witness the Seven Sisters, Mr. McDonough has made arrangements with Mr. Chanfrau to play the present week when the spectacle will be produced.

ONLY SIX NIGHTS MORE.

[illegible] J. E. McDONOUGH AS MRS. PLUTO.

AND

MISS LOTTA AS TARTARINE,

In the beautiful play of

THE SEVEN SISTERS.

The Seven Sisters is replete with beautiful Tableaux, grand effects, splendid music, and ending with the grand Transformation Scene, the Birth of Cupid in the Bower of Ferns.

Saturday, matinee will commence at 2½ o'clock, the last chance to witness the Seven Sisters.

☞ Mollie Augusta, the accomplished Danseuse, will appear every night.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD & CO., Proprietors and Managers.

Now on exhibition, Pilate's Court, or the Trial of Christ, consisting of

TWENTY LIFE SIZE FIGURES IN WAX.

FROM MADAM TUSSAUD'S GREAT GALLERY, LONDON.

☞ The Great Museum, with its over 250,000 Curiosities! The Invisible Lady! The Enormous American Giantess! Eight Feet high; and weighing over 550 Pounds! will appear day and night. Miss Amer, 3 years old, and 30 inches High! the finest small Lady in the world.

The Chicago Beauty, an exact life sized representation in wax of a Lady now residing in this city, made at the celebrated Tussaud's Gallery, in London, will shortly be on exhibition in the large Museum Saloon.

The Lecture Room will be closed for two weeks for alterations. The splendid star company will open the 29th of this month.

Admission to Museum, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

au18-[illegible]

Excursions.

SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION.—Grand Railroad BASKET PIC-NIC and DANCE BY MOONLIGHT,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, 1864,

AT WINNETKA GROVE OR MINNIE-WA-WA.

Trains leave the Chicago and Milwaukee Railway Depot at 1:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. Returning at 4:30 P. M. and 12 o'clock.

THE GREAT WESTERN BAND has been engaged for the occasion, and no pains will be spared to make this the Pic Nic of the season.

DANCING, SWINGING, FOOT RACING,

And all other amusements of the day will be participated in by all who can enjoy a day in the country. Look out for a gala day.

☞ Tickets to the Grove and return $1.00. Children 25 cents. au 8-p[illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED.—Agents for "English and French Neutrality and the Anglo-French Alliance in their relations to the United States and Russia," by Dr. C. B. Boynton, price $2.25. And for Dr. Scott's "Chronicles of the Rebellion," a humorous outline, with incidents of the Rebellion, written in the ancient chronicle style, price $1.50. Also for "Schmucker's History of the Rebellion," in English and German. This work is too well and favorably known for comment. Two volumes now ready. Price, in muslin bound, $2.25, and in morocco $3.50. Apply to C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. au18 p[illegible]

WANTED — Disabled Officers and Soldiers, honorably discharged from the service, and in want of profitable employment, peculiarly adapted to their condition, should address Post Office Drawer 6614, Chicago, Illinois, giving date of discharge, and name of company and regiment discharged from. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED.—Agents wanted to sell the most "Wonderful Invention of the Age"—an Instrument and full instructions by which any lady or gentleman can take a perfect likeness. Sent free on receipt of 50 cents. Agents are making $10 a day. Every family should have one and take their own likenesses. Town and county rights for sale. Address M. DE GRAND, 208 Broadway, New York. au 7-p[illegible]

WANTED Agents to sell Folsom's New England Family Sewing Machine in every county in the Northwest. A rare chance. The only perfect cheap sewing Machine manufactured. Hemmer, Guide, &c., all complete. Price $18. [illegible] Address L. W. GILCHRIST, Gen. Agent, P. O. Box 3174, Chicago, Room 88½ Washington-st. au17-p[illegible]

WANTED—Good Traveling and Local Agents. For men of enterprise and energy, we have an agency which will readily pay $5 to $15 per day. The best selling Gift Stationery Packages ever introduced, and other articles in great demand. Watches, Silver Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Ice Pitchers, and many other rich and valuable articles are given with each 100 of our packages. Send for circular to C. M. DUNN & CO., 182 and 184 South Clark st. cor., Chicago, Illinois. au 9-p[illegible]

WANTED—Employment. $75 a month. Agents wanted to sell sewing machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address D. B. HERRINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich. au[illegible]

WANTED.—Agents to sell Headley's History of the Rebellion; over 25,000 volumes already sold. HISTORY OF THE INDIAN RACES and SIOUX MASSACRES IN MINNESOTA, by HEADLEY; Voyage around the World; Steel Engravings of LINCOLN, GRANT, and McCLELLAN; also Steel Engravings of OUR MILITARY AND NAVAL HEROES—25 cents each, or five for $1. Address E. B. TREAT, Publisher and Wholesale Agent, 117 Clark street, Chicago. au15 o[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. Headquarters for Campaign Medals of the different Candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. Agents can make twenty-five dollars a week selling them. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents by mail. R. S. LANSING, Agent, 88 Lake st., Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 4423. au17-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell by subscription the "History of Lincoln's Administration." Price $1.50. Sent by mail on receipt of amount. The authorized text book of the campaign. Sells rapidly. Other popular works. CLARK & CO., General Western Agents, 89 Washington street, Chicago. Box 4751. au6-[illegible]

WANTED Good Agents in every county in the Northwest, to sell Schonberg's Standard Atlas of the World—the best Atlas for the price in the United States. What our agents says who has tried it: [illegible] JOHN C. WILCOX." For terms, &c., apply to R. B. LANDON, General Agent for the West, 88 Lake street, Chicago, Ill. au4-[illegible]

WANTED—$100 per Month Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and portable. Address or apply to T. & C. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y. jy[illegible]

WANTED—Good Agents to sell my new engraving entitled "Home on a Furlough." Engraved by John Sartain. [illegible] One of my old agents writes me: "I never have seen anything that began to sell like it." For particulars call at 16 Cortland Street, P. O. Box 3258. Send stamp for terms, &c., to SAMUEL PIKE, Chicago, Illinois. jy26-[illegible]

WANTED—Agents in every county in the Northwest to sell C. B. Richardson's splendid Steel Military Portrait of LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT—size 19x17. Mrs. U. S. GRANT says it is the only picture that is correct that has been published. Sent by mail on receipt of $1.00 to any part of the country. Agents wanted by R. B. LANDON, General Agent for the Northwest, 88 Lake street, Post Office Box 4447. jy[illegible]

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—Farms. One of 120 acres, 20 miles from Chicago, under a good state of improvement; price, $7,200. One 16 miles from Chicago of 80 acres; price, $2,800. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 92 Monroe street. au18 p[illegible]

FOR SALE A valuable Farm. The subscriber offers for sale his Farm of about 700 acres, situated on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad and Illinois and Michigan Canal, in Grundy County, Illinois, fifty six miles west of Chicago, and three and a half miles northeast of the city of Morris. The farm is watered by the Aux Sable Creek, a fine rock bottomed stream, running through the north part and by the Canal on the south line. There is a large grain warehouse within one half mile from the farm affording all facilities for shipping grain direct from the farm.

About 200 acres on the north side of the farm are good timber, and the balance prairie. The farm is well adapted for both stock and grain farming, and has few superiors in Northern Illinois for a dairy.

I will sell the farm in a body, or will divide it into two parts, giving to each an equal portion of timber and prairie.

Price:—$25 per acre; one half cash, the balance on long time, on bond and mortgage, with seven per cent interest, payable annually.

For further particulars inquire of E. J. CHAPIN, Chicago, or of C. H. GOODS, Morris, Ill.

au16 [illegible] NATHANIEL WHITE.

FOR SALE—A Farm and County Seat combined, consisting of 400 acres of land, fenced in lots of from five to forty acres, with buildings in great variety, and all in complete order, thirty-eight miles southwest of Chicago, via Rock Island Railroad. For full particulars address EDWARD LAWRENCE, Joliet, Ill. au16-[illegible] 1w

FOR SALE—At a bargain, about thirty acres of improved land, with house, well, cistern, orchard, &c. There is also a young, thrifty grove of forest trees on the premises. It is situated so as to command a fine view of the city of Aurora, is well adapted for a small fruit or vegetable garden. Inquire of GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake street, or BRADY & PERRY, at Aurora. au17-[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A valuable Farm, near Marengo, McHenry county, consisting of 80 acres under plow, 20 under meadow and pasture, and 5 of timber. Will be sold low for cash. Other desirable farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. jy[illegible]

FOR SALE Farms and Suburban Homes for sale in Thos. B. Bryan's Real Estate Office, Bryan Hall. A large Farm, midway between Galesburg and Knoxville, Knox county, Ill., containing 280 acres of highly cultivated, easy, rolling land, large dwelling house, barns, sheds, granaries, &c. Other farms and suburban homes, cheap and on credit. jy[illegible]

FOR SALE—Farms and Suburban Lots in THOS. B. BRYAN's Real Estate Office. A farm of 170 acres in DuPage County, 21 miles from Chicago on the Galena railroad, and 1½ miles from the Junction station. Price $3,400. Other farms in Cook and adjoining counties. [illegible]

FOR SALE I offer for sale much below its actual value, between 150 and 200 acres of heavy pine timbered land, in Manistee, Mich., to close an estate. Call at 56 South Water street. J. S. BEAN. au18 p[illegible]

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms with board may be found at No. 220 Michigan street, North side, a short distance from Rush street bridge. Also a few day boarders taken and a barn to rent. au[illegible]

BOARDING.—I have two large pleasant rooms, with good closets, situated in a pleasant location on the West Side, one block from the Madison and Randolph street cars, and not over fifteen minutes walk from the Court House, which I will rent with board to respectable parties. Address "W L B," Box 547. au18 p[illegible]

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen (friends) can find a pleasant room with board at 149 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. None need apply unless located in business. A few day boarders can also be accommodated. au17-p[illegible]

BOARDING.—To rent with board an unfurnished room suitable for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Apply at 115 Wabash avenue. au17-p[illegible]

BOARDING.—Wanted a furnished room for a young man and his wife, with or without board, in a private family. Address "J W T," Box [illegible], Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING.—From four to six gentlemen can get pleasant rooms with board at No. 7 Twenty-sixth street. Good references required. au[illegible]

PORTABLE HAY PRESSES.

Improved Patterns. Hay Cutters, Cider Presses, Feed Mills, Kitchen Mills, Ox Yokes, Improved Threshing Machines, Horse Powers, Trucks, Farm Implements. All kinds of repairing. WM. FIELDING & CO., [illegible] 6 to 10 West Lake st.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—Improved Central Property on Lake and South Water sts. Choice residence lots in Geo. Smith's Addition. Choice residence lots in Duncan's Addition.

A. J. AVERELL,

Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

au17-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—West of Union Park. House and lot on Warren street. Lots for sale in Duncan's Addition. Lots for sale in Geo. Smith's Addition.

GEO. M. HIGGINSON,

Real Estate Office, No 7 Metropolitan Block.

au17-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—For $825, a beautiful cottage, 134 South Morgan street, of six rooms. Possession given on purchase. Lease of ground for five years. au18 p[illegible]

FOR SALE House and Lot on Park avenue, near Reuben street. For terms inquire at the Sherman House exchange. au18 p[illegible]

FOR SALE 50 by 120 feet to alley on Peoria street, near Adams, two blocks from horse cars. Also dwellings, stores and offices rented. Taxes paid and rents collected for non residents and others by W. E. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, Office 231 West Randolph street. Post Office address West Branch Post Office, Box 588, Chicago, Illinois. au17-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—Lot on Prairie and Calumet avenues, near Twenty-fifth or Rio Grande streets, 110 by [illegible] deep, will be sold low and terms made easy if applied for soon.

—ALSO—

A stone front house and lot on Fourth avenue for less than the cost of building alone.

SAMUEL A. SARGENT,

Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

au17 p[illegible]

FOR SALE Business and Residence Property at THOS. B. BRYAN'S Real Estate Office.

CLARK STREET—House and lot opposite the Court House. Also, 80 feet and two houses farther south. Also, 110 feet and fronting two streets at $60 per ft.

WASHINGTON STREET—House and lot near Clark street. Also, beautiful residence lots east and west of Union Park.

RANDOLPH STREET—Valuable business corner, very central.

RIVER LOTS—Centrally located, and yielding ground rent.

LAKE STREET—Property yielding 10 per ct on price.

STATE, CANAL, and other good business property.

RESIDENCE AND RESIDENCE lots on the Lake Shore avenue and choicest streets in the city. A large list and at moderate rates. Union Park fronts. Also, farms and suburban acres. au16-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two story Brown House 460 State street. Will be sold reasonable. Apply on the premises. au18-[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—Central Business Property. The premises known as the Merchants House, on Dearborn street, between South Water and Lake streets, at $76,000.

No. 134 South Clark street, north of Madison street, at $20,000.

A modern built East Lake street Store at $30,000, and many other improved and unimproved lots on the leading business streets in the city.

Several fine residences on avenues and streets in the three Divisions of the city, as well as low-priced houses and lots and out lots, for sale at 88 Dearborn street. [au14 [illegible]] REES & AYARS.

FOR SALE.—We have for sale many very desirable residence lots, NORTH OF CHICAGO AVENUE and east of LARRABEE STREET, and in the vicinity of the North Branch Canal suitable for moderate dwellings. These lots are near Crosby's distillery and Eliel's tannery. We will sell cheap or lease for a term of years. OGDEN, FLEETWOOD & CO. au18-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Choice residence lots in George Smith's Addition. This superb residence property, lying between 29th and 31st streets, and State street and the Lake, fronting on all the avenues, comprises about 80 lots of 50 feet front each, which are now offered for sale for cash. The tract is about 27 acres in extent and is unequalled as choice residence property by any tract of the same extent in the city, free from nuisances of every kind, and each block substantially fenced. No lots subdivided, and no lots sold except for such occupation as shall be entirely unobjectionable. Apply to A. J. AVERILL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block. au6-o424-4w

FOR SALE—U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. In pursuance of the act of Congress, approved June 2d, 1864, authorizing the sale of the U. S. Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago, Illinois, situated on Michigan avenue, between South Water street and the Chicago River, notice is hereby given that the above property will be sold at public auction, on the 5th day of September, 1864, at 11 o'clock a. m., by the Collector of the Port of Chicago, at the Custom House in that city. The terms of the sale are for ready money. Upon the receipt of the purchase money in full, the Secretary of the Treasury will make, execute and deliver to the purchaser thereof a good and sufficient deed for the premises, conveying all the right, title and interest of the United States.

In accordance with the act authorizing the sale, possession of the said Hospital and grounds will be retained, until the new Hospital to be built under the provisions of the act shall be fully completed and ready for use.

Unless a satisfactory bid shall be obtained, the sale will be postponed.

WM. P. FESSENDEN,

jy25-[illegible]-6w Secretary of the Treasury.

For Sale

FOR SALE—The Schr. Adel, five years old this fall, 23½ tons register, draws 4½ feet loaded, carries 18 cords of wood, in good order and sails well. Will be sold cheap for cash. Can be seen at Bush street bridge as soon as unloaded. Apply to G. H. FERGUS, 12 Clark street, or address P. O. Box 42, Chicago. au18-p[illegible]

FOR SALE 50 pkgs new White Fish and Trout in prime order; also 700 Cedar Posts. Apply to GEO. H. FERGUS, 12 Clark street, Chicago. au18-p[illegible]

FOR SALE 50 thousand good Shaved Shingles at $4.50 per m at the steamboat dock below Rush street bridge, by F. A. HOWE, JR. au18-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—One twenty horse engine, with boiler and fixtures complete; one 15 horse and one 6 horse engine; one 36 horse tubular boiler, and one second hand top buggy. Inquire at 265 State street, or address P. O. Box 2538. au18 p[illegible]

FOR SALE—The smart little Schooner "Caylor"—carries 85,000 feet of lumber on four feet water—draws 4 1 and in good condition. Price $2,500 cash. For further particulars address Post Office Box 525 Milwaukee, Wis. au17-p[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE A Picture Gallery, located in Waterloo City, DeKalb County, Indiana. Reason for selling and terms (very low) may be had by addressing L. S. GIBBS. au17 p[illegible]

FOR SALE A splendid four year old horse, well broke with not a fault. Makes his mile in three minutes. Inquire of Mr J. HOWE, at his Stable 46 Franklin street, where he may be seen, or of Dr. Z. HOSSINGER, 77 Lake street. au17-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—A planing and sawing mill, with other very desirable attachments, doing a most profitable business. Location as good as any in the city. Inquire at No. 7 Board of Trade Building. au17 p[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE The lease stock and fixtures of one of the best saloons on the North Side, now doing a good trade. This is a rare chance, as the owner must go South. Apply on the premises, corner of Indiana and Clark streets, North Side. au17 p[illegible]

FOR SALE A splendid young team Carriage Horses, four years old, well broke to single and double harness, and accustomed to [illegible]. Inquire at the Box Factory, 329 and 331 Canal street between Harrison and Polk streets.

au17-p[illegible] R. G. GOODWILLIE.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine, twenty horse power with locomotive boiler, nearly new, and in perfect order. J. H. TALBOT, 21 South Clinton street. au18-p[illegible]

FOR SALE—On reasonable terms, a desirable and extensive manufacturing establishment suitable for Plow Makers, &c., in Morris, Illinois, all in running order, with good machinery and doing a profitable business. For particulars address [illegible] GIBBS, Morris, Ill., or B. H. STREETER, 215 South Water street, Chicago. au18-[illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—A first class second hand Portable Boiler, 15 horse power, just as good as new. It has a 24 inch fire flue and 2 3 inch return flues, 1¾ feet long steam dome and breechings. Apply at R. T. CRANE & BROS., 102 West Lake street. au12 [illegible]-1w

FOR SALE—Grocery Store and Dwelling and lease of ground, will be sold cheap for cash or part in good paper. This store is doing a first class business. Inquire on the premises, corner of Wood and Lake streets, or to L. H. O'CONNOR, at Smith & Frank's, 109 South Water street. au11-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Steam Flouring Mill. The undersigned offer for sale the largest and best mill in the city of Peoria, well situated for shipping on the cars, and also near the steamboat landing. The mill contains five run of the best old stock stones, 5½ feet in diameter, and all the necessary cleaning machinery and bolting apparatus of a first class mill. There are 2 two-flued boilers 30 feet long by 42 inches in diameter, and an engine capable of driving all five run of stones at one time. Capacity 800 bbls in 24 hours. The mill is nearly new, and will be sold for nearly half what it would cost to build at the present time. For terms inquire of RANDALL & HUGHES, Peoria, Ill., or GILBERT, UPDIKE & CO., Chicago. au13-[illegible]-2w

FOR SALE—Boarding house. The lease, fixtures and furniture of a first-class boarding house for sale. Now doing a splendid business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply on the premises, 140 State st., Chicago. au 5-[illegible]

FOR SALE—

50,000 lbs Sugar Cured Hams,

1,500 lbs Sugar Cured shoulders,

10,000 lbs Dried Beef,

200 Beef Tongues,

100 kegs kettle rendered lard.

Apply to TURNER & NICOLES, 221 Madison st. au13-[illegible]

FOR SALE 2 large high pressure tanks; 1 steam engine 6 horse power; 1 five flue boiler, 16 ft long by 44 in; 1 two flue boiler, 18 ft long by 42 in; 1 steam dryer, capacity 50 tierces, 2,000 ft 1¼ and 2 inch wrought iron pipe, good as new. Apply to TURNER & NICOLES, 221 Madison street, Chicago, Ill. au13-[illegible]

FOR SALE—Two steam boilers, 24 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues in each 15 inches in diameter, fire front grate bars, britching and smoke-pipe complete. Inquire of ROSS & REED, No. 97 Canal st. au8-[illegible]-2w

FOR SALE—A Steam Flour Mill. The subscriber offers for sale the valuable property in Le Claire, Iowa, known as the "Swan Mills." The main building, 30 by 50 feet, four stories high contains three run of stone, sixty horse engine, and other necessary machinery.

On same lot, and fronting the Mississippi river, is a two-story warehouse, [illegible] feet, for storing and shipping flour. This property is situated in one of the best grain growing regions in the State, and commands a large local trade.

It has direct railroad and water communication with Chicago and St. Louis markets for any surplus. The above property will be sold low for cash, either separately or together, as may be desired; or will be exchanged for good Chicago property. Apply to DARLINGTON & CO., Davenport, Iowa. jy27-[illegible]

Found.

FOUND—About two weeks since, near the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne Railroad, two miles south of Bridgeport, a Spotted Cow, having two tar marks on her back. She has had a calf within a few days. The owner will find them with JAMES McGENN on the prairie near the above place. au18-p[illegible]

FOUND Last Monday, near Lill's farm, on the Little Fort road, two young pigs, which the owner can have by paying charges and applying to D. SONNARD at Lill's farm. [illegible]

FOUND By the subscriber a Light Bay Mare, about 9 or 10 years old, on the 11th of August, at 174 West Randolph street. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. [au18 p[illegible]] OTTO DESLING.

FOUND—On the corner of Desplaines and Pearce streets, West Side, on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock p. m., a Horse. The owner can have him by describing him, paying for [illegible] HARRIS, 27 Desplaines st. au18-p[illegible]

Estrayed.

STRAYED—Or stolen, a large brown Cow, with white spots on flank and about the belly [illegible], bored on both horns. A liberal reward will be paid to any person returning her to the owner, at No. 500 Wabash avenue. [illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN—About the first of June last, a large red and white Durham Cow, seven years old, white marks on shoulders and flanks, horns slightly turned up, one ear split. Any person giving such information as will lead to her recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address Post Office Drawer 5985, or 534 West Washington street. au[illegible]

STRAYED OR STOLEN—$50 Reward! Strayed or stolen from the subscriber, near Kankakee City, on the 14th of July last, a large bright Roan Mare, 5 years old, 15 hands high, with a large white strip in the face, [illegible] Fifty Dollars will be paid for the delivery of the mare and thief at Kankakee City, or Twenty Five Dollars for the return of the mare. J. C. MATHER. Kankakee City, Ill., Aug. 11, 1864. au[illegible]

Wanted

WANTED.—No humbug but the religious truth. I will inform any lady or gentleman how I made $50.00 in two years time, and how they can make the same. All letters promptly answered; business attractive, and no capital required. Send 25 cents for circular and information to C. W. WHITE, P. O. Box 497, Terre Haute, Vigo County, Indiana. au17-[illegible]

WANTED—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department, at St. Louis, Laborers at $45 per month; Wood Choppers at $50 per month; Teamsters, $40 per month; Carpenters and Wagon Makers, $75 per month; with rations furnished and free transportation from Chicago. For further information inquire at the Government Office, 132½ South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. O. M. BABCOCK, Government Agent. my[illegible]

WANTED—Men from almost any place, to earn a few dollars every month without hinderance to other pursuits. Also any one wanting constant employment will find this an excellent opportunity to earn from fifty to one hundred dollars a week, with a capital from $15 to $150. Call at Room 14, No 147 South Clark street, or send 25 cents for information to P. O. Drawer 6357, Chicago, Illinois. au17-p[illegible]

WANTED—1,000 tons cast scrap iron, for which we will pay the highest market price. Country dealers will do well to ship direct to us, as we buy for our own use and will not charge them commission. C. E. BROWN, Iron Merchants and founders. au17-[illegible]

WANTED—Cottage House. Wanted to rent, a house of six or eight rooms, within two blocks of Horse Railroad. West or South Side preferred. Address J. B. FRENCH. au18 p[illegible]

WANTED—A Store. Must be located on South Water street, between State street and LaSalle. Any one having such to rent can find a tenant by addressing P. O. Box 340, stating location and terms. au18 p[illegible]

WANTED—By an experienced hand, a situation as Local Reporter on a daily paper. Address "D J G." Box 1233, Toronto. au17 p[illegible]

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Good wages paid. Inquire at the second house west of Reuben street, on south side of West Washington street. au11-[illegible]

WANTED—At the Peoria Boiler and Sheet Iron Works, Peoria, Ill., a few good boiler makers, to whom steady employment will be given by applying immediately at the Peoria Boiler Works, Peoria, Ill. PHELAN & CO. Wages four dollars per day. jy[illegible]

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Men for the Navy, to serve one, two and three years. Must be aliens or discharged soldiers, who have served two years and got a discharge; to such I will pay the highest price. Will also pay liberally to any one who will bring me an accepted recruit. Apply to J. A. COLBY, 55 South Clark street. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED.—Who wants Substitutes for one, two or three years for the U. S. Service? I can furnish good men as low, if not lower than any other party. Call and see me, at any rate. What I promise to do I will do, and will refer to responsible parties, to whom I have furnished good and acceptable men. J. A. COLBY, 55 South Clark street. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED Substitutes! I will pay to acceptable Substitutes the highest price, cash down. After you have canvassed the town all over, call and see me and get the highest price that is paid by any party in Chicago. If you have any friends who wish to go as substitutes bring them in to me and you will be liberally rewarded by J. A. COLBY, 55 Clark street. au18 p[illegible]

WANTED—Men for the army, for one, two and three years, who are not liable to draft. Must either be aliens or discharged soldiers who have served two years. To such I will pay the highest price. Don't go anywhere else until you have visited me. Will also pay the highest price to any one who will furnish me with an acceptable recruit. J. A. COLBY, 55 Clark street. au18 p[illegible]

WANTED. Men liable to a draft in Chicago or the State of Illinois, want to canvass the city all over and get the lowest figures that they can be furnished with a representative or substitute. Then come to me and I will furnish good acceptable men at the lowest possible price. What I advertise I promise to fulfill. Remember the place, J. A. COLBY, 55 Clark street. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED—To inform the public that we are prepared to furnish substitutes at the lowest price for which they can now be procured. Only twenty days intervene between this and the draft. Delays are dangerous. First come, first served. WILSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED—That all who want Substitutes, should apply immediately, as we can supply a number at a reasonable figure, but cannot guarantee to furnish at the present price many days longer. WILSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark street. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED Attention! Substitutes, aliens or discharged soldiers who have served over two years, will obtain the very highest premiums by calling at O. F. GIBBS', next door to the Provost Marshal's office. Come, boys! the war goes bravely on! Don't go till you have called on us. au18 p[illegible]

WANTED—Substitutes and recruits wanted and furnished. The highest cash bounty paid in hand. Can have choice of regiment. Substitutes and recruits furnished at all times. Apply at No. 89 State street, Room 25, up stairs. P. O. Box 3251. G. W. BONHAM & CO. Chicago, Ill. au17-p[illegible]

WANTED—Who wants a Substitute or Representative? Call at BONHAM & CO's Office, Room 25 Garrett Block, corner of Randolph and State streets, up-stairs, and leave your orders. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED—To inform our various correspondents in various portions of the State, that home orders are so numerous that we shall not furnish substitutes out of this district at any price. WILSON & MERRIAM, 48 Clark st.

WANTED—Substitutes. The Chicago Recruiting Company, 84 Dearborn street, (Room No. 5,) has been established with a view of having one reliable office in this city, where the recruit (whether veteran or otherwise) and principals (whether enrolled, drafted or exempt) will receive fair and honorable treatment. Every engagement made will be faithfully fulfilled. Principals furnished at the shortest notice with good, sound men, who have been previously examined by an experienced surgeon. Individuals in any district of the State can have their substitutes mustered in this city, and their papers forwarded to them. Volunteers, substitutes and veterans treated liberally, and the highest prices obtained. Commanding officers of the state can have their organizations filled up through our agency. Call at or address 84 Dearborn street, Room No. 5. [au18 p[illegible]] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes furnished. Business men and city authorities can be supplied with substitutes at the lowest possible figure, by calling at O. F. GIBBS', next door to the Provost Marshal's office. au17-p[illegible]

WANTED—Three Substitutes, this day, to whom the highest cash bounty will be paid in the city. Boys, beware of runners and bogus offices. Your money is always sure at this office. Apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room No. 5. (Your money paid in gold if desired.) au18-p[illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—A substitute or representative recruit for the army, for which a liberal bounty will be paid. Apply at No. 3 Market street east end of Lake street bridge. W. LAKE. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED Substitutes and Representative Recruits can have the highest bounty paid in the city. Cash in hand as soon as you pass the doctor. Apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room No. 5. This is the original and only reliable office that is established by the authority of the city of Chicago. [au18 p[illegible]] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED Substitutes who are aliens or veterans, over 18 years of age and perfectly sound. I will pay cash in hand, the highest bounty ever paid in this city to acceptable recruits, who will have their choice of service and a perfect understanding with their principal. Boys, please canvass the city; then give me a call. Persons who can introduce a substitute will be rewarded for services. 97 Washington street. P. O. Drawer 6234. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED Enrolled men of the State of Illinois can be supplied with substitutes or representatives on the very best terms offered in this city. There can be a perfect understanding between principal and substitute in all cases. For which I will charge but a small stated commission. Be sure to call and learn my terms. I always have men on hand at 97 Washington street. P. O. Box 6234. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED—Recruits for U. S. Gunboat service. A few more young men wanted. Great inducements offered. Local bounties now paid and the highest wages given. Parties bringing in recruits will be liberally rewarded. Call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. au18-[illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED Drafted men of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois to know that they can be furnished representatives at the most reasonable terms and the shortest notice, by addressing Lock Box 6063, or applying at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. au14-[illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED Substitutes and representatives at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets, in the basement. Call and get the highest cash bounty that is now paid in the city. au14-[illegible] W. MURPHY & CO.

WANTED—Substitutes. Dear Sirs, after you have canvassed the city of Chicago, we would like for you to give us the last call, and it will then be for you to say if we cannot give the largest bounty to Substitutes and Representatives entering the U S. service, for any period from one to three years. Choice of service and regiment given. Gunboat men taken for one, two and three years. If you wish honorable dealing, give us a call at the corner of Randolph and Lasalle street, in the basement. WM. MURPHY & CO. au14-[illegible]

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence. Three of Uncle Sam's fun loving soldiers wish to correspond with as many of our Union loving young ladies at the North as wish to respond. Object, fun and improvement of leisure time, with a view to love and perhaps something serious "when this cruel war is over." All letters promptly answered. Photos exchanged if desired. Address "G R," or "M B," or "F R," Co. D, 73d Ind. Vol. Inf., Decatur, Alabama. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence. Two young men, (ages respectively 19 and 20) living in the solitude of the town of Lee, would modestly announce to the fun loving ladies that their time would be much more pleasantly spent cracking jokes with them than cracking nuts alone. Photos desired. Address "B W," or "T W," Box 543, Marshall, Michigan. au17-p[illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT—House for rent, containing 10 rooms, north of the Round House, well adapted for a boarding house. Also rooms for rent, suitable for small families. Apply at 673 State street, from 11 till 1 o'clock and from 5 till 8 o'clock p. m. au18-p[illegible]

TO RENT—A very convenient two-story house on the West Side, one block from Madison street cars. Water, gas, &c. Rent $25. Part of the furniture for sale. Address Post Office Box 417. au18-p[illegible]

TO RENT The second and third stories of the west store in Cobb's Block, corner of Michigan avenue and Lake streets. Will be ready for occupancy September first. Apply to H. & R. L. WHITTEMORE & CO., 37 Lake street. [illegible]

TO RENT—A two story house, containing eight rooms, hall and kitchen, situated on a large lot and surrounded by fine shade trees, on Black Hawk street, North Division, near the Clybourne avenue street cars. Apply to JACOB RUSSO, on Larrabee street, one block north of Clybourne avenue. au18-[illegible]

TO RENT—A part of the first floor and basement of the east store in Cobb's Block, corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. Apply to S. B. COBB, 126 Dearborn street. au18-[illegible]

TO RENT—Four nice new Houses to good tenants for moderate rent. au1-[illegible]-1w FERRY & SON.

Lost.

LOST—A black Oil Cloth Wallet, containing two bills. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at COLBURN & DAVIDSON'S Ship Store, 134 and 136 South Water street. au18-p[illegible]

LOST—Two Deeds. One from John B. Kerr to Edward F. Wilson for three lots in west half of blk 4, sec. 17, 39, 14, and one from Edward F. Wilson to Mary E. Wilson for one of the same lots. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving them at the Ice Office of B. W. Thomas & Co., corner of Dearborn and Madison streets. au18 p[illegible]

LOST—$75 Reward. Lost at the Madison street Beer Garden, Sunday, Aug. 14th, a calf-skin Wallet, containing something over $100 in Greenbacks, with several notes payable to Michael Mulcahy, a gold ring and [illegible]. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the pocket-book with JAMES C. HENDERSON, 174 North Jefferson street, or at the Tribune office. au18-p[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—Attention! Ladies. [illegible] FRANK JONES and Capt. LEO MARSHALL, [illegible] Ill Vol., Paducah, Ky.

WANTED—To Photograph[illegible] Wanted, by a young lady, a [illegible] rience in printing and toning [illegible] ing to the country. Address Miss [illegible] cago Post Office.

WANTED—Board and [illegible] or bed rooms for a gentleman [illegible] some first class house between [illegible] Address, for two days, [illegible] TON, Tribune office.

WANTED—By a German, [illegible] has been engaged in [illegible] tailoring goods and carpet house [illegible] and French languages [illegible] Post Office.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] ist or clerk in a railroad office. [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—To give 200 [illegible] employment selling the best [illegible] ing machine ever made. [illegible] $75 per month. [illegible] Drawer 6434, Chicago.

WANTED—A farm wanted. [illegible] sale or exchange [illegible] purchase an improved farm [illegible] railway leading into Chicago [illegible] North Missouri and Wisconsin [illegible] value in cash. Address PORTER & [illegible] Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Parties having [illegible] sale a first rate drug store [illegible] locality within [illegible] miles of Chicago [illegible] nois, Iowa or Wisconsin [illegible] addressing P. O. Box 3[illegible], Chicago [illegible] on hand, terms of sale, etc.

WANTED—Two girls, [illegible] cook, the other as second [illegible] vate family. Apply on Friday at [illegible] corner of [illegible] Good references required.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] in a grocery store, by a young man [illegible] education, who speaks the English [illegible] languages. Address P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—An active and [illegible] young man to learn the drug [illegible] Must come well recommended [illegible] apothecaries, northeast corner Randolph [illegible]

WANTED—To find a party [illegible] ing a sewing machine, who would be [illegible] to trade it [illegible] painting or graining. Apply [illegible] or 879 State street.

WANTED—Information. [illegible] Forrest left her home, on the corner of [illegible] streets, North Division, [illegible] morning of Tuesday last, since when nothing has been heard of her. She had on, when she left, a green plaid dress, with a strip of black [illegible] She is 22 years old, with a fair complexion [illegible] [illegible] will be suitably rewarded.

WANTED—To Copy. [illegible] who have occasionally manuscripts [illegible] may always find a ready hand by addressing [illegible] Post Office Box 4611, Chicago.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] keeper or entry clerk, by an experienced young man. A situation as clerk in a railroad or telegraph operator. Also a situation [illegible] a hotel or saloon in some good [illegible] References furnished. Address [illegible] Dearborn street Room No. 5. [illegible]

WANTED—Clerks, Book-keepers, Salesmen, Porters, Bartenders, [illegible] &c. seeking situations should apply at the [illegible] Advertising Agency 84 Dearborn street, [illegible] Several situations now open. [illegible] of the City of Chicago. The only [illegible] au18-[illegible] FINLEY & CO.

WANTED—Board with [illegible] nished Room, for a gentleman and wife [illegible] private family, or where there are but few [illegible] convenient to the Court House. Address [illegible] bune office.

WANTED—At E. R. Ga[illegible] Photographic Art Palace, 102 Lake street, first-class Printer and Toner. The highest wages given, and none but an expert need apply. au18-p[illegible]

WANTED—A purchaser or [illegible] chasers for Valuable Real Estate [illegible] Porter County, Indiana, consisting of [illegible] Wood Lands, and Dwelling and Town Lots [illegible] flourishing town of Valparaiso [illegible]

The above property is described as follows: [illegible] acres of prairie farm land, with [illegible] under improvement and cultivation [illegible] land lies contiguous to the P. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway, situate at 4½ miles east of Valparaiso. [illegible] only 1½ miles from a steam saw mill, and [illegible] miles from Valparaiso.

An undivided one half interest in [illegible] acres of wood land, lying four miles north of Valparaiso, suitable for making a small farm, by securing the undivided half, (which can be done on reasonable terms,) a portion of said [illegible] improvement.

[illegible] acres of timber and marsh land combined, situated in the southern part of Porter County [illegible] at a convenient distance from the [illegible] railroad.

Two town lots in the town of Valparaiso, [illegible] each other—upon one of which is a good [illegible] dwelling—located in a desirable portion of [illegible] Purchasers [illegible] of the purchase money in cash; the balance [illegible] payments with good security.

For further particulars and description [illegible] personal interview, address [illegible] 462 at Valparaiso, Porter County, Indiana.

WANTED—One Dollar. [illegible] withstanding the great advance in [illegible] of material, BROADS & CO. have [illegible] facilities, and are now making [illegible] tures suitable for Albums, for $1.00 [illegible] their rooms, 136 Clark street.

WANTED—Board. A young lady is desirous of procuring a room [illegible] of rooms, with board. Would prefer to board with a widow or single lady where there are no other boarders. Will pay in advance. Address, with [illegible] and full particulars, "BOARDER," P. O. Box 300[illegible]

WANTED—To know if there [illegible] any young or good looking [illegible] one that is fond of a good [illegible] provided with a number of [illegible] good chance for all such [illegible] FAN CHATTERBOX or NELL [illegible] Porte, Indiana.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] Traveling Companion to Europe, by a [illegible] well educated lady. Has no objection to [illegible] children. Address soon "H S," P. O. [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—A Teacher, Sept. [illegible] An experienced Lady Teacher [illegible] competent to teach the higher English [illegible] Latin, [illegible] For personal interview call on Friday, [illegible] 16th, between the hours of 8 and 11 a. m. [illegible] the Book Store of GEORGE SHERWOOD, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

WANTED—A purchaser for [illegible] stock, fixtures and lease of a respectable long established business. For particulars [illegible] 123 State street, corner of Eldridge Court.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] keeper or to do sewing in a family, [illegible] chine. Feels competent to manage in a hotel [illegible] give references from her last employer. [illegible] Post Office Box 1238

WANTED—Flouring Mill. [illegible] want to rent for one or five years a good [illegible] mill with water power and a capacity of [illegible] two hundred barrels a day. Address stating location, terms, &c. Post Office Drawer 6317 or [illegible] 44 Franklin street.

WANTED—By a young man [illegible] many years experience in business, a situation as book keeper or general business [illegible] some commission or insurance office. Best of references given. Address "G H S," Tribune office.

WANTED—The attention of [illegible] Ladies. Dr. A. Dumas, from New York, [illegible] years experience, dedicates his special counsels to Ladies. The book contains intelligent hints [illegible] manner of restoring the monthly courses [illegible] Send 25 cents, and address Dr. A. [illegible] P. O. Drawer 6132, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation as W[illegible] Nurse by a healthy young woman. [illegible] 315 South Desplaines street, between Harrison [illegible] Polk, west side of street.

WANTED—A good fresh Milch Cow and Calf, not over six years old, [illegible] which a good price will be paid. Apply at [illegible] Michigan avenue, or address "W F H," Post [illegible] Box 4735.

WANTED—A good farm of about [illegible] acres. The southern part of the State [illegible] ferred. Address with description, terms, &c., [illegible] T. EMERSON, Tyler, Winnebago County, Ill[illegible]

WANTED—A good stout boy about 17 years of age to learn the [illegible] business. Apply to M. TERHUNE, 63 Dearborn [illegible]

WANTED—By a sober and industrious young man, 19 years of age, a situation in a wholesale grocery or hardware [illegible] to make himself generally useful, the object [illegible] ing to learn the business. Address P. O. Drawer 6653, or FOX & HOWARD, 242 South Water [illegible]

WANTED—Carpenters to w[illegible] at framing at the North Pier Extension, [illegible] FOX & HOWARD, 242 South Water st. au17-p[illegible]

WANTED—A Life Insurance Company wishing to extend its business [illegible] principal cities of the West, [illegible] the services of several reliable and experienced gentlemen, [illegible] other need apply) as agents or solicitors, who will give their whole time to this Company, to whom [illegible] compensation, i. e., salary and commission [illegible] Address "O," with real name, at the [illegible] where a conference may be had.

WANTED—A Cook. A P[illegible] tant preferred. None need apply except [illegible] competent and experienced. Apply at 515 [illegible] avenue, first brick house south of Eldredge [illegible]

WANTED—To Millers. A young man wishes a situation as Miller in a [illegible] Flouring Mill. Is a good stone dresser and [illegible] well recommended from his last employer. [illegible] GEO. BLACKBOVE, Nassau, Rens. County, N. Y.

WANTED—To Rent, with board, [illegible] by a gentleman and wife, a large pleasant [illegible] well furnished front chamber (not higher [illegible] with gas, closet, &c., in a private family. [illegible] $15.00 per week. Those who intend to remain [illegible] monthly only need apply at 59 Third avenue. References exchanged.

WANTED—10,000 Carbon and Benzole barrels, for which we will pay the highest market price. ARMSTRONG & CO. [illegible] La Salle street.

WANTED—Information wanted [illegible] of the whereabouts of a colored woman named FANNY WINTER, [illegible] who came from New York in October or November last with [illegible] [illegible] to the advertiser [illegible] York. If the persons with whom [illegible] she is [illegible] will please address P. O. Box [illegible] Alton, Illinois.

WANTED.—A lady is desirous to have charge of the Musical Department [illegible] a Seminary, for the coming [illegible] year, or a [illegible] private class in some locality where there is a [illegible] able opening. Any persons desiring a teacher [illegible] such [illegible] particulars [illegible] "H," Box 85, Chicago.

WANTED—Boilers. One, two or three flue Steam Boilers, [illegible] inches diameter, [illegible] feet long, and in good order. For sale, [illegible] 30 feet long, and 36 inches diameter, with [illegible] steam drum, fire front, britchen, smoke stack [illegible] Apply to [illegible] BROS., 5 Pomeroy's Building.

WANTED.—I want to let the [illegible] NO CURE NO PAY [illegible] will treat all curable Diseases of the [illegible] on the above terms. Particular [illegible] operations for squint [illegible] consultation free [illegible] South Clark street, Room No. 7, second floor. [illegible] Letters of inquiry, with a stamp enclosed, will be promptly answered. Address [illegible] Drawer 6513, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a young man from Virginia, a situation in a dry goods store as Salesman, who has had three years experience in business. City trade. Address [illegible] office.

WANTED—Civil Engineer. [illegible] Advertiser wishes to engage the services of a Civil Engineer. One who has had some experience in laying out town plats and [illegible] Address [illegible] Cairo, Ill., Post Office Drawer No. 1212.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEK[illegible]

Office, No. 51 Clark Street

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Money in Registered Letters may be [illegible] our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all [illegible] be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

QUOTA OF COOK COUNTY.

Our Springfield dispatch Saturday [illegible] ng, placing the deficit of Cook county [illegible] 4,920 men, took every one by surprise, [illegible] created something of a "panic," as no[illegible] had anticipated any such figures. [illegible] people began to inquire and reflect, it [illegible] seen that the alleged deficit could no[illegible] possible. We telegraphed to our Spring[illegible] reporter for an explanation, calling hi[illegible] tention to the fact that on the 23d of M[illegible] 1864, Provost Marshal General Fry anno[illegible] ed that this Congressional district was [illegible] ited with an excess of 5,086 men over all [illegible] He replied as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 13—4 p. [illegible]

Editors Tribune:

The credit of 5,086 on March 23d, 1864, did n[illegible] clude the call of 200,000 of March 14, 1864. [illegible] has also been a great increase of population [illegible] tween the two enrollments. There is yet [illegible] taken out of the 4,920 some 500 white and col[illegible] seamen and enlistments since July 1st.

This explanation does not cover the [illegible] There is a "colored person in the fe[illegible] somewhere.

Gen. Fry stated, officially, that on M[illegible] 23, 1864, Illinois had an excess over al[illegible] up to that date of 30,900 men. This inclu[illegible] the 200,000 men of the 14th March call.

The excess of each district he stated [illegible] as follows:

Districts.

1st. Cook

2d. Kane, &c

3d. Galena

4th. Quincy

5th. Peoria

6th. Joliet

7th. Champaign

8th. Springfield

9th. Fulton

10th. Jacksonville

11th. Centralia

12th. Alton

13th. Cairo

It will be seen that the excess of C[illegible] is more than double that of any other [illegible] trict. How happens it then that our dis[illegible] is now in arrears close upon one-third of [illegible] entire draft?

Adjutant General Fuller has secured a [illegible] ther credit of 5,000 men, heretofore not [illegible] lowed, making the total credit of the S[illegible] previous to July 1st, 1864, in round numb[illegible] of 36,000 men, leaving a deficit of 16,183

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Meanwhile, we suggest that the Board [illegible] Supervisors lose no time in ascertaining [illegible] truth in respect to the deficit of Cook c[illegible] ty, and making the same officially kno[illegible] This county stands ready to honor all [illegible] and equitable drafts on her loyalty, but [illegible] is not quite prepared to pay other peo[illegible] debts. All our citizens want is fair play [illegible] no favors.

A COMPARISON.

The *National Intelligencer*, the prin[illegible] McClellan organ in Washington, reinfo[illegible] itself with the authority of the *Army* [illegible] *Navy Journal*, the professional McClella[illegible] gan in New York, and calling to its aid [illegible] Swinton of the New York *Times*, whom [illegible] Grant expelled from his army for lying, [illegible] who having failed as a narrator of past ev[illegible] is now trying his hand on the future, co[illegible] to us with a five column article to prove [illegible] much better Gen. McClellan's campaig[illegible] the Peninsula was than Gen Grant's [illegible] campaign has been. The *Intelligencer* [illegible] not avow this to be the object of its es[illegible] what lengthy essay, but when we find a [illegible] fessedly loyal journal laying great stress [illegible] the circumstance that there was a [illegible] route to Richmond, and that it would [illegible] been easy for Gen. Grant to have pu[illegible] army down at Yorktown or White Hous[illegible] the first place, and thus have avoided al[illegible] tough work of the Wilderness and Spo[illegible] vania, we think it is easy to disco[illegible] meaning which may not happen to [illegible] pressed in words. This refrain was [illegible] chaunted by the Richmond press in [illegible] It then went across the ocean and was [illegible] back by the rebel sympathising journa[illegible] England and France, after which it [illegible] taken up by such organs as the *Army* [illegible] *Navy Journal* and the *National Intelli*[illegible] Let us see what it amounts to.

Certainly Gen. Grant could have lan[illegible] army on the Peninsula. There he [illegible] have encountered the same enemy wh[illegible] met in the Wilderness, probably behi[illegible] trenchments more formidable tha[illegible] which were found between the Rapid[illegible] the Pamunkey. At any rate the same [illegible] would have been there, endowed wi[illegible] same capabilities of resistance; and i[illegible] conceded that the great object of agg[illegible] war is to meet and overcome the enem[illegible] argument adopted by the *Intel*[illegible] whether copied from its Richmond c[illegible] poraries or devised by its own wit, is [illegible] sheer childishness or downright impu[illegible] "That bloody route," "those [illegible] losses," exclaims the *Intelligencer*. W[illegible] not why the same objurgations may [illegible] applied to all the campaigns in history [illegible] there has been a disposition on both s[illegible] fight. Indeed, there is one campaign, [illegible] we think will match it, where, on [illegible] the disposition to fight was not grea[illegible] refer to the campaign of 1862 on the [illegible] sula, conducted by Maj.-Gen. McClell[illegible]

The *Intelligencer* makes General [illegible] losses up to (but not including) the [illegible] sault on Petersburg, 68,200. We hav[illegible] some pains to ascertain what were [illegible] McClellan's losses on the Peninsul[illegible] find they were 70,835.

This information is derived by sub[illegible] the number of men present for duty [illegible] rison's Bar, July 15, 1862, from the [illegible] number of men sent to General Mc[illegible] on the Peninsula. Mr. John Tuck[illegible] Assistant Secretary of War, upon wh[illegible] devolved the duty of providing tran[illegible] tion for the Army of the Potomac, [illegible] (page 295, vol. 1, *Report on the Condu*[illegible] *War*) that the following troops were [illegible] ported to General McClellan:

Prior to 4th April

Franklin's Division

McCall's Division

From Baltimore and Fortress Monroe

Part of Shields' Division

Total

On page 296 of the same volume, [illegible] Meigs estimates the number of m[illegible] transported at 160,000. That these [illegible] are approximately correct, is shown [illegible] consolidated report of the strength [illegible] army of the Potomac on the 30th A[illegible] (page 323), and the Adjutant General[illegible] ment of the reinforcements sent to [illegible] McClellan prior to the 15th June, 18[illegible] 345), to wit:

Aggregate strength 30th April

Reinforcements present for duty to 15th Ju[illegible]

Deduct Franklin's division twice counte[illegible]

Add Shields' division sent after 15th Jun[illegible]

We will now let Gen. McClellan [illegible] how many men he had fit for duty [illegible] 15th of July, 1862, at Harrison's [illegible] quote from his dispatch of that da[illegible] President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE PO[illegible]

July 15th, [illegible]

"I find from official reports that I h[illegible] for duty: officers, 3,315; enlisted men, [illegible] all, present for duty, 88,665."—*Report* [illegible] *duct of the War*, page 345.

Hence the result:

Whole number of men sent to Gene[illegible] McClellan

Number of men fit for duty at Harris[illegible] Landing

Losses

The *Intelligencer* bewails loudly the [illegible] ses of the first week of Gen. Gra[illegible] paign, embracing the two battle[illegible] Wilderness and the principal ba[illegible] fighting at Spottsylvania, which it [illegible] at 35,000. This is about the sam[illegible] that Gen. McClellan lost by disease [illegible] the Warwick and Chickahominy [illegible] On page 345 of the volume alread[illegible] cited we find a statement from the [illegible] General of the army, compiled [illegible] McClellan's official returns, of the [illegible] strength of the Army of the P[illegible] on the 30th day of April, and the [illegible] June, 1862, from which we learn [illegible] were only 115,102 men present [illegible]

Chicago WEEKLY Tribune.

VOLUME XVIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864. NUMBER 14.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

QUOTA OF COOK COUNTY.

Our Springfield dispatch Saturday morning, placing the deficit of Cook county at **4,920** men, took every one by surprise, and created something of a "panic," as nobody had anticipated any such figures. But as people began to inquire and reflect, it was seen that the alleged deficit could not be possible. We telegraphed to our Springfield reporter for an explanation, calling his attention to the fact that on the 23d of March, 1864, Provost Marshal General Fry announced that this Congressional District was credited with an *excess* of 5,086 men over all calls. He replied as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 13—4 p. m.

Editors Tribune:

The credit of 5,086 on March 23d, 1864, did not include the call of 200,000 of March 14, 1864. There has also been a great increase of population between the two enrollments. There is yet to be taken out of the 4,920 some 500 white and colored [illegible] and enlistments since July 1st.

This explanation does not cover the case. There is a "colored person in the fence" somewhere.

Gen. Fry stated, officially, that on March 23, 1864, Illinois had an excess over *all calls* up to that date of 30,980 men. This included the 200,000 men of the 14th March call.

The excess of each district he stated to be as follows:

Districts.	
1st. Cook	5,086
2d. Kane, &c	2,813
3d. Galena	2,412
4th. Quincy	2,059
5th. Peoria	1,999
6th. Joliet	2,013
7th. Champaign	2,167
8th. Springfield	2,861
9th. Fulton	1,798
10th. Jacksonville	2,044
11th. Centralia	2,286
12th. Alton	2,154
13th. Cairo	2,372

It will be seen that the excess of Cook is more than double that of any other district. How happens it then that our district is now in arrears close upon one-third of the entire draft?

Adjutant General Fuller has secured a further credit of 5,000 men, heretofore not allowed, making the total credit of the State previous to July 1st, 1864, in round numbers of 36,000 men, leaving a deficit of 16,182.

The enrollment of Cook county is nearly one tenth of the State. Our equal share of the credit should be 3,600 men, but our actual credit is 5,086, or 1,486 more men in proportion than the average of other districts. If Cook County must raise one-tenth of the soldiers now called for, her share would be 1,600 men. But the books of Gen Fry, at Washington, show that she is largely ahead of the other districts, and consequently her quota of the present call would be less than 1,600 men. We are aware that Adjutant General Fuller's books do not give this county so large a credit as do the records in Washington; but we presume that our people will insist on going by the records at the National Capital, kept by the head of the Conscription Bureau.

Meanwhile, we suggest that the Board of Supervisors lose no time in ascertaining the truth in respect to the deficit of Cook county, and making the same officially known. This county stands ready to honor all just and equitable drafts on her loyalty, but she is not quite prepared to pay other people's debts. All our citizens want is fair play and no favors.

A COMPARISON.

The *National Intelligencer*, the principal McClellan organ in Washington, reinforcing itself with the authority of the *Army and Navy Journal*, the professional McClellan organ in New York, and calling to its aid Mr. Swinton of the New York *Times*, whom Gen. Grant expelled from his army for lying, and who having failed as a narrator of past events is now trying his hand on the future, comes to us with a five-column article to prove how much better Gen. McClellan's campaign on the Peninsula was than Gen Grant's recent campaign has been. The *Intelligencer* does not avow this to be the object of its somewhat lengthy essay, but when we find a professedly loyal journal laying great stress upon the circumstance that there was a water route to Richmond, and that it would have been easy for Gen. Grant to have put his army down at Yorktown or White House in the first place, and thus have avoided all the tough work of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, we think it is easy to discern a meaning which may not happen to be expressed in words. This refrain was first chaunted by the Richmond press in unison. It then went across the ocean and was echoed back by the rebel sympathizing journals of England and France, after which it was taken up by such organs as the *Army and Navy Journal* and the *National Intelligencer*. Let us see what it amounts to.

Certainly Gen. Grant could have landed his army on the peninsula. There he would have encountered the same enemy whom he met in the Wilderness, probably behind entrenchments more formidable than any which were found between the Rapidan and the Pamunkey. At any rate the same enemy would have been there, endowed with the same capabilities of resistance; and if it be conceded that the great object of aggressive war is to meet and overcome the enemy, the argument adopted by the *Intelligencer*, whether copied from its Richmond contemporaries or devised by its own wit, is either sheer childishness or downright impudence. "That bloody route," "those terrible losses," exclaims the *Intelligencer*. We know not why the same objurgations may not be applied to all the campaigns in history where there has been a disposition on both sides to fight. Indeed, there is one campaign, which we think will match it, where, on *one* side, the disposition to fight was not great. We refer to the campaign of 1862 on the Peninsula, conducted by Maj.-Gen. McClellan.

The *Intelligencer* makes General Grant's losses up to (but not including) the last assault on Petersburg, 68,200. We have taken some pains to ascertain what were General McClellan's losses on the Peninsula. We find they were **70,835**.

This information is derived by subtracting the number of men present for duty at Harrison's Bar, July 15, 1862, from the whole number of men sent to General McClellan on the Peninsula. Mr. John Tucker, then Assistant Secretary of War, upon whom was devolved the duty of providing transportation for the Army of the Potomac, testifies (page 295, vol. 1. *Report on the Conduct of the War*) that the following troops were transported to General McClellan:

Prior to 5th April	121,500
Franklin's Division	12,000
McCall's Division	10,000
From Baltimore and Fortress Monroe	11,000
Part of Shields' Division	5,000
Total	159,500

On page 296 of the same volume, General Meigs estimates the number of men thus transported at 160,000. That these figures are approximately correct, is shown by the consolidated report of the strength of the army of the Potomac on the 30th April, 1862 (page [illegible]), and the Adjutant General's statement of the reinforcements sent to General McClellan prior to the 15th June, 1862, (page [illegible]) to wit:

Aggregate strength 30th April	130,378
Reinforcements present for duty to 15th June	32,360
	162,738
Deduct Franklin's division twice counted	11,332
	151,406
Add [illegible] sent after 15th June	5,000
	156,406

We will now let Gen. McClellan tell us how many men he had fit for duty on the 15th of July, 1862, at Harrison's Bar. We quote from his despatch of that date to the President:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
July 15th, 1862.

"I find from official reports that I have present [illegible] officers, 3,[illegible]; enlisted men, 85,45[illegible]; in [illegible] for duty, 88,665."—*Report on the Conduct of the War, page 342.*

Hence the result:

Number of men sent to General [illegible]	159,500
Present fit for duty at Harrison's [illegible]	88,665
	70,835

The [illegible] bewails loudly the casualties of the [illegible] week of Gen. Grant's campaign, including the two battles in the Wilderness and the principal share of the [illegible] Spottsylvania, which it estimates [illegible] about the same number [illegible] lost by disease alone in [illegible] and Chickahominy marshes. [illegible] of the volume already quoted [illegible] statement from the Adjutant [illegible] Army, compiled from Gen. [illegible] returns, of the comparative [illegible] Army of the Potomac on [illegible], and the [illegible] day of [illegible] we learn that there [illegible] present for duty on the day last mentioned. All of Gen. McClellan's reinforcements had reached him before the 20th of June except the 5,000 of Shields' division. In other words he had received, first and last, 154,500 men prior to that date. His losses therefore had been 30,398. But, only three engagements had taken place up to this time, Williamsburg, Seven Pines and Fair Oaks. Our losses at Williamsburg were about 2,200, and at Seven Pines and Fair Oaks less than 3,000 each. If we suppose they amounted to 9,000 in all, (and this is a liberal allowance, which will easily cover the skirmishes on the road), we have losses to the number of **30,398** men *not by battle*. And we may add that no field of battle ever presented a more appalling spectacle than did the typhoid hospitals at Yorktown during the spring and early summer of 1862.

It is not our purpose to compare results. That would be impossible while the results of General Grant's campaign are still pending. We may say, however, that while General Grant has been inflicting heavy losses upon the enemy at every step, we never heard that the rebel army lost thirty-three thousand men by disease while General McClellan was dragging up from Fort Monroe to the Chickahominy, or that they suffered more than usual from that cause. Nor should we, in any case, deem that a brilliant campaign in which the comparative advantages were measured by the ravages of fever in the contending armies. We may add also that, since the collision in the Wilderness, Gen. Lee has had no stomach for a field engagement with his adversary. The fight has been taken out of him, and his so often victorious and advancing legions cannot now be found outside their earthworks. The *Intelligencer* will admit that this constitutes a difference between the two campaigns under consideration.

STOP CROAKING.

The day of the croakers has come, and their voice is heard in the land, and no frog in the rushy marshes of Calumet ever croaked more loudly and lustily than they. They have gathered in their strength—an army with banners—and are invading the streets, the daily press, and our very firesides, with their ill omens. Not a cloud can pass over the sun but they uplift their voices and croak. Does a temporary reverse overtake our arms, immediately the Republic is lost and these sunshine patriots begin to croak. Do Copperhead speculators force gold up another notch in Wall street, the air is resonant with croaking. And between the croaks of half hearted Thomases and the plottings of Judases, even they of the staunchest hearts sometimes fear lest the Republic may suffer detriment. Our armies must go on from conquering to conquer. Victory must always crown our arms. The difficulties of Richmond and Atlanta and Mobile must be surmounted at the first trial. Our prisons must be overflowing with rebels, and our battles must be fought with no Federal mortuary lists. Gold must drop like the gentle dew from Heaven. Democratic Carbonari must join hands with loyal men and fight for the Union. The sun must shine unclouded from morning to night. Granting all these impossibilities, the croakers will sing most melodious madrigals, and their patriotism and faith will be of the most exquisite and enduring stuff. But let the wind veer one degree and their patriotism and faith vanish together, and their melodious song runs into the minor of a lugubrious croak.

These faint-hearted croakers are the merest ephemera. Their little lines are rounded by the measurement of a day. Their recollections of the past do not stretch beyond yesterday; their visions of the future are bounded by to-morrow's sunset. They cannot see in the past the gigantic results already attained. They cannot see that the structure of slavery is cracked from roof to basement. They cannot see that the man-owning, woman-whipping, labor controlling institution has received its death blow; that in this contest between democracy and aristocracy, the former principle is slowly, steadily, and surely gaining the ascendancy, and that no longer will the progress of liberty, free institutions, religion and civilization be retarded by the fungus of an aristocracy based upon labor owned by capital. They see only physical results—the collision of armies, the varying fortunes of war, the rise or fall of gold, the plotting of traitors. They fail to observe the immutable and eternal principle involved. It is this principle that lends the surety of success to our cause. The contest is not a new one. It has been fought before, and although we must pass through the furnace of trial seven times heated, and bear most grievous burdens, consenting to sacrifice of property and life, the end is no less certain. More: these very sacrifices are necessary to the complete fulfilment of the destinies of the Republic. No people ever achieved liberty without them. The Revolution had its devotion of life and property, its financial depreciation, its Copperheads and Arnolds, worse than ours, and yet our fathers maintained the struggle against a superior power to a successful issue. Shall we, contending with a force inferior to us, croak and despair before we have at least suffered what they did?

Let the croakers cease. While our gallant fellows in the field still struggle and toil with undaunted hearts, let them be quiet. Come up to the rescue of the Republic with money and muscle. Cease croaking and commence acting and ere long victory over traitors in arms and traitors at home will crown our efforts.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

There is a sense in which all nations, during great wars, feel that their rulers are unequal to their positions. There is a sense in which this is always true. For to be equal, at all times, to all emergencies, is to be infallible and supernal. We do not claim these qualities for Mr. Lincoln nor for any other man. When we say therefore that his administration as a whole has been a success we do not mean that there are not points on which we have differed from him and still regard him as in error. We do not mean to ask all men to believe that all that he has done and said has been right and wise. For this would be not only to claim that his judgment has been perfect but that theirs should be equally perfect. It matters little how wise Mr. Lincoln's course may have been; if our judgments and opportunities of information were imperfect we would differ from him in proportion to the very wisdom of his course.

It is easy for those out of office and on whom no conflicting claims, influences and responsibilities devolve to carp and criticise. It is easy for those distant from the scene of action to imagine a state of things differing from the truth and calling for a different course of action. Such business becomes the trade of a class and they live by it. They earn their bread by retailing the faults and errors, real or assumed, of men far wiser than themselves, and in whose presence, if they were brought face to face, they would no more repeat the blackguardism they publish than spaniels would snap at a lion—from whose positions, if placed there, they would resign from a consciousness, despite all their impudence, of their utter inability to transact the matters which they so freely criticise. Thus one whom his neighbors would not elect constable, will sit in solemn judgment on the constitutionality of the President's course; and another, who finds it difficult to meet his board bill, will descant profoundly on the financial short-comings of the Secretary of the Treasury. Unmilitary critics, who could not lead a squad around a street corner, will dwell on the errors of Grant and the blunders of Burnside. If it is so easy to fall into adverse criticism, where only impudence and presumption lead, what shall we say of the value of their calumnies who are maliciously determined to find fault with everything, good, bad and indifferent. Newspapers of this class are mere slander mills—given so much news and they will grind it into so much slander. It is through all this fiery ordeal that every act, word, and almost every thought of Mr. Lincoln has passed for four years.

Again, Mr. Lincoln has had to contend against the mightiest rebellion the world ever saw, and he has done so with a grand total of success unexampled in the history of warfare. The whole power of the institution of slavery, equal to four thousand millions of dollars and twelve millions of people, counting white and black, were against him. The perfidy of the late Democratic Administration, which had without protest for four long months allowed the rebels to arm themselves with national arms; "confiscate" the national treasury; capture forts and forces throughout half the country; raise, arm, equip and drill their army; inaugurate their rebel government under auspices that rendered it at the start more powerful than the National Government—was against him. The unpreparedness of the North, both Democrats and Republicans to fight for the Union, insomuch that many of their leading organs openly advocated peaceable secession—was against him. The dispersion, destruction and surrender by Buchanan of our army, navy and treasury—were against him. The host of traitors and semi-traitors filling all departments and offices of the government, especially in the land and naval forces, was against him. The natural impatience and pride of the human heart, which expected that our mere show of numbers would cause the rebels to succumb—was against him, for it had to be disappointed, and he was blamed because it was so disappointed. The ablest and most unprincipled minds which, under the rule of the Democratic party, had been schooled in statesmanship and war—were against him, for they were the leaders of the rebellion at the South, and of the political opposition at the North. The extreme anti-slavery element of the North was at first against him, because he was compelled to fight the war on pro-slavery principles and with pro slavery men. When this difficulty was removed, the pro-slavery element was against him, because he found it necessary to conduct the war on anti-slavery principles. When our armies have conquered, we have given the glory to our generals. When they have failed, Lincoln has been blamed. Yet, in spite of all these difficulties, there never has been a war between two powers so nearly equal, in which one side has been so uniformly successful, and the other disastrous. We have conquered steadily, and surrendered nothing. Though foreign nations wish us sundered and humiliated, we have prevented them from assisting to sunder or humiliate us. We have fought more battles, and more of them successfully, than any other nation on earth in thrice the period. Through all this fiery ordeal Mr. Lincoln has continued to have not only the confidence but the love of the masses of the people. Every body has his own little fault to find with him. In relation to every act of his administration he has two classes of fault finders, those who believe he ought to have done it before and those who believe he ought not to have done it at all. As the members of the two classes are about equal, the conclusion to be derived is, that unless all his fault-finders are stark fools he has done about the right thing at about the right time.

But never were the people of a great nation more unanimous in favor of sustaining any public officer than are the Union masses of the North in favor of Mr. Lincoln. They entered into the contest fully appreciating the fact that by nominating some other they might get rid of the burden of sustaining all the acts of his administration. They might have placed before the people some candidate whose record was a blank, with whom we could find no fault because he possessed no merits. Many politicians would have cunningly preferred this. But the Union masses have overruled all prudentialism, and have shouted with one acclaim, "Let us have honest Old Abe" for another term. Let those who trade in calumny trade on. Mr. Lincoln can smile at them—

"The little dogs and all,
Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart,
See, they all bark at me."

Tenth Judicial District.

There is to be a special election in this district, composed of the counties of Knox, Warren, Mercer and Henderson, on the 20th day of the present month. This is one of the strongest Union districts in the State. We understand that the Copperheads intend to put up a candidate at the last moment, to run in opposition to Hon John S. Thompson, Union candidate, nominated at the Union Convention held at Monmouth on the 5th inst This not being a general election, the Copperheads expect to gain a victory, by rallying their voters and taking advantage of the general apathy pervading the Union party at such elections, and will then raise the cry of "great change in the sentiments of the people." We warn the voters of the Tenth Judicial District to be at the polls and sustain the choice of the Union party.

☞ If anything can be done outside of Gen. Sherman's army to assist him to make his work a complete success, we trust it will be done. Gen. Grant succeeded at Vicksburg because he was grandly sustained by the Government. It cannot be doubted that the rebels are moved all over the South, at the critical situation of Hood and his army, and that they will do all they can to relieve him. It may be also in our power to frustrate their aims. The work at Mobile, and in Florida, is all well in this aspect of it. It helps Sherman as well as itself. We know [illegible] what more is required, but we hope the eye of the military authorities is directed towards it.

☞ The central organ of the Illinois Democracy, the Springfield *Register*, makes haste to endorse the Peoria resolutions, and declares that "*there is not a line of them to which any Democrat can take exception.*" The Peoria resolutions demanded an immediate armistice with the rebels, the concession of the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and peace on any terms the rebels would make. The St. Louis *Republican* mildly protested against the Peoria resolutions, whereupon the *Register* furiously assails it, denouncing it as no better than an abolitionist.

☞ The Eigth Iowa Infantry were made the recipients on the 8th inst at Memphis of a magnificent stand of colors, the gift of the citizens of Memphis. The flag is a very handsome national, fringed with solid bullion. The colors were presented as a testimonial of their esteem and to mark their sense of appreciation of the services the officers and men have rendered since they have been detailed as Provost Guard of Memphis.

☞ The Copperheads of Indianapolis and thereabouts, under the advice of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, a secesh paper, have organized themselves into an association called Gophers. Their first exploit was attacking an inoffensive negro in the night, shooting and disabling him, and then robbing him of five dollars. Gallant heroes! devoted patriots!! Thus do the precious Copperheads preserve the liberties of the people.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that the Copperheads are so virulent at Newark, N. J., that our brave men who return wounded from fighting the battles of their country are subjected not only to all manner of insults and annoyances, but to violent personal assaults from the citizens. To such a pitch have they brought matters that it is not safe for a soldier to allow himself to be seen after dark.

☞ The Jo Daviess, Stephenson and Lafayette counties Union Agricultural Society will hold their Fourth Annual Fair at Warren, Illinois, commencing on Tuesday, September 13th, and continuing four days. Large preparations are being made for the fair, and it will be one of the best ever held at Warren. Ample accommodations will be made for visitors. One noticeable feature of the fair is the fact that the ladies are to have a department for the sale of different articles, the proceeds of which are to be donated to the families of soldiers who are in destitute circumstances. God aid them in their noble undertaking.

☞ A member of the 38th Wisconsin Volunteers writes us from Petersburg indignantly denying the statement of an "Orange county soldier" that his regiment is composed of one hundred days men. The regiment enlisted for three years service, and has performed most gallant service before Petersburg.

☞ The Missouri Germans are getting ready to vote for Lincoln. The Missouri *Zeitung* one of the leading German papers at St. Louis says: We see very plainly that the Fremont movement is dying in Missouri, and we don't want to quarrel on account of a half-dead favorite. Let the dead bury the dead; we shall work for the living.

☞ None of the Copperhead papers which were groaning and howling over General Stoneman's defeat, have a word of congratulation for the brilliant victory of General Averill. Why is it?

☞ The Copperheads at Dayton, Ohio, celebrated Vallandigham's birthday last week by a pic-nic, with free liquor and fights. Val was called on for a speech, but declined.

Mr. H. F. Laage of the firm of Lieman & Laage, chair manufacturers, at Quincy, was killed on Saturday last by the effects of gas in an old well in which he was repairing a pump.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

GOV. YATES TO THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

OFFICIAL.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., August 9, 1864.

To the People of Illinois:

I am happy to report that a final settlement of all discrepancies heretofore existing between the State and those of the Adjutant General's Department at Washington have been made, and that all the credits claimed by the State have been allowed, and the quotas adjusted upon terms just and equitable to the State and General Government. The quota of the State under the late call for 500,000 men, dated the 18th of July, 1864, as adjusted by the War Department, is 52,057. The excess over all former calls prior to July 18, 1864, is 35,875, leaving a balance to be raised on the last call of **16,182** men.

The quotas of each town, district or county have not yet been furnished, but will be so furnished, as nearly as possible, by the Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, at an early day. Only 30 days now remain in which troops may be received by volunteering. If, at the expiration of this time, Illinois shall not have raised her quota, the draft will follow. I need not say that, as our State has given so many proofs of her patriotism heretofore, sending to the field almost 36,000 in excess of all calls, she will now complete her proud record by returning to the the Government the comparatively small remnant of sixteen thousand one hundred and eighty-two men. While there is nothing discreditable in a draft, it being the usual method pursued by almost all Governments in filling the depleted ranks of their armies, and while it is the most just and impartial method of dividing the burdens of the Government among those who share its blessings equally, and while there is the same field for distinction for the drafted soldier that there is for the volunteer, yet, for the sake of expedition, and as an evidence of the continued zeal and determination of the people of Illinois to crush out the rebellion, I trust that every effort will be made to fill up this last call by volunteering.

Under the recent call there is no provision made for the formation of new regiments in this State, it being the policy to assign all volunteers, substitutes and drafted men to such of the old regiments as they may select, and for the number of men required to fill our quota, I have decided not to encourage the recruitment of new companies or regiments. This policy should be pursued, first, in justice to the old regiments, to enable them to retain their names and organizations without consolidation; second, in justice to the officers of old regiments and companies, who cannot be promoted until their companies and regiments are full; and third, because of the more rapid improvement in effectiveness of new recruits in veteran regiments, under experienced officers.

We have heretofore organized 163 regiments for all arms of the service, besides several unassigned batteries of artillery, and their fame illumines the history of this war with a chivalric splendor unsurpassed in the annals of nations.

I would urge upon the serious consideration of every patriotic heart that claims a hearthstone in Illinois, to preserve these veteran columns and send to our veteran officers and old guards every man who may volunteer, or be employed as a substitute, or designated by draft for the service. The different systems adopted by Congress for increasing the strength of our armies and provided for by the orders of the War Department are below presented, and the attention of the people specially invited thereto:

The new enrollment act passed by the last Congress, and approved July 4, 1864, provides that the President may at any time call for volunteers for one, two or three years' military service, and that all volunteers enlisted under such calls shall be credited to the town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district of a county, towards the quotas which may from time to time be required. For such volunteers accepted and mustered into the United States service, the following bounties are offered, and will be paid, and credits given the location where they reside and are enlisted to represent, under the last call: For 1 year, unless sooner discharged, $100; for 2 years, unless sooner discharged, $200; for 3 years, unless sooner discharged, $300. The first instalment of bounty will be paid when the recruit is mustered into the service, as follows; to a recruit who enlists in the army for one year, $33.33; to one who enlists for two years, $66.66; to one who enlists for three years, $100—and the second payment of the same amount for the respective terms of enlistment when one half of the term has expired, and the remaining one third to such recruit at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of death, while in the service, the residue of his bounty shall be paid to his widow; if no widow to his children; if there be neither widow or children, to his mother, if she be a widow.

Under the act of Congress approved July 4th, 1864, further to regulate and provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces, provision is made for recruiting in certain rebellious States as follows:

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Executive of any of the States to send recruiting agents into any of the States declared to be in rebellion, except the States of Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, to recruit volunteers under any call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to the respective subdivisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

The personal pay and expenses of recruiting agents as well, it is understood, as the expense of transportation of recruits from the place of enlistment to the rendezvous, is under the above law to be borne by the States. The following points are established as places of general rendezvous, viz: Camp Casey, Washington, D. C., for Northeast Virginia; near Fortress Monroe, Va., for Southeast Virginia; Newbern, N. C., for North Carolina; Hilton Head, S. C., for South Carolina and Florida; Vicksburg, Miss., for Mississippi; Nashville, Tenn., for Georgia and Alabama. At these points the recruits are ordered to be promptly examined by the United States officers, and if accepted, to be immediately mustered into the United States service, properly provided for, and sent to the regiments for which they have been enlisted or assigned, and the recruiting agent is to receive, whenever at least ten recruits are mustered, a certified copy of the muster-in-roll, and the county or district, as provided by the law, will receive due credit for the men. It is also provided that if it is desired to put any of these volunteer recruits into service as substitutes before or after the draft, they must be sent, without expense to the Government, by the recruiting agent, to the district in which the principal is enrolled, and there be mustered in by the Provost Marshal, who will issue the proper substitution papers. All other facilities, including the forwarding of recruits to regiments, after being regularly mustered into the service, will be afforded by the Government, and recruiting agents will be furnished with proper passes and protection by the military authorities while recruiting.

As there is no State appropriation made from which to draw for expenses incident to this service, I will be unable to employ agents to recruit for the State, but should towns, cities, counties or districts desire to avail themselves of the privileges of the law, and orders made in pursuance thereof, to meet their delinquencies under past calls, or to fill up their quotas under the present call, I will cheerfully cause to be afforded every facility that can be secured to effectuate the objects of the law for the benefit of any portion of the State. The particular portion of a State in which each agent is sent to recruit will be specified in the letter of appointment. It is recommended that each agent shall be employed at a specified salary and be engaged by the month, and that great care be exercised in selecting and recommending them for appointment. They should be men who will devote themselves unselfishly and zealously for the interest of the locality they represent, and with an eye single to the purpose of securing strong, able-bodied men for the service.

For persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft, from age or other causes, the War Department has provided a plan which admits of their personal representation in the army to all who desire thus practically to evince their patriotic devotion to the country, and procure acceptable recruits at their own expense, and present them for muster into the service as their representatives. Provost Marshals and all acting under that bureau of the War Department are ordered by the Department to furnish all facilities in their power to enlist and promptly muster representative recruits presented in accordance with this design, and the name of the person whom the recruit represents will appear on the rolls and be carried on all official records of the military history of the soldier. Persons furnishing representative recruits will be supplied with neatly prepared certificates of personal representation in the service from the Provost Marshal General's Department.

I heartily endorse this system, and earnestly commend it to the consideration of all who come within the limits of its provisions. It will reflect the highest honor upon every citizen who furnishes a soldier to the ranks of our armies; and none who are unable to bear arms, and have the means, can feel assured of having performed their full share in crushing the rebellion who neglect this opportunity of personal representation.

For more detailed information, reference must be had to the Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, and the General Orders of the War Department.

This proclamation has been delayed by reason of the delay of the Department at Washington in furnishing the quota of the State.

(Signed) RICHARD YATES, Governor.

PROCLAMATION BY GOV. YATES.

A Full Regiment Wanted for State Service.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 13, 1864.

To the People of Illinois:

The services of ten companies of volunteer infantry will be immediately accepted for the Government service, for the period of one, two, or three years, as recruits may elect. Each company will consist of one Captain, one 1st Lieutenant, one 2d Lieutenant, one 1st Sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, two musicians, one wagoner, and not less than sixty-four or more than eighty two privates. The companies will rendezvous at Camp Butler, and when each company contains the minimum number of men (sixty-three) they will be organized and mustered into the service of the United States, and companies organized will be formed immediately upon the report of the minimum number in the company; and when ten companies are full and mustered into service, they will be assigned to regimental organization with the following officers: One Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, one Major, one Adjutant, an extra Lieutenant, one Quartermaster, an extra Lieutenant, one Surgeon, two Assistant Surgeons, one Chaplain, one Sergeant Major, one Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant, one Regimental Commissary Sergeant, one Hospital Steward, and two Principal Musicians.

The said regiment must be mustered into service before the fifth day of September next in order that it may be credited in the quota of the State under the call of the President, of the 18th of July, 1864, for 500,000 men.

Should the regiment fail to organize by the fifth day of September, the companies organized at that date will be formed into a battalion and be mustered into service under provision of this order, and for the period the enlistments are made.

BOUNTIES.

The following bounties are provided by law, and will be paid to recruits for these companies, as follows: For recruits, including representative recruits, for one year, $100; ditto, for two years, $200; ditto, for three years, $300.

The first installment of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the company is mustered into service, as follows: To a recruit who enters for one year, $33.33; ditto two years, $66.66; ditto, three years, $100. No premiums whatever will now be paid by the United States for the procuration of recruits, as all bounties cease under the recent law. At the expiration of the time allowed for volunteer enlistments or acceptance of representative recruit, the most energetic exertion will be required to secure the bounty for the regiment or for regiments in the field for which volunteers or representative recruits may be enlisted.

The policy of issuing recruiting authority to raise companies or parts of companies, with promise of commission if successful, has heretofore given rise to great inconvenience and delay in forming company and regimental organization, and as the time for raising this regiment is so short, it is deemed inexpedient to issue special authority for recruitment of companies. All citizens througout the State are therefore invited and urged to recruit for these companies.

The Assistant Provost Marshals of the different districts of Illinois are authorized by orders of the War Department to enlist and muster recruits for this regiment into the service, and they are hereby requested to lend all the aid in their power to the recruiting service. Citizens who will engage in the recruiting service can take recruits to the Provost Marshals of their districts, who will enlist and muster them into service, and transport them to the general rendezvous at Camp Butler, near Springfield.

Articles of enlistment and enlistment rules will be furnished to persons applying for the same to Adjutant General A. C. Fuller, at Springfield, or to the district Provost Marshal. Articles of enlistment will be made out in triplicate, and one copy sent to the Adjutant General at Springfield and duplicates to the Superintendent of the Volunteer Recruiting Service, Lieut. Col. Jas. Oakes, Springfield.

Single enlistment rolls will be sent weekly to the Adjutant General, accompanied by the enlistment certificates of persons whose names are on said rolls. It is urgently enjoined upon Provost Marshals, and citizens who may recruit for these companies, not to enlist minors under the age of eighteen years, as they cannot be mustered without the consent of parents or guardians, or be accepted.

It is also requested of surgeons who may examine, or persons who take enlistments, to make the most rigid examinations of the physical condition of all recruits presented for the service. All company officers will be elected by the men when the companies are full and organized. No application for appointment of field and staff officers will be entertained or considered until the regiment or battalion is full and mustered into the service, or when the regiment or battalion is fully organized, equipped and mustered into the service of the United States. It will be reported by the Superintendent of the Recruiting Service to Maj. Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, commanding the Northern Department, for duty in the State of Illinois until further ordered. It is my earnest desire and intention that this regiment shall be equal in point of organization and efficiency in all that constitutes military efficiency to any regiment heretofore raised in Illinois, and to this end would call upon returned veteran officers and soldiers to give their experience and time to forward enlistments and as far as possible to re-unite with the service.

The active movement of our armies during the summer in the prosecution of the war, and during the ensuing autumn and winter, may render it impossible to detach from our armies in the field a force to repel invasion, and suppress threatened insurrection by disloyal refugees and rebel emissaries from other States.

The War Department has therefore authorized the organization of volunteer regiments to meet contingencies of the service, and I earnestly appeal to the loyal people of Illinois to rally to the call, and fill the regiment at the earliest possible period.

(Signed) RICHARD YATES,
Governor of Illinois.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Stoneman's Raid—Our Communications—Navigable Rivers—Mobile—Independent Scouts—The Situation.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

NASHVILLE, Aug. 9, 1864.

The raid of Gen. Stoneman, which left on the same day with that of Gen. McCook, has been most unfortunate. It was directed to go in the direction of Macon, and, if possible, destroy two bridges at and near that place. It numbered but 1,950 men, all told, and was consequently easily turned back. After having destroyed several locomotives and some valuable machinery for making gun caps, at Forsythe, and destroying several bridges along the railroad, the expedition was met near Macon by a force under Gen. Iverson, and defeated.

Stoneman attempted to retreat toward Clinton but he was overtaken and captured with half of his command—the remainder of the men dispersing. The fugitives, however, will doubtless be picked up and carried away as prisoners.

I am at a loss to understand why General Sherman allowed so important an expedition to be undertaken by so few men. With 5,000 cavalry and mounted infantry, Macon, with all its important manufactories, would have fallen a prey to the raiders who could have continued on and captured Milledgeville without the slightest difficulty. The expedition, as it was, was just effectivly strong to render it daring, yet at the same time render it powerless. It consisted of just men enough to get captured.

We have rumors that Lee is reinforcing Hood. Perhaps he is. Rebels say that 30,000 men have left him and are now at Atlanta. But what if this be the case? Hood would not then be stronger than when he assumed command.

If Lee is reinforcing Hood, the rebel policy has been suddenly changed, and I should not be surprised if such was the case, and I believe Gen. Sherman thinks it, for certain movements now in progress. My reasons for believing that the tide of reinforcements is toward Georgia, are these:

1. Hood's army is so weak that it cannot hold out, and with the capture of Atlanta comes its destruction.

2. After the annihilation of Hood's army, men enough could be transferred to Grant to destroy Lee.

3 If there is to be a concentration of all the rebel forces into one body, that concentration should manifestly be in the Cotton States, so that our communications would be exposed.

OUR COMMUNICATIONS.

Long as are our communications, they are never molested—an evidence that the rebel cavalry is in a very bad condition. When we reflect that Louisville is the real base of Sherman's supplies, and that the place is just 470 miles from our front, it is indeed surprising that no raids are made with a view to interfering with the railroad.

Small guerrilla parties are inadequate to the task; and the fact that large cavalry bodies are not sent on raids, evinces clearly that they cannot be spared; indeed they have as much as they can do protecting the roads—they use no longer any railroads—to the rear of Hood.

NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

Another hundred miles southward will bring our army to navigable rivers, and enable us to have a water base on the Gulf. This is highly important.

MOBILE.

The attack on Mobile is the all absorbing topic now. Land fights have almost ceased to possess an interest; and a little naval warfare brings relief. The latest intelligence, through rebel sources, is to the effect that the bay is under absolute control of Admiral Farragut; and that Commodore Buchanan's fleet has been nearly annihilated, and the Commodore himself taken prisoner.

Mobile bay is from 8 to 15 miles wide, and some 30 miles long; has 15 feet of water, at low tide, at the mouth, and 6 feet, at low tide at the city, so that it can be approached at a flood, by our entire fleet, and at an ebb by a portion of it. All the sea defences are now useless, as 17 vessels have passed them, and are operating against the city, directly; while the land batteries and the city, constitute no defence, whatever, for sea attacks. I think the place must fall.

INDEPENDENT SCOUTS.

A number of East Tennesseeans have organized themselves into Home Guards, to hunt guerillas, and hang them. They take no prisoners. To show how they carry on the war, one incident will suffice.

A few weeks since some guerillas murdered four women, near Athens, East Tennessee, and finally learning that the garrison of that town was absent on a scout, attacked it. They murdered fifty men, and then attacked the Court House, held by convalescents who immediately barricaded themselves for a defence. The rebels charged, but were repulsed with a loss of three men. The citizens immediately took the alarm, and commenced firing out of windows from houses, killing two or three more, when the miscreants retired. A pursuit by the citizens was at once commenced, and eight of the guerillas were captured, all of whom were left hanging to trees.

This looks like savage warfare, but it is the only kind that will avail against these villains, who murder women and children.

THE SITUATION.

The general situation at the front is unchanged and Sherman is still tightening his hold on Hood's throat. Particulars, however, can't now be given.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

IN THE FIELD, NEAR UTOY CREEK,
August 5th, 1864.

The great flank movement having for its object the possession of the railroad between Atlanta and East Point, goes on apace, and so far with marked success. In my last I mentioned that the 23d corps, which was on the extreme left, had moved by the right flank and taken up position on the extreme right, on a range of hills overlooking Utoy creek. On the morning of the 3d, the 14th corps received marching orders. Tents were struck, and in a few minutes after the bugle sounded the advance. After moving down the Teemer's Ferry road in a westerly direction for about one mile, the head of the column turned to the left, and after a long and tedious march over one of the roughest roads imaginable, took up position on the crest of a ridge on the south side of Utoy creek, about three quarters of a mile north of the Sandtown road. Temporary works were put up, and the men rested, fully satisfied with the day's performance. Yesterday morning the lines were straightened out, and in the afternoon about 3 o'cl'k, 3, the 23d and 14th Corps made a reconnoissance in force, in order to develop the position of the enemy. This was found about half a mile south of the Sandtown road, on a range of hills. The works were judged to be quite formidable, and the enemy returned. This morning a general advance of the two corps was decided upon, and at an early hour the columns were in motion, in the following order from left to right: Cox's and H. A. Kelly's divisions of the 23d, and Baird's and Davis' divisions of the 14th Corps, Johnson's division being refused to the right as a reserve and protection to the flank. A strong skirmish line was thrown out, and, as it advanced, the rebel skirmishers, who had been thrown out far in advance of their works, were driven out of their "gopher holes," and about 260 of them were captured. The advance still pressed on, and when near the Sandtown road the rebels opened up a terrific artillery fire. But as the range was very wild, very little loss was incurred on our side.

We are now within a mile and one half of the coveted prize—the railroad—and General Sherman is reported to have stated that he will have Atlanta and the railroad within four days. Whether he will accomplish this by still moving to the right or by direct assault remains to be seen. One thing is quite certain, the rebels have a very strong position in front of the railroad, and any attempt to take it by assault will require a vast sacrifice. Hardee's corps of Hood's army is in position on the rebel left—opposed to our right.

The McCook expedition, which was reported to have turned out very disastrously, has returned to Marietta with some 1,200 men. In my last I recapitulated the doings of the expedition, and they need no repetition here.

The Chattanooga *Rebel*—that peripatetic half sheet—of the 3d inst., says that Stoneman and 1,200 of his cavalry were captured near Macon, whither they had gone on a raid for the purpose of tearing up the railroad and freeing the Union prisoners held there in confinement. No official advices have been received here, and the rebel paper does not give any particulars. No paper is being published in Atlanta. The Memphis *Appeal*, which valiantly proclaimed that it would stay there until the sound of Yankee footsteps were heard in the suburbs, has incontinently fled, and taken up position in Griffin, a little town on the Macon road, about 50 miles from Atlanta.

The country in which we are now operating is one of surpassing wildness. The forests have a primeval appearance, and one may ride for three or four miles without seeing a house or living being. The country is also extremely hilly, being well suited for defensive operations. GUY.

THE LOUISVILLE ARRESTS.

More Developments of Copperhead Treason.

[From the Louisville Daily Press, Aug. 8.]

On Saturday the 30th of July, Gen. Burbridge and Col. Farleigh were at Indianapolis, on a visit to Gov. Morton. It was known that Judge Joshua Bullitt, who was elected to a judgeship of the Court of Appeals, by the Union voters of the judicial district, was the leader of the Kentucky branch of this treason. He has been on the wing almost incessantly for months past, among the traitors of Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and when not thus engaged, he was busy at home in seducing men from honor to ruin. His various interviews of this kind are thoroughly known. We shall merely allude to one, where Judge Bullitt made a ten hours siege at one conspicuous Kentuckian, and he reported to his fellow conspirators his utter failure in getting this man to swerve. We could detail matters of this kind that might cause Judge Bullitt almost to think that we were in the breast-pocket of his coat, in all "the moon-struck madness" that spurred his evil spirit.

On Saturday, the 30th of July, Judge Bullitt reached Indianapolis in company with one of the busy conspirators from Missouri. The Judge hurried off from Indianapolis in order to have the checks cashed that were concealed about his person, and to call his fellow assassins together, to report progress. But, alas for Judge Bullitt, he found

"The best laid schemes o' mice an' men
Gang aft a-gley;
And lea'e us naught but grief and pain,
For promised joy."

Before the Judge reached Louisville, the grasp of General Burbridge was upon him, and he was arrested as a traitor. The indignation of the deceived and outraged constituency who honored him with their confidence, rages fiercely against Judge Bullitt's treason. And many of the "sympathizers" in our midst seem to be as indignant as the loyal men. In the course of the next few days after the arrest of the Chief of the Kentucky conspirators, various other members of S. L.'s were gathered. Among these is Wm. K. Thomas, jailor of Jefferson county. Mr. Thomas was at one time one of the most zealous of the Union men of this city. He was very liberal, and thoroughly in earnest. In an evil hour for his peace, his honor and his welfare, he forgot that the people of the United States had not confided in him the management of the war, and he undertook to set up for himself. Very unfortunately for Mr. Thomas, the proof against him is such that he could not look it in the face without a feeling of horror. We regret that he ever forgot his duty to the laws.

Another of the active engineers of the mischief is Dr. Kalfus. Through the casualties of war and disease, this man reached the commandership of the 15th regiment of Kentucky volunteers, a regiment that has earned its full meed of glory on many a well-contested field, and has nobly sustained Kentucky's proudest claims. Dr. Kalfus forgot the position assigned him, and so degraded himself that General Rosecrans dismissed him dishonorably from the military service for disloyalty. From that field of disgrace Dr. Kalfus came to Louisville, and commenced business as a traitorous conspirator.

The steam fire engine department was suborned to this scheme of villainy by the secession of its chief to the gang of conspirators. A great many think that this fully reveals the meaning of the disastrous fire in this city, in which nearly a million dollars worth of Government property, sacred to the necessities and comforts of the sick and wounded soldiers, was destroyed in a few hours. This was but a mere taste of what these conspirators designed for this city. When they secured the chiefs of the water works and fire departments, they seemed to feel that their heaven on earth had begun.

The robbery of Dupont's powder magazine was engineered by this secret organization.

We have much more to reveal respecting the plans and designs of those men, but we cannot spare the space to-day. We give below a list of the arrests that have been made. A great many of our readers will remember among the names are those of men who two weeks ago were in feverish anxiety during the impressment of horses, because their loyalty was called in question. They were utterly indignant that any one could suspect the purity of their devotion to the United States. Some of them took numerous witnesses before Col Farleigh to vouch for their loyalty, but, alas! for the proof, Col. Farleigh was in possession of the handwriting of some of these very cases, which conclusively showed their activity in this organization. This should be a warning to Union men not to be too supple in rushing forward to testify in matters of which they cannot positively be certain, where the military may be thwarted in their wholesome work. Those members of this order who were indignant at the idea of having their loyalty suspected, when the Government wanted the use of their horses, give a glowing illustration of Milton's thought:

"That practiced falsehood under saintly show,
Deep malice to conceal."

The following are the names of some of those who have been arrested:

Joshua F. Bullitt, G. W. G. Payne, Dr. H. K. Kalfus, Wm. T. Cassell, John Colvin, W. K. Thomas, Alfred Harris, Thos. Jeffries, Joseph R. Buchanan, H. J. Peat, Chief of Fire Department, John Hines, [illegible], [illegible] Carroll, Wm. [illegible], [illegible], A. O. Brannin, A. J. Mitchell, John [illegible], [illegible], Chas. J. Clark, B. O. [illegible], John H. Talbott, Wm. C. Gray, [illegible], Dr. A. S. Chambers.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION AT CITY POINT.

Two Ammunition Barges Blown Up—The Mammoth Warehouse and Government Wharf Destroyed—A Train of Cars Demolished—Two Hundred Men Killed and Wounded.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

CITY POINT, VA., Aug 9, 1864.

Your humble correspondent, with many others, has just come very near being blotted out. In fact, he is not sure that he has not been, and that this is now his spirit, from a force of habit and a sense of duty, trying to communicate with you. But he feels of his head physical, and thinks he still has one (though a little shaky, perhaps), and that he is unscathed from head to foot, except a little torn raiment; and he devoutly—as Christian or Mohammedan ever did—thanks God for his deliverance. He accepts the awful call, so nearly and so loudly made, as a terrible warning of the uncertainty of human life, and that in the midst of life we are in death.

I will endeavor to give some idea of the terrible scene that I am about to record by first relating my own sensations. I will first, however, endeavor to describe the relative locality of things, so that you may more clearly understand what I undertake to relate. In the first place, then, at the main steamboat landing here, where the mail boat lands, there is (what's left of it) a substantial new pine wharf, a third of a mile or so in length, along the river.

Back on this, ten or twelve feet from the edge of it, ran a mammoth new pine Government warehouse, nearly the length of the wharf, along the river, built in the most substantial manner, and which I had just made a note of as being over a quarter of a mile in length, sixty feet wide, and twenty-five feet high from floor to apex, and capable of standing the wear and tear of war for at least a quarter of a century.

Back of this warehouse, from the river, runs the railroad track along the platform of the warehouse, making the transition of freight from the boats to the railroad trains simply through the warehouse. Beyond the railroad track, from the warehouse, at the foot of the hill upon which the town is situated, was a new pine row, in which the Post Office, Adams' Express office, and a Quartermaster's office were kept, and a few old buildings, occupied as sutlers' establishments, &c., while upon the hill, beside the city of tents, there were scattered about a dozen or more substantial frame residences, occupied now mostly for various military purposes.

The mail boat has been landing about the middle of this wharf and warehouse, one of the middle sections of the warehouse being fitted up into offices and devoted to fine commissary stores and such freight as is usually carried by the mail boats, while adjoining this section of the warehouse above is another section left as an open court for the passage of horses, passengers, &c., to and from the boats.

Just above this open section, and above where the mail boats landed, opposite an ammunition section of the warehouse, this morning, lay, next to the wharf, the barge Major General Meade, loaded with condemned stores (including condemned ammunition); outside of her the ammunition barge J. E. Kendrick, loaded with fixed ammunition for distribution, and outside of or near her, the J. C. Campbell, loaded with commissary stores, with other boats and vessels close around and above and below.

After mailing my poor letter this morning on the 10 o'clock mail boat, and looking around the town an hour or so, I took the 11:30 freight train, as is now my wont, for the front, where my headquarters and horse are. We first went into the only open car immediately opposite the ammunition section of the warehouse, but along came one of the freight agents, and said he was ordered to close that car (which had barrels of whisky in it) as well as the rest. We consequently had to get on top of the train, which we frequently do.

I walked back on the train (up riverwards) so as to avoid the cinders and smoke of the locomotive in going out (a precaution which experience had taught me), and sat down on the walk board along the top of the car, and commenced perusing a letter I had just received from a fraternal youngster in the Prairie State. I had gotten about half through this when, the first thing I knew I did not know much of anything. A stunning and deafening shock, as if of the terrific explosion of a monster shell near me, and the concussion of the air were bending me involuntarily over on the deck of the car, as a plant bending before the storm, and it seemed that the concussion would never cease ringing and swaying until it bred more and more danger.

My first thought was that an ammunition car had exploded just ahead of the one I was on, and that it would be of little use to try to escape the storm that had gone up and would come down—that one was about as safe in one place as another. But the dread storm did commence coming down, and oh! how it did rain and hail all the terrible instruments of war. We felt that we were in the hands of a merciful Providence, and that if our time had come, it had come, and there was no help for it. We could only shelter our heads with our hats and our hands as we walked aft.

It was not a railroad car, but the ammunition barge J. E. Kendrick, that had exploded from the careless handling of percussion shells, or some other kind of ammunition, it is supposed. No one that was aboard of the boat remains to tell the tale of her destruction. The splinters that strew the river may be hers or they may not. The section of the twisted ribs of a keel that lie in the most frequented part of the town, on the hill, two hundred yards distant, may be hers, or they may belong to one of her disappeared consorts.

You have read of eruptions of Vesuvius, such as buried Herculaneum and Pompeii. You have seen illustrations of them in the books. This must have been such an explosion as one of these, except that instead of lava and dust and ashes, it rained over the circle of a mile, in whole packages and by piece-meal, everything you can imagine at a military depot. Entire boxes of fixed ammunition came down among the tents in the town a quarter of a mile distant, and scarcely a tent or house or boat can be found within the circle of a mile that is not riddled by shell, solid shot, or small ammunition.

The massive pine wharf in front of where these boats lay, which was bolted down upon piles and sleepers of pine trees, is brushed aside for about a third of its length, as if it had been made of the paper I write on, while the substantial plank warehouse, with massive beams, built for at least a quarter of a century, has been crushed nearly its entire length as if it had been a lady's band-box. The freight train that was just ready to start when the explosion happened is shattered in nearly every car, though not past repair, and I had the uninteresting satisfaction of seeing where my remains would probably have lain on the heads of the whisky barrels if I had remained in the car I first occupied.

The pine board row in which were the Post-Office, Adam's Express office and a Quartermaster's office, was also crushed by the concussion and the heavier forces brought against it, like a band-box, but fortunately, or rather, miraculously, none of its occupants were seriously injured. The neighboring sutlers, while equally unfortunate in the demolition of their establishments, were equally fortunate, I understand, in the safety of their persons, with perhaps one or two exceptions, which will be found in the accompanying list of casualties.

Every frame house in the town was jarred by the concussion alone to the extent of having its inside plastering knocked off, beside other damages by missiles, &c. Against the houses and other obstructions near the wharf, and even upon the hill, hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of broken, twisted, and splintered muskets, and such debris lay in drifts, like straw drifted by the wind, and all over the ground for at least a quarter of a mile from the scene of the explosion of the shell, solid shot, grape, canister, musket and minie balls, pieces of shells, nails, screws, bolts and boltheads, and fragments of almost everything wooden, iron and leaden you can think of, are strewn and drifted like hail and chunks of ice immediately after a dreadful hail storm.

One of the Sanitary Commission clerks who has a post at the edge of the water, two hundred yards above where the explosion occurred, picked up a wash-basin full (perhaps fifty or sixty pieces) of shot and pieces of shell, that fell within a few feet of him. Up on the hill, two hundred yards from the scene of the explosion, I noticed one shattered musket, among many others lying around, stuck muzzle deep into the hard street to the depth of more than a foot, and so tight that it could not be pulled out by any one man. This was near where the twisted section of a boat keel lay. Every where are seen the rents, dents, deep abrasions and scarred furrows of the iron and leaden storm. The thousandth part cannot be told.

And now for the casualties. How many were blown to atoms into the river, from the Kendrick, never to be heard of, is not known. Probably they will not exceed a dozen or so. The captain of the Kendrick is safe, having been absent at the time of the explosion, on another boat. The other boats entirely destroyed and sunk were the Gen. Meade and the J. C. Campbell. Captain L. Bailey of the Meade, of Somerset county, Md., and his steward, Wm. Coleman, (colored) of Washington City, all the persons on board, are both safe, the former somewhat bruised. Of the fate of the crew of the Campbell I have as yet heard nothing. The dead and wounded taken out of the ruins of the wharf and warehouse will be found in the appended list of casualties.

So with the killed and wounded on the railroad train. I only saw one man dead on the train—Solomon Leonard, 179th New York. Poor fellow! He was a convalescent just going to the front. Several others of these were wounded by being blown off the cars and otherwise. The unfortunates of the Kendrick, mostly colored laborers, it is supposed, were not all blown into the river. Hands and feet and scalps of colored men were rained about the town. I saw several, and heard of more.

One sight was particularly unpleasant. Up in the most frequented part of the town, where the part of the boat's hulk lay, there was an object like the entrails of a beef rolled over in the dust. It was recognizable as human by a hand and foot being attached. I noticed one noble horse wounded as it by a long Whitworth solid shot coming down through its back. Oh, how pitiably he groaned and throed, when a soldier put his cruel, death-dealing musket to his head. Other generous steeds shared the iron storm, and many a poor, patient mule was sadly repaid for his long fidelity.

I don't know how many names of killed I shall be able to append. I saw twelve collected at one place on the hill, some identified and some not. Enough names will be found, however, to make enough hearts sick.

FROM SOUTH BEND, INDIANA.

Indiana Politics—Prospects of carrying the State—Political History—The Coming Canvass—South Bend—Schuyler Colfax—Dave Turpie, his Opponent—Who will Represent the Ninth Congressional District—Joint Gubernatorial Canvass—Remarks of Judge McDonald and Governor Morton—McDonald's Reply.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, Aug. 11, 1864.

I conceive that it is of the last importance, from a Republican point of view, that the Union State Ticket shall succeed by a handsome majority at the coming October election. As the State ticket goes in October, so the National ticket goes in November.

DOUBTFUL.

Indiana has all along been considered, by those well posted in her political condition as among the doubtful States. I believe the Union ticket will be elected, but I believe it will be as the result of great exertion and much personal sacrifice on the part of her Union men. There must be a thorough canvass of the entire State. Good seed must be sown upon stony and unproductive soil—soil which has hitherto produced naught but briars and brambles. The dark places must be visited and illuminated by the light of reason and patriotism. There is much ignorance to be corrected, and much prejudice to be dissipated. To accomplish all this is no easy undertaking.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

In 1840, Indiana was carried for Harrison, the Whig candidate. In 1844, 1848, and 1852, she cast her vote for Polk, Cass and Pierce respectively. In 1856, Buchanan received her electoral vote by something like 25,000 plurality. In 1860, Lincoln carried the State by nearly 7,000 majority over all opposing candidates and by a plurality over Douglas of over 23,000 votes.

THE COMING VOTE.

It is reasonable to suppose that the opposition, which was then divided among Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell, will be concentrated upon the nominee of the Chicago Convention, whoever he may be. It should be remembered, too, that since the rebellion was inaugurated, at least 10,000 refugees from Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi have located in Indiana, ninety-nine one hundredths of whom will vote the Copperhead ticket. Here there is a majority of 2,300 to be overcome upon the vote of the State in 1860. Our only hope of overcoming that majority is in the change of public sentiment that has taken place in strong Democratic localities. This I know has been considerable. I am strongly in hopes that with proper exertion, and through the right kind of canvassing, Indiana may be induced again to array herself on the side of the Union and cast her vote for the maintenance of the integrity of the nation.

SOUTH BEND.

This beautiful inland city is a town of six or seven thousand inhabitants, and one of the most thriving in all this region. It is well built and tastefully laid out, and contains a population distinguished for general thrift and enterprise. It is also the home of that gallant patriot,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

It is not my intention to weary the readers of the TRIBUNE with any extended description of this remarkable man. That has been done by those who have been thoroughly conversant with his earlier and later career. They have many times told how from a poor boy he came to become one of the rising men of the nation. I propose to speak briefly of his political career. Your readers understand that this is the 9th Congressional District of the State of Indiana. In 1854, Colfax was first placed in nomination for Congress from this district against Eddy. He was elected by about 1,800 majority. He served his term acceptably, and was re-elected in 1856, Stewart being his competitor, by a majority of about 1,000. In 1858 he was elected over his opponent Walker, by nearly 2,000 majority. In 1860 he was re-elected over Cathcart by a majority of 3,500. In 1862, David Turpie was placed in nomination by the Democrats, and Colfax by the Republicans. The latter was successful by only 230 majority. The Democrats throughout the district were immensely chagrined at the defeat of Turpie, and loudly insisted that the election of Colfax was brought about by bribery, corruption, and fraudulent votes. They never had confidence enough, however, to contest his right to his seat, and their serious charges were set down as the ebullitions of disappointed ambition. Colfax went to Congress, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and filled the duties of his office to the satisfaction of the country and his constituents. He returned, and was nominated the sixth time as the standard bearer of the Union men of the 9th Congressional District. It remains to be seen if he will be the sixth time successful.

DAVE TURPIE.

Dave Turpie was recently renominated by the Copperheads, at Valparaiso, to contest with Colfax the right to represent this District in the next Congress. Everybody knows Dick Turpie. He is a man of strong sense, and talented. He was once United States Senator from Indiana by appointment. He has not been latterly a successful candidate before the people. In 1860 he was defeated by Governor O. P. Morton, for Lieut. Governor, and in 1862 he was defeated for Congress by Colfax. In 1864 he will be defeated again—mark that!—by a majority ranging from 500 to 1,500. Turpie has entered into the canvass with the avowed intention of "cleaning Schuyler out." That done, he will be content to sing the song of Simeon, "Lord, let now thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen thy salvation."

THE CANVASS.

The importance of the election of Mr. Colfax cannot be over-rated. If he is defeated, the country will lose the services of a faithful and devoted public servant, and the noble State of Indiana will be disgraced in the person of her ablest and most patriotic representative. If such should be the result it will not be through the lack of exertion on the part of Mr Colfax. He is about commencing a thorough and energetic canvass of his District. He speaks in Valparaiso on Saturday. Dave Turpie says that he is bound to have a fair election or a free fight. I presume he can be accommodated.

JOINT GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

The second of the series of joint discussions between Governor Morton and Judge McDonald came off to-day at this city. As at Laporte, the attendance was fully five thousand, and composed largely of Republicans, women, and a few Copperheads. These discussions are doing an immense amount of good in this portion of the State, and cannot fail to influence materially the vote for the general ticket. The order of debate was just the reverse of that at Laporte. Yesterday McDonald opened and closed the debate, as the Governor did on the preceding day.

MR. M'DONALD'S REMARKS.

Mr. McDonald said that the object of these gatherings was to give an opportunity to appeal to the reason of the people. He did not design to arouse their passions but hoped that they would listen quietly and respectfully to what he and his opponent might have to say in the debate upon State and National issues—with the decorum and order that became American citizens. He asked his friends to give the Governor a fair and patient hearing, and he should claim the same courtesy at the hands of the friends of the Governor. The circumstances under which they were assembled were extremely grave and momentous. The great problem of self government was being solved, and it became all to enter upon this discussion with a full appreciation of the magnitude of the attending circumstances. He then referred at length to the shortcomings of the Governor, and then proceeded to arraign him for what he was pleased to demonstrate his manifest usurpation and violation of law while occupying the position of Executive of the State of Indiana. As this portion of his remarks were but a repetition of his argument at Laporte, already reported in these columns, I shall not repeat them here.

He then referred to the unhappy condition of the country, and deplored the existence of desolating civil war. He said he should speak plainly, as became the occasion, and claimed for himself the right to consider himself as good a friend to the Government as any man within the sound of his voice. He should speak briefly and plainly of the course of the Government. It was the duty of every man to seek for the remedy for existing evils. In order to do this intelligently he must seek for the causes which brought about the disorder. In his opinion, the sole cause of the war was the unwise and fanatical agitation of the slavery question. Had it not been for this the country would now have been on the full tide of prosperity. When unwise and fanatical people at the North commenced to agitate on one side of the question it provoked unwise and fanatical agitation at the South on the other side, and out of this agitation all the manifold evils that now afflict our beloved country had sprung. He said that up to 1854, Governor Morton had stood with him a member of the great Democratic party. Then he switched off from the beaten track, abandoned the faith of his fathers and cast his lot with slavery agitators. Referring to the letter he wrote in [illegible], he said that if any man had been induced by it to leave the Democratic fold, he humbly begged his pardon. If he was wrong then, it was no reason why he [illegible] not be right now. This cruel war, [illegible] opinion, was the child of sectional strife. The election of a sectional candidate, upon a sectional platform, bounded by geographical lines, was the result of the slavery agitation, and the proximate cause of the war, so that was the ultimate cause. He then significantly asked when had Governor Morton ever lifted his hand to avert the cloud of civil war which he knew would enshroud the land and bring in its train wide desolation? For himself he had never seen the time when he would be willing to end the war by disunion. He thought, nevertheless, that the manner of conducting it was all wrong. If the armies had been preceded by the olive branch of peace, and propositions based upon a strict adherence to the Constitution, and a disposition to treat the institution of slavery fairly, the rebel armies would have wasted away, and the seceded States would have returned to their allegiance. Had the Crittenden resolutions received the sanction of Congress the war would have ended. The administration, by pursuing a contrary course, had become recruiting sergeant for Jeff. Davis. He was opposed to a war for the subjugation of any State. He was for peace, provided it could be obtained without disunion. He would leave the institutions of the States intact, and firmly believed in what was called the doctrine of State rights. The Judge then paid a glowing tribute to the "Democratic" party, and said that upon it alone rested the hopes of the nation. It had declared in terms not to be misunderstood, that there should be no emancipation or subjugation. It was the duty of the Government to foster Union sentiment at the South and build up a Union party there. Instead of this, the policy of the Government was to make the South a solitude and call it peace. If the Union could not be restored in the way he had indicated, it could not be restored at all, and he should despair of the Republic.

At this juncture, some one called for three cheers for Governor Morton, the soldiers' friend, which were given with a will, after which, Mr. McDonald's time having expired, he gave way for Governor Morton.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR MORTON.

The Governor said that Judge McDonald had an undoubted right to canvass his record. He accepted it and should give him every facility for doing so. He said that if he had bolted from the Democratic party in 1854, as charged by his competitor, he had not like him bolted his principles. In 1860 McDonald was a little more ultra on the slavery question than he was. He was eternally "agitating" against "the peculiar institution." In 1854, he began to agitate in favor of slavery, and earnestly urged the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

THE FORT WAYNE DRAFT-RESISTING RESOLUTIONS.

Allen county is the Copperhead stronghold of Northern Indiana. At the last general election, in 1862, it gave 2,080 majority for the Copperhead ticket. Fort Wayne is the county seat. The bulk of the population is of the Celtic tribe, but a considerable sprinkling of secessionists from the South also reside there. Deserters, refugees and guerillas have found a safe harbor among their disloyal brethren and sympathizers in Allen county. The county is largely behind on her quota under the draft. She owes about 1,100 men, it is reported. The volunteers heretofore furnished by the county have mostly been Republicans, and of course that element is pretty well bled down by their extra exertions to meet the engagements of the country.

A mass meeting of the "Democracy" was held in Fort Wayne last Saturday, "to consider the state of the country, and to give "expression to their sentiments in relation "to filling the quota of men due from Allen "county." What do our readers suppose was the result of those "Democratic" deliberations? The secesh concern of this city sent a reporter there, and he telegraphs as follows: That there were 10,000 persons present; that—

> "The meeting adopted a series of resolutions breathing the same spirit of opposition to the war, the mad heresies of the administration, the threatened conscription, &c., that characterized the (disunion) resolutions adopted at Peoria.
>
> The 9th resolution was expressive of their determination *to resist the draft*, and being mostly for what the meeting was called, I append it in full:
>
> "9. Resolved, That we are opposed to the draft, and call upon the democracy of all the States to sustain us in our declaration; that, if fight we must we will fight for the constitution and the Union; and we will never give any aid or assistance to the continuing of this unholy and unnatural war; that we are for peace, and determined to have peace; and we earnestly pray that the President shall revoke his proclamation for the draft, and treat with the Confederate government upon peace and a restoration of the Union.
>
> The enthusiasm with which the resolutions were adopted showed that the assemblage were in earnest and that they *meant to do what they resolved*."

These Fort Wayne cops. want the President "to revoke his call for the draft, and "treat with the Confederate Government "upon peace and a restoration of the "Union." Will some of these people answer us a plain question? Suppose the President should comply with their demands, and the "Confederate government" should refuse to agree to a "restoration of the Union," and should insist on our acknowledgment of "Confederate" independence, what course would the Fort Wayne copperheads counsel the President to pursue? Would they tell him to enforce the draft and go on with the war? or would they advise him to let the Union slide? Who can doubt the answer? They know very well that an acknowledgment of rebel independence is the only possible condition on which peace can be made by negotiation, and they are willing to grant it. Every day they are growing bolder in their avowal of this intention. Their dogma of "State sovereignty" leads directly to that result. If the States be "sovereign" it is unconstitutional to attempt to hold any of them in the Union by force. If the States be sovereign, the Constitution is not the "supreme law," and the Union is a delusion and a farce. This is precisely the position of the Fort Wayne draft resisters and allies of the rebels.

The Peoria resolutions were the work of members of the secret treasonable Order of the O. A. K. The same Order is strong in Fort Wayne, and the 10th resolution, threatening to resist the draft is the work of the same disloyal organization. If they fight they will fight for the "Constitution and the Union!" What Constitution? The Montgomery Constitution. And what Union do they propose to fight for? Not the American Union that is plain; but the thing called the rebel Confederacy. That is the Union and the Constitution, the Allen County "Order of American Knights," pledge themselves to spill their blood to defend.

The Peoria resolutions declare for a disunion peace, and the Fort Wayne resolutions second the motion. These fellows are bringing the bad humors of treason in Indiana to a head; they are making a square issue with the supporters of the Government, and if they carry out their threats civil war will be inaugurated in that State. We have faith that Gov. Morton will be ready for the reptiles when they strike with their fangs as well as hiss with their forked tongues.

THE DANGER, AND THE NEED.

It becomes us to be stiff and stringent at just the point where the attack of the rebellion is. That point is, of course, the weak one in the line; for he is a foolish commander indeed who attacks at the strongest position. Such is the power of opinion in this country, that we are as likely to be beaten in that direction as in the field of arms; and a defeat there would be quite as disastrous, if not more so. Public opinion is, however, ebbing and flowing. It is up to-day and down to-morrow. It exalts this man now, and that one next week; and pulls them both down next month. Six months ago, President Lincoln was the biggest man in the world. Three months ago, Grant held the same position. Now there is a set of men picking at both of them, who did not wag their tongues at the times spoken of. But just now is the time when the friends of the country ought to stand firmly by both these men.

The state of the case is this: A set of men who are enemies of their country are interested to pull down the President; and to pull him down by destroying any man who holds him up. These men perceive—have all the while perceived—that Grant and the President support each other. And just now a lack of brilliant or positive success on the part of the General affords the occasion to attack him, by slurs, slants, and innuendoes; and to use his want of full success to pull down the Administration; and in pulling that down, to destroy the nation. Three months ago, these fellows dared not open their heads in detraction. So they did the other thing, of lavishing the most fulsome and absurd praises in its place Now they begin to open their batteries; and we expect every day to see the New York *Herald* begin abusing Gen. Grant, and to exalt somebody else at his expense.

But let it be borne in mind all the time, that the real object is to destroy the Administration; and, Grant will be praised or abused either, just as will best serve that object. The hope of the country now is to re-elect President Lincoln. In order to elect him, his friends must stand by him And just now is that necessity most urgent, because just now are the endeavors most unscrupulous and reckless to destroy him. The enemies of the country will omit no endeavor to secure this end. And it must be expected that their endeavors will have some effect Their array of the President's mistakes, deficiencies and peculiarities, will make some impression; their lies will be taken sometimes for truth. Loyal men, but weak in faith, will be impressed to some extent—will be induced to repeat the slanders of Copperheadism; and to feel that all things are going to the bugs generally.

Nor is the want of entire military success, all. It is the time and the year of re action. The last election but one, was the jubilee of Copperheadism. It came nigh ruining the country; and it used the precise arguments of to-day; viz. the want of military success. The next election—that is the one of last year, reversed all this, and routed Copperheadism—horse, foot and dragoons. It was the year of military success: Vicksburg, and Chattanooga, and Lookout Mountain, and Gettysburg are the words which index its successes. Lincoln and Grant were high in popular favor. But let us remember that all the value of those successes remains to us. If these who gained them deserved well for their achievement, last fall, they deserve well yet. The same policy, and the same endeavors, are now in progress which gained them; and whatever may be present appearances, will eventuate in success yet. Let it be remembered too, that the successes of General Sherman, Admiral Farragut, or anybody else, are the successes of Grant and the President. Whatever credit may be due to the heroic campaign of Sherman, his plans are the plans of his superiors in office; and his success inures to their credit; not detracting from him, but in addition to it.

Let Copperheadism, talk, insinuate and lie; stand by the General, the President, and the country.

THE STRUGGLE BEFORE ATLANTA.

It is reported that Beauregard has gone to Atlanta with 20,000 men to reinforce the rebel army and to take command of it. We do not believe that Lee can spare that or any other number of troops. It may be set down that Gen. Grant will not be idle if Lee has weakened his army to help Hood's sorely pressed column. But should it prove true that a corps under Beauregard has been dispatched to Atlanta, we are confident that they will find Gen. A. J. Smith at the head of some 18,000 veterans ready to receive them. Smith started east from Memphis a fortnight or three weeks ago, and has not been definitely heard from since, though the rebels know where he is. We have little doubt that he has joined Gen Sherman, or will in a very few days. Forrest, with his cloud of guerillas, disappeared from Corinth soon after his defeat at the hands of Smith, and it is now believed that he has joined Hood's army. Nearly all the predatory roving bands of rebels which in June and July infested the Mississippi, have disappeared. They have doubtless been summoned to the defense of Atlanta, where the whole available rebel force in the cotton States is now concentrated. What Sherman needs is a large reinforcement to enable him to capture Atlanta and rout its defenders. That done, and the war is substantially at an end. The Copperhead hostility to the draft is for the purpose of preventing him from being thus reinforced.

Democratic Mass Meeting at Mt. Sterling.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

QUINCY, Ill., Saturday, Aug. 13.—There was a great Democratic mass meeting at Mt. Sterling, Brown county, to-day. The meeting was addressed by Hon. L. W. Ross, Hon. J. S. Bailey, and Hon. W. R. Archer. *The Peoria resolutions were fully indorsed.* The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote for Gen. Singleton for Governor. There was an immense crowd and great enthusiasm.

What gives significance to the above dispatch is the fact that Gen. Singleton is the author of the 23d of June resolutions of the State Copperhead Convention, declaring against the further prosecution of the war, and in behalf of a disunion peace. He was also the master spirit at the O. A. K. (Order of American Knights) meeting at Peoria a few days ago, when a disunion peace was openly advocated. Singleton, in private conversation, makes no disguise of his views touching the war. He is openly for a peace granting the independence of the rebels, rather than continuance of the war. He says that the only thing that bothers him is where the boundary line should be drawn—whether the Ohio river and Mason and Dixon's line, or the old National Road extended to Quincy, should be the line of demarcation. Singleton is a star of the first magnitude in the O. A. K. firmament.

Letter from Secretary Chase--His Resignation.

The Paulding (Ohio) *Gazette* publishes the following letter from Mr. Chase, in reply to one from Joseph Cable, inquiring for the reasons which led to the former's resignation. It was not designed for publication, but is now published as an act of justice to its author:

WASHINGTON, July 11, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR: We have not written each other frequently of late, but my regard for you has by no means diminished. Hard at work, I have not had time for correspondence, but my heart still holds to my old friends.

I trust there is no ground for the fear that the country is again to be cursed with the miscellaneous currency of local corporations, but it is impossible to foresee what is to come. It was one of my strongest desires to give the people a uniform currency, made in the end equivalent to gold everywhere. My efforts were stoutly resisted outside, and had not earnest support inside of the Administration. They were steadily prevailing however, when a sense of duty to myself and the country alone compelled me to resign. I hope they will not be abandoned.

Your friend, S. P. CHASE.
Hon. JOSEPH CABLE.

☞ The strong probability is that McClellan will be the Copperhead candidate for President. A cotemporary thus correctly states his claims and chances of election: If we were to say to an average Democrat—what we undoubtingly believe—that two-thirds of those now noisily for McClellan would rather vote directly for the rebel General Lee, he would probably resist if not resent the assertion; but no candid McClellanite will deny that *Lee's generalship has done more for McClellan than McClellan's own.* We appeal to every candid observer for the truth and pertinence of our averment that *Union failures and Union discouragement are the chief grounds of hope for McClellan's success.* Here is a Union General, aspiring to be President of the Union, who is to be elected, if at all, not on the strength of his own achievements, but on that of his antagonist's! Suppose Burnside had triumphed at Fredericksburg, taken Richmond, broken the rebel power, and re-established the authority of the Union over the South, does any man believe that McClellan would have been to-day a formidable competitor for the Presidency? Ditto as to Hooker's Chancellorsville effort? Or suppose General Grant had routed Lee's army at Spottsylvania, and run him thence at headlong speed into North Carolina, who would to-day be taking stock in General McClellan as a Presidential aspirant? Suppose it were now morally certain that the rebellion would finally collapse in September, who would give a button for McClellan's chance of election in November? Who does not see that his fortunes rise as the country sinks, and that his chances would be brightened by his country's ruin?

☞ Six or eight weeks ago the Copperheads were full of the intention of nominating Gen. Grant for President. But their tune has wonderfully changed since then for some reason. At the McClellan demonstration in New York the allusions of the speakers to General Grant were received with "groans." The New York *World's* report is interspersed with such parentheses as these, at the mention of General Grant's name—"*groans* and cries of *the butcher! the butcher!*" —"great excitement, *groans for Grant* and Lincoln"—"renewed cries of *Grant, the butcher!*" One speaker remarked that "if Gen. Grant had bagged the army of Lee, and put down the rebellion, he might have been President of the United States," and "many voices" cried "no, never!" etc., etc.

The two predominating characteristics of the McClellan meeting were groans and hisses at the mention of the names of Grant or Lincoln and loud cries for peace on any terms, no matter what. Whether a disunion peace or a submission to the rebels made no difference with that Celtic rabble. And Mike Lellan was the bye for them to make the peace and let the Union slide.

☞ The Copperheads know full well that a reinforcement of 100,000 men to Sherman would of itself smash the rebellion. It would enable him to capture Atlanta, crush or capture Hood's army, and sweep over Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama at pleasure, in which States alone he could recruit 200,000 colored soldiers. Savannah, Charleston, Mobile and Wilmington would all fall into his hands, and the rebellion in the cotton States would collapse. The Copperheads understand all this full well, and it is for the purpose of preventing Sherman from being reinforced that they are raising such a dismal howl against the war, and threatening to resist the draft. Let no man be deceived. The rebels have given the "Order of American Knights" the signal of distress, and called on them to prevent Sherman and Grant from being reinforced.

☞ "Won't you buy a splendid portrait of Gen. Grant?" asked a peddler, six months from England, of a country friend at one of our hotels a few days since. "No, Sir; I do not want it." "Ah! then you will take this of Gen. McClellan?" "No, no; I would'nt have *that* any how." "Ah, Sir," resumed the peddler, waxing confidential, "I sell more of McClellan now than I do of Grant; but if I only had Gen. Lee, I could sell ten times as many of him as I can of McClellan—*and to the same men.*"

And the "same men" would ten times rather vote for the rebel General Lee than for the hero of the Chickahominy swamps.

☞ It is stated on good authority that some eight hundred emigrants have been landed at Deer Island, in Boston harbor, within a few days, and immediately enlisted in the army, receiving the bounty, thus relieving that number of Bostonians from the draft. Most of the men came from Ireland, although a ship load has also arrived from Antwerp and Hamburg. It is reported that in Germany the movement in favor of emigrating to America, with the design of enlisting in the Union army is exceedingly popular, and no difficulty is met in obtaining recruits.

☞ The persons who were advertised to speak at the New York McClellan meeting, but who did not appear, were Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, Gilbert Dean, John Van Buren, A. Oakey Hall, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Judge Daly, Wilson G. Hunt, Gen. T. F. Meagher, J. T. Jacob, Theo. Cuyler, Rodman M. Price, Edgar Cowan, Hamilton Pope, Wm. A. Kobbe, Louis Kersinger, Reverdy Johnson, Hon. E. Etheridge, Caleb Cushing, B. F. Thomas, R. C. Winthrop, G. S. Hillard, S. S. Cox, and J. B. Faurot.

☞ Frank Tollman, of the News Depot, informs us that on Saturday evening last, he sold *two hundred and fifty* copies of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Considering the dearth of news about that time, we call this a big day's work, in the way of selling newspapers.—*Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern, Aug. 11.*

The above speaks volumes for the loyalty and enterprise of that stirring business city.

☞ To-day it is the South that is earnest and united; the North that is divided and irresolute.—*Copperhead Paper.*

What makes the South earnest and united, except the policy of driving out the Southern Unionists with bloodhounds? Should not the same plan be applied to Northern rebels? Who at the North is divided from the government and irresolute except the copperheads? Can they argue their own division as a reason for being divided?

☞ Simultaneously with the appearance of Mr. Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, in the 13th District of Illinois to assist Mr. W. J. Allen in his canvass for Congress, comes an invasion of Gallatin and Hardin counties by 700 Confederates. There may be no connection—the two arrivals—one with the other, but it looks like Mr. Etheridge was trying to fulfill his prophecy that "the Union can't be saved."

☞ A. H. Rood, Esq., a prominent citizen of Detroit, and for many years Superintendent of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, died on the 9th inst., at Hartford, Washington county, N. Y.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Great Slaughter Before Petersburg.

[Editorial Correspondence.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN FRONT OF PETERSBURG, August 8, 1864.

The readers of the TRIBUNE need scarcely be told why the writer is here A brother over whom he has watched from childhood, and who in manhood, for the last sixteen years has been to him all that a most intimate friend and brother could be, was instantly killed in the terrible slaughter before Petersburg, Va., on Saturday, July 30th, and the last sad duties to those we love have brought us here, as fast as steam could do it. Since arriving, we have conversed with scores of officers in regard to the fearful struggle, in which so many brave hearts gave their life blood to save the nation from the fell grasp of traitors, and though, as might be expected, they gave different facts, as viewed from their various stand points, all agree substantially in the main circumstances, which we proceed to narrate. The mining of the fort by Col. Pleasants and his Pennsylvania mining regiment, and many other points are already well understood by our readers, and a particular description may therefore be here omitted. It may be necessary, however, to sketch briefly the plan of

ATTACK.

On the blowing up of the rebel fort, which did not occur till about 5 o'clock—having been delayed considerably by the dampness of the fuse, the first division of the 9th corps under command of Gen. Ledlie, was ordered—the advance to move immediately upon and through the breach to Cemetery Hill, a position which commands Petersburg and the entire lines of the enemy, and there intrench and hold it till supports came up—other brigades were to file to the right and left of the exploded fort, and drive the enemy out of the rifle pits, and attack, and if possible, take the forts adjacent to the one that had been blown up. Other supports, the 5th and 18th corps, were immediately to follow, and the most entire confidence was felt in the triumphant success of the enterprise. The plan had the entire approval of General Grant, and as all subsequent events proved, it ought to have given us Petersburg and the route and destruction of the rebel army before it. An hour, certainly two hours, after the explosion of the mine, all this could have been, and ought to have been, accomplished.

THE FIGHT, AND THE RESULT.

Some time, some say half an hour after the explosion, the 2d brigade of the 1st division, commanded by Colonel Marshall, a West Pointer, and a Captain in the regular army, advanced to the exploded fort, and, instead of pressing on directly to Cemetery Hill, halted in the crater formed by the explosion. This was the beginning of the fatal blunders of the day. The brigades which were to follow waited, and kept waiting, for the advance to get out of their way, and, when finally ordered up, were impeded and thrown into inextricable confusion by those who ought to have been on Cemetery Hill. Thus brigade after brigade were ordered up, the whole gorge was piled and packed full of men, the firing from the rebel batteries and rifle-pits becoming perfectly murderous, when, about 9 o'clock, after all hope of saving the day was utterly lost, the negro troops, under command of Gen. Ferrero, were ordered to the charge. Without one moment's flinching they rushed into the seething crater of destruction, to be mowed down by hundreds and by thousands by the grape and canister from the double enfilading fire of the rebel batteries. The bravery shown by the officers of the negro troops during their charge was truly sublime. We heard a number of the staff officers, who have been in more than a score of the severest battles of the war, declare that they never saw such unflinching heroism. Waving their swords and cheering their men, they were everywhere in the front, calling on their brave boys to follow, and follow they did till nearly all their officers were stricken down by rebel bullets. Thus after the day had been lost by the most criminal delay, was brigade after brigade sent forward, to do what the most stupid military man ought to have known was an impossibility, till a thousand brave men lay piled in horrid death, and some three thousand or more were writhing with ghastly wounds.

Now all this horrid waste of life, sickening it is to say it, was caused by the stupid, wicked blundering of some one. It commenced with the delay in making the first charge after the fort was blown up, and was rendered certain when the advance halted at the crater instead of charging directly to the top of Cemetery Hill. When the mine blew up the rebels fled from the adjoining forts, expecting them to go up next. That was the precious moment which should have been seized by the supports following the advance charging upon the hill. Even a single company or two might have done it. But during the long tedious hours of the delay, the rebels rallied and returned to the forts, turning their guns with awful effect upon our columns in and about the crater. Prisoners taken from rebel regiments said they were "double-quicked" four miles and were there in time to take part in the thickest of the fight. Rebel troops were hurried in from the right and left, so that a rebel deserter who was then in the trenches a mile to the left of the fort assured us, that there were in front of our lines only a single row of men, standing five feet apart. Had the rebel works at ten o'clock been attacked there, nothing would have prevented our forces from marching directly into Petersburg.

THE BLAME.

A court martial is now in session to find out if possible who is responsible for the fearful slaughter of so many of our brave, noble hearted patriots. That the blundering was stupid and awful we believe is the unanimous verdict.

Wherever it lies let the court determine; but we heard very little confidence expressed in the army that it will amount to much. So many influences it was said would be brought to bear to conceal the truth that they would be very likely to succeed. B.

[Editorial Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
In front of PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 9, 1864.

The general facts in relation to the fatal repulse before Petersburg, on Saturday, July 30th, as gathered from conversations with a large number of general and staff officers, were given in our letter of yesterday. It should be added that no one whispered the least suspicion of a want of exertion or bravery on the part of the troops. They did all they were commanded to do with their accustomed bravery; but the whole blame of the repulse rests upon the officers who commanded the advance, and who permitted the stupid delay in the columns that were to lead in the charge. As to the negro troops they followed their officers into the very jaws of death, and not until their leaders were nearly all shot down, did they flinch from the contest. Any other statement is purely a malignant lie, come from whatever source it may. Among these our own

29TH U. S. COLORED TROOPS,

raised mainly in this State with portions from Wisconsin and Missouri, were conspicuous for their gallantry and soldierly bearing. They had the advance of the charge, led by their heroic chief, Lieutenant Colonel John A. Bross. It was to him especially, and the officers of his regiment and brigade, as leading the charge directly into the very center of the tremendous fire of grape and canister, that the expressions of the staff officers in yesterday's letter referred. They had seen more than a score of the most terrible battles of the war, and never witnessed heroism so noble, so truly self sacrificing and sublime. Through and beyond the exploded fort, already piled with the dead and dying and with skulkers from the advance, Colonel Bross led his brigade, one color bearer after another being shot down, reached the inside line, and mounting it he seized the colors himself in his left hand, and waving his sword, he cried, "Rally, my brave boys, rally! forward!" and fell to rise no more. The following letter from his division commander explains itself:

HEADQ'RS 4TH DIVISION, 9TH ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Aug. 7, 1864.
Wm. Bross, Esq., Chicago:

DEAR SIR: Although not the first to communicate to you the sad intelligence of the death of your brother, Lieut. Col. John A. Bross, 29th U. S. troops, I can still offer you my sympathy in your affliction, and pay tribute to his memory. He was a thorough gentleman, a good soldier, and a brave officer. His loss is deeply felt in his regiment and throughout the entire command. He was one of those of whom the service "can afford to lose but few." His brigade commander, in his report of the action, speaks as follows: "I desire to pay a passing tribute to Lieut. Col. Bross, 29th U. S. colored troops, who led the charge of this brigade. He was the first man to leap over the works, and bearing his colors in his own hands, he fell never to rise again."

Although he has left us, his example is still with us, to incite each and every one to do all, and to dare all, for the benefit of his country and the suppression of this unholy rebellion.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDWARD FERRERO,
Brigadier General Commanding.

As far as we could learn, Col. Bross, his Adjutant a brave young officer from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and a small portion of his command, reached a point further inside of the enemy's lines, towards Cemetery Hill, than any who had preceded them. Here the Colonel and his Adjutant fell, and as all were driven back by the deadly shower of rebel grape and canister, his body could not be reached and brought in. In the afternoon the rebels established their pickets beyond where he lay, and they therefore buried him and his Adjutant side by side, a colored sergeant of the regiment taken prisoner, assisting in the service. This sergeant was met by some of our officers on Monday, under the flag of truce said he knew precisely where Col. Bross was buried, and a rebel Major with whom Gen. Julius White became acquainted on that day, promised that the spot should be carefully marked, so that at some future day the remains might be recovered.

A brief sketch of the history of Col. Bross was published in the TRIBUNE the day after the sad news of his death was received, and need not be repeated here. He was for many years a consistent and an active member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago. In his public and private life as a lawyer and a citizen, in his year's service as Captain in the 88th Illinois in the Army of the Cumberland, commanding in the battles of Perryville, Stone River and Chickamauga, and now in this last terrible struggle, not a stain, not even a shadow rests upon his memory. What though the foot of the profane traitor treads rudely upon his honored grave; he died as a Christian patriot might well desire to die. As Gen. White expressed it, "All there can be in dying for one's country he bravely, gloriously won." The praise of his noble, all-sacrificing patriotism is upon all tongues; his record and his reward are on high.

Among those who distinguished themselves on that fearful day, was

CAPT. HECTOR H. AIKIN,

son of E. H. Aikin, Esq., one of our oldest and most worthy citizens. He was the ranking Captain of the regiment. About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, while charging up to the fort, he was stricken down by a minnie bullet through the centre of the thigh. In the hurry to retreat he was left upon the field, and all the afternoon he was obliged to feign himself dead to escape the bullets of rebel sharpshooters, who quickly finished whatever life was manifested by the Union wounded. Before the fight was over he gave a rebel soldier a gold dollar for a promised canteen of water, but of course he never got it. As soon as night came on, turning upon his face, he took a bayonet and reaching out as far as he could stick it into the ground, drew himself forward by it towards our lines. This operation was repeated as often and as rapidly as strength would permit, but daylight still found him far from our pickets, and there he was obliged to lie in the hot sun all day Sunday without a morsel to eat or a drop of water. On Sunday evening he again resorted to the use of the bayonet, getting near enough to our lines to be recognized by our pickets, who brought him in about 11 o'clock. He was immediately sent to the hospital, reaching it about three in the morning where he at once received every attention. His leg was amputated on Monday morning; but the human constitution, however vigorous, cannot endure such sufferings, and about half-past ten o'clock that evening he gave his noble, precious life to his country. He left pleasing evidence with a Chaplain of the Christian Commission that he died a Christian.

Captain Aikin was nearly twenty-five years old. He enlisted as a private in Captain Stokes' Board of Trade Battery, and was one of those who made a glorious history for that noble band of Chicago heroes. At the battle of Stone River it saved the day, and was everywhere conspicuous in the marches and minor fights of the Army of the Cumberland. By direction of the War Department, at the request of Gov. Yates, he was dismissed from the battery to accept a Captaincy in the 29th United States colored troops Captain Aikin was a brave, patriotic officer, and our entire community will deeply sympathize with his parents and friends in their irreparable loss.

From other sources you will get a list of the casualties to the regiment before this reaches you. [They were published Aug. 8.—EDS.] Officers and men have made a most glorious record in this their first and memorable fight. The question whether negro troops will fight depends, as in most other cases, upon whether they have competent brave officers. In this case, at least, it has been triumphantly answered.

AN INCIDENT.

Last evening, after tea, a party of reconnoissance to the front, consisting of General Julius White of our city, and the writer, was formed and marched in good order, though frequently a Minnie ball would whiz over head, a shell would go screeching by and explode in our rear, and the tall pines torn off, or speckled with bullets, told but too plainly that there were rebels about, to the fort in front of the one blown up by our troops on Saturday, the 30th. There, with glasses, we made a most particular examination of the ground where so many brave men fell on that fatal day. The rebels have repaired it, and now hold it with a strong force. Our reconnoissance completed, we took the covered way to the fort occupied by Capt. Reanmer's battery. We found the gallant soldier and his comrades at supper. He received us most cordially, and after his repast was over, Gen. White asked the Captain "if he could not wake up that fellow" (a fort about a mile a little to the left). The guns were manned, and some half a dozen shells were sent, with no very definite results The last one was carefully aimed, and the writer requested permission to pull the "lanyard." The Captain gave the words, "Left face! ready! fire!" the proper muscle was expended, and away sped "the compliments of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE" to the rebel den, Gen. White and Capt. Reanmer watching it carefully with their glasses. They reported that the death-dealing "compliment" went directly through the embrasure, where it exploded, and a moment after there was a loud second explosion of a rebel caisson or something equivalent. A loud cheer from our picket lines and a cloud of dust in the rebel fort told plainly enough that something, if not somebody, was hit.

Bidding a cordial good-bye to Capt. Reanmer, our party retired in perfect order, not in the least demoralized by the incidents of our expedition, to the front.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

On the steamer up the James river we were so fortunate as to meet Mr. J. C. Babcock, formerly with W. W. Boyington, architect, of your city. He is doing efficient duty in the secret service department. He took us directly to his tent, at Gen. Patrick's headquarters—the Provost Marshal General of the army. The venerable hero received us most cordially, and asked us many questions about the city, as he was stationed in Chicago with Major Kingsbury many years ago. He has our thanks for many favors. They are also due to Gen. Burnside and Gen. Meade, who would have sent a flag of truce to get the body of our departed brother had there been the least possible hope of its being accepted. To Gens. Ferrero and White we are also indebted for many favors. Gen. White did everything he could to recover the remains of Col. Bross, and to collect information in regard to his death. The friends of Col Bross will not forget his unwearied efforts in this regard. Gen. White was Gen. Burnside's Chief of Staff during the fight of the 30th, and dared danger and death wherever duty called, and was unwearied in his efforts to obtain victory. That we suffered an ignominious defeat was no fault of his

But enough for this letter. B.

SHOCKING MURDER.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

MIDDLEPORT, ILL., Aug. 13, 1864.

Our usually peaceable and quiet community was thrown into quite a state of excitement on Wednesday morning, by the announcement that one David Peits, a journeyman harness maker, in the employ of James McCurdy of this place, had attempted to commit the crime of murder, by administering arsenic to his wife The said Peits was immediately arrested on a warrant issued by James C. Steely, Esq., and the defendant held in custody until the final result of the effects of the poison.

The facts in the case are as follows, after being divested of the many rumors and reports that are going the rounds: About a year ago, this Peits, who is a German, was married to young lady of this village, (she being French,) rented a house and went to housekeeping, and to all outside appearances lived happily, although he at times was in the habit of drinking, but not excessively. Time moved on, and she was like to become a mother. On Wednesday of this week, she gave birth to a son. Medical aid was called, and she, to all appearances, was doing well. On the evening of Wednesday, it was discovered by her attending physicians. McNeill and Sommers, that she was laboring under very great excitement, with frequent spasms and paroxysms, and apparently in great distress. On an examination into the symptoms, it was the opinion of the physicians that poison was the cause, and on further investigation, a bottle containing wine was discovered in the room, and Mr. Peits then admitted that he had given her wine. By an examination of the contents of the bottle, some foreign substance was found to be mixed with the wine, and traces of the same wine were discovered upon the clothing of the child. It was also further learned that on the afternoon or evening before, Peits had made a purchase of arsenic at the drug store of H. A. Tillinghast & Co., of this place, and said he "wanted it to kill rats with" He was then examined, and a paper containing arsenic found in one of his pockets (as it is reported). He was informed of the suspicions against him and directly charged with the crime. Which charge he stoutly denied. Yet he was permitted to run at large for some time and made no attempt to escape, and manifested no disposition to get out of the way. He was, during the night, arrested and held in custody.

On Thursday night, about midnight, Mrs. Peits died, leaving the child still living A full and complete *post mortem* examination was held on Friday, by Drs. McNeill, Simers, Pitnooce and others. Traces of poison was believed to be clearly discoverable.

The stomach and portions of the smaller intestines, with contents, were taken out, and Drs. McNeill and Sommers leave to-day for your city, for the purpose of having a chemical analysis of the stomach made.

After the *post mortem* examination, the jury found a verdict that Mrs. P. came to her death by poison, believed to be arsenic, administered to her by her husband, Daniel Peits, whereupon he was arraigned before the said Justice. W. S. Kay appearing for the people, and Chester Kinney for the defendant. An examination (preliminary) was waived by his counsel, and the prisoner committed to jail to await his trial in November.

This affair has created much excitement and indignant feeling in this community. The deceased had resided in this place for a long time and was respected by all who knew her. He had conducted himself in a very quiet, inoffensive way during the time he has resided here. At one time it was apprehended that he would be mobbed and lynched, but the quiet of our citizens and vigilance of the officers prevented any such disgraceful proceeding No motive has been discovered that could have prompted him. He still strongly denies all connection with the matter, and says he is not guilty. IROQUOIS.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

The Eagle Mills at Lacon Destroyed and Six Persons Killed.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune]

LACON, Ill., Aug. 13, 1864.

At 2 o'clock yesterday, the 12th, our city was startled by a heavy report, which shook the ground like an earthquake. Three boilers in the Eagle Mills had exploded with terrific force, rendering them one mass of ruins. The heavy machinery and timbers were thrown hundreds of feet into the air; portions of the boilers weighing several hundred pounds were forced through the roof and carried entirely over a two story house some rods distant and landed in the street. A heavy piece of iron crashed through the roof of a dwelling, and fell within a few feet of where a lady was sitting. The boilers were situated between the distillery and mill. One side of the latter, a very strong building, was forced in, and the entire structure, four stories high and filled with heavy machinery, was moved bodily from its foundation.

The immense smoke stack was blown down, and the scene presented a mass of ruins seldom equalled. Two persons were killed outright, two have since died, a fourth and probably a fifth cannot survive, while several others were more or less injured.

The cause of the accident is known to be want of water in the boilers, but the engineer, a faithful person who has been in the employ of the Messrs. Thayer for fifteen years, was at his post and killed, therefore the reason why the water was allowed to get low can never be known. The loss is estimated at from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. The works are to be immediately rebuilt, workmen being now engaged in removing the debris. The names of the killed are James Howard, Andrew Stevens, Michael Sullivan, Dan Foltz. Those badly injured are Charley Richards, — Barnhouse, and A. F. Hickman. K.

FROM TURKEY.

Seizure of All the Protestant Missionary Establishments in Constantinople—Reason for the Measure—A Wide-spread Hostile Movement Among the Turks.

[Correspondence New York Tribune.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20, 1864.

FORCIBLE SEIZURE OF ALL THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

All Constantinople is in a ferment. The greatest excitement prevails among all classes. On Sunday last, all the converted Turks who could be found were suddenly seized and thrown into prison. On Monday the establishments of the American Board, the American Bible Society the British Bible Society, and all the English Missionary Societies, were seized by an armed force, the occupants ejected, and the buildings sealed up.

This summary proceeding was the most flagrant violation of the treaty of rights ever heard of in this city. Aside from all religious questions, this is the most serious act upon which the Turkish Government ever ventured.

All the treaties with Turkey make foreign residents responsible directly to their own embassies or consulates, and a Turkish police officer has no more right to enter their doors than he would have in New York or London.

In the face of this right, which has never before been degraded, American and English citizens were forced by armed soldiers out of their offices, and their establishments were seized without the slightest notice, without the knowledge of their consuls, and in spite of their solemn protests. If America and England do not compel the most ample apologies for this outrage, there will be no safety for their citizens in Turkey. This principle is the Magna Charta of all foreigners in this land. It is due to the Hon. John P. Brown, American Charge d'Affaires, to say that thus far he has acted in the most energetic manner, and has won the highest praise from both English and American residents. Sir Henry Bulwer, the English Embassador has as yet done nothing.

SUPPOSED CAUSE OF THIS ATTACK UPON PROTESTANTISM.

If the Turks can be believed, these extraordinary movements originated with the Sultan himself.

The Rev. Dr. Pfander of the English Church Missionary Society, has written within a few years, several very good but very strong books against Mohammedanism, which have been printed in London, and privately introduced into Turkey. They have been very extensively read, and have excited the fanatical Moslems very much. These books are now put forward as the sole cause for the action of the Government, not only against the society who published them, but also against the American missionaries, who believed the books ill-timed, and have opposed their circulation.

But as far as can be learned, there are political reasons for this action on the part of the Government, which have probably led them to put forward these books as a plausible pretext with which to blind the eyes of the astute English Embassador.

WIDE-SPREAD MOVEMENTS AMONG THE TURKS.

The majority of the Turks in Constantinople are not at heart true Mohammedans. The better educated are Pantheists, full of French rationalism. The others are unsettled. Thousands of New Testaments have been circulated among them and in various other ways they have come under the influence of Christian ideas without becoming Christians. A large party wish to reform the Mohammedan faith. It is said they have adopted the name of Protestants and have petitioned the government to recognize them and give them a mosque to worship in. These things in an exaggerated form have come to the knowledge of the Sultan, who has been informed that the Ministry of Fuad Pasha favored this movement. To save themselves from this odium and from inevitable disgrace, it became necessary for them to take some violent measures against the Protestants—which would satisfy the Sultan—quiet the fanatical party and frighten those inclined to this new way. If the English Embassador had been a man they would not have ventured to propose to him such an infamous scheme for strengthening themselves by overriding treaties and basely insulting English and American citizens. The highest English legal authority here, the Judge of the Supreme Consular Court, pronounces the act the most flagrant violation of the rights of foreigners which the Turkish Government ever committed.

WHAT THE GOVERNMENT DID AND HOW THEY DID IT.

For weeks past the Missionaries have been beset with spies at every step and on Sunday last all the Turks who have been baptized were arrested—one on the premises of an English missionary—another was enticed out of the house of an American missionary and arrested in the street. Without any other charge than being Protestants, they were thrown into the prisons of Stambool—except one Selim Agha, who was released after an hour's detention, during which time, however, he was subjected to the grossest insults. It is not known why he was released. The others still remain in close confinement with no immediate probability of escape. This is religious liberty in Constantinople.

On Monday the printing presses used by the Protestant societies were all seized and put under seal, and an hour later an armed force appeared at the building occupied by the American Board and Bible Societies. Mr. Washburn was ordered to close the building immediately. He refused, and referred the officer to the American Embassy. The man replied that he knew nothing of the American Embassy, and again ordered the building to be closed. It was again refused; and he then said that, in case of such refusal, he was ordered to leave the building and station two soldiers at the door. He did so, and Mr. Washburn hastened to the American Embassy to enter a protest against this outrage. In his absence the officer returned and found there Mr. Bliss, agent of the Bible Society. He informed him that he had now peremptory orders to close the building at any cost. Mr. Bliss of course refused to leave, but was informed that he might have his choice to walk out or be carried out by the armed soldiers. The street was filled with an excited crowd, and he did not deem it wise to make any further resistance. The building was then closed and sealed. Other Protestant establishments were closed in the same way, and an English clergyman arrested and held for a time in custody.

The earnest remonstrance of the American Charge d' Affairs on Tuesday brought an order for the opening of the rooms of the American Board and the Bible Societies—the building being still under the charge of the police, however, who were engaged all day yesterday and again to day, in taking an account of all the books stored in the building. It is believed that the police will be withdrawn to day, but in Turkey nothing is certain an hour beforehand.

ARREST OF JUDGE HALL.

A Conservative Leader in Limbo—A Rich Scene.

MEXICO, MO., Aug. 11, 1864.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

An incident occurred here yesterday, which should be known, as it serves to uncloak one of those pretended Union men, whose association and influence are all with rebels, and who has done more, perhaps, to perpetuate the reign of bushwhacking terrorism, which has cursed North Missouri, than any other man in it. The party I allude to is Judge William A. Hall, member of Congress from this District, who was yesterday arrested for disloyal speech in conversation at this place.

Hall was at the railroad station here earnestly engaged in conversation with an acquaintance, when the Adjutant of the 1st Iowa cavalry, stationed at this place, happened to be present. Becoming excited, doubtless, beyond the bounds of prudence, by the intensity of his feelings, Hall remarked so loudly as to reach the officer's ear, that "*I hold that President Lincoln is as much an enemy to this Government as Jeff. Davis.*" The speaker was a stranger to the officer, but the latter did not hesitate to act promptly when this disloyal language was used in his presence; at once stepping up to Hall, he remarked, "You do, ah?" Hall's emphatic reply was, "Yes, sir, I do." The officer then asked his name. "My name is Hall, sir," was the reply. The officer commenced writing, and asked the name in full

About this time Hall evidently began to discover that he had caught a Tartar; his air of bravado left him, and he commenced equivocating and trying to back out. To the demand for his name in full, he replied, "I won't give it, sir. What's your authority?"

"I am an officer of the army, sir, and you can't speak in that manner about the President in my presence. What is your name, sir?" was the stern rejoinder.

Then began a scene of lively dodging on the part of the Judge. His reply was, I refuse to give it, sir I did not notice your uniform, but you have no right to interrupt a private conversation and demand my name." Further parleying took place, with the vain endeavor on Hall's part to shake the officer off, but he remained resolute, and the Judge finally declined to give his name. "Then you will consider yourself under arrest. I will send for a guard of soldiers, and have you reported to Col. Caldwell, in command of this sub-District," was the positive decision of the officer. A soldier was accordingly called in, and directed to take charge of the prisoner, when the Judge began to beg for terms. He told the officer that he would go with him, or that he would report himself alone—anything to avoid the soldier escort—and accordingly the Judge and the officer started for headquarters, the latter stating that charges would there be regularly preferred.

During this scene there was considerable excitement among the Judge's Conservative acquaintances who happened to be present, and who assured the officer making the arrest that his prisoner was a good man, a Union man, &c., but he seemed totally unable to see it, how a man who put the President of the United States on an equality with the prince of traitors, Jeff Davis, could be a Union man, and consequently was not to be moved. Of course the Conservatives hereabout are immensely indignant at what they consider the insult put upon their leader. It's another evidence, in their eyes, of the tyranny of this administration—another outrage by one of Lincoln's hirelings—a gross case of arbitrary arrest—interference with free speech, &c. The truly loyal men here, however, look upon it in a very different light, and are both amused and rejoiced at the effectual manner in which the hypocrisy of a man who has been their most inveterate enemy, in the garb of a Union man, has been exposed.

A Peace Speech.

J. H. Woodward, a young man, resident of Indiana, and at one time Adjutant of an Indiana regiment, was called out at a recent peace meeting, and responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The great cry that I have heard to-day has been peace, peace. I tell you that there is no man in the nation who desires peace more than I do—a permanent, lasting peace. [Cheers.] And, gentlemen, I will tell you how we will get it. Fight this war out. Take every negro in the rebel States, and exterminate every d—d rebel, no matter where you find him. [Hisses.] Gentlemen, you need not try to hiss me down, for I am an old soldier, and I have faced almost as mean a looking crowd as is now before me. I mean the thieves and bushwhackers of Tennessee. I know I was called upon to make a speech out of derision, and I intend to tell you what I think of you. When God said He would save Sodom if ten righteous men could be found there, I have no doubt He would have done it; and to day, if you all stood upon the brink of hell, and He were to say He would save you if one loyal man could be found among you, I have not the least doubt but there would be a great many strange faces in hell for supper.

Gentlemen, when you wish to hear from me again, you have only to call upon me. I am always at home.

Jeff. Davis and his Terms of Peace.

At Pawtucket, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Gilmore ("Edmund Kirke") delivered a lecture, in which he described his interview with Jeff. Davis during a late visit to Richmond, and the substance of their conversation on the terms of a peace. The Providence *Press* gives the following report of Mr. Gilmore's remarks:

"I went to Richmond with the Rev. Col. Jaquess, and went with the hope of making negotiations which might result in peace If we should succeed, we thought that the consciousness of having served our country would pay our expenses. If we failed, we might still serve the country by letting the people of the North know what was the reason of our failure; for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might have made an arrangement of peace with Mr. Davis, and if we were unsuccessful, it would be useful for the country to know what propositions were rejected. We went to Richmond in an ambulance, and were three hours on the way after we entered the rebel lines. We entered Richmond at 10 o'clock, and planted our white flag in the very heart of the rebel capital

As we stopped Judge Ould, the rebel Commissioner of Exchange, directed Col. Jaquess to button up his overcoat, as it was dangerous to be seen with a blue uniform in the streets of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel, and shown up to "No. 60," a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad order. We were provided with supper, and directed how to apply for an interview with the President The next morning we directed a note to Secretary Benjamin, asking an interview with the President, and were invited to call upon him, when we made an engagement to meet the President that evening, which was Sunday.

On meeting our engagement, we were shown into the State Department, where we saw Mr. Benjamin, a small, plump, black-haired, black-eyed man, seated in his usual place, and at his right a pale, thin man, dressed in a suit of darkish gray, with a mouth and chin expressive of the greatest determination. We told him simply that we came without official authority, but knowing the opinions of our government, to see on what terms peace might be made.

Mr. Davis replied, quietly, withdraw your armies from our territory, and peace will follow of itself. We told him that the Northern people would never agree to any plan which did not include the establishment of the Union. Mr. Davis said that we never could live in peace. The North had sowed such a bitterness between the two sections, that we never could have peace in this generation.

We then urged upon him that it was his duty to use every effort to put an end to this monstrous bloodshed. He acknowledged this, and declared that none of the blood shed in this war could he lay to his own charge. They, the South, were not fighting for slavery; they were fighting for independence; and independence or extermination they would have. We then tried to show him that the position of the rebel armies was such that it was better for them to give up the contest while they could do it with honor, but he was unwilling to admit that his armies were in such a desperate position. He laid the blame of the barbarity of this war entirely upon the North, utterly ignoring the instances of rebel barbarity which we brought to his notice. I then had a considerable conversation with Mr. Davis, in which I indirectly offered him the terms which I had been authorized to suggest; but as he did not show any disposition to meet me, I did not state them explicitly. These terms will be given through the newspapers in a short time. They were, in general, entire abolition, a general amnesty, no confiscation, the debts of the South to be ignored, the debts of the General Government to be borne by all the States Mr. Davis declared that such terms could never be accepted by the Southern people, and that rather than submit to them they would stake their whole property and their national existence.

The 4th Congressional District.

Perhaps the sharpest struggle for Congress in any district in Illinois will be in the Quincy district, composed of Adams, Hancock, Henderson, Mercer, Rock Island, and Warren. The Republicans have nominated Gen. A. C. Harding of Warren, and the Copperheads C. M. Harris of Henderson. We cut from the proceedings of the meeting nominating Gen. Harding, the following:

Adams	19	—
Hancock		13
Henderson	6	—
Mercer	7	2
Rock Island		10
Warren	11	—
Total	43	25

The political principles of Gen. Harding need no indorsement from us. He is unconditionally for the Union, without an if or a but. The Union, the whole Union, without a single star stricken from its place, is his motto. He believes that the Constitution, when it gives the President power to suppress insurrection, also clothes him with power to use every means necessary to secure that end. So believing, he will bend all his energies to aid the President in conquering the enemies of the Union.

Gen. Harding, too, is a soldier; a true and tried soldier. His gallant defense of Fort Donelson, when that post was attacked by a force four or five times as great as his own, is still fresh in the public mind. That defense was universally conceded to be one of the most brilliant feats of the war, and has rid that region of prowling guerilla bands ever since.

The Union men of the 4th district have now a candidate worthy of their support; one who will stand by the Union and their interests at all hazards. The district has been misrepresented, or rather unrepresented, long enough.

During the past session Copperhead Harris was invariably found voting on the wrong side, to embarrass the President and protract the war. Such a representative is a living libel and a burning disgrace upon the patriotic people of the District, whose fathers, sons and brothers are pouring out their blood for the Union, and who ask to send to Congress a man that will stand by the Union and its defenders.

In 1862 the District went heavily copperhead, voting as follows:

	Lawrence, Rep.	Harris Cop.
Adams	2,358	4,155
Hancock	1,512	2,854
Henderson	894	911
Mercer	1,050	874
Rock Island	1,349	1,257
Warren	1,548	1,575
	8,711	11,626
Harris' majority		2,915

Last fall the district did very much better albeit there was no Congressman to elect. But for local tickets it voted as follows:

	Union.	Copperhead.
Adams	2,844	3,255
Hancock	2,321	2,575
Henderson	1,018	706
Mercer	1,053	675
Rock Island	1,505	1,059
Warren	1,796	1,374
	10,537	9,644
Union majority	913	

Lincoln beat Douglas in the district by something like 1,400 majority. A good canvass will redeem the 4th from the disgrace of Copperhead misrepresentation.

The real danger of losing the district arises from the hordes of rebels and guerillas who have fled out of Missouri into Adams and Hancock counties, and taken refuge among the Copperheads. We are told that they are coming in swarms. Every one of these murdering villains will, doubtless, attempt to vote the Copperhead ticket next fall. If Gen. Harding is defeated it will be caused by the votes of Missouri guerillas.

The Sangamon County Union Convention.

The Union delegates from the several towns in Sangamon county assembled at the Court House in Springfield on Saturday last to nominate a county ticket, and delegates to the Senatorial District Convention to be held at Lincoln, on the 24th inst

J. M. Morse, Esq., was called to the Chair, and S. G. Nesbitt appointed Secretary. After passing upon credentials, Presco Wright, Esq., was nominated by acclamation for Clerk of the Circuit Court. Wm. B Greenwood, of Chatham was nominated for Sheriff, receiving 90 votes, his competitor, John Lemons, of Chatham, receiving 22. Zebulon Bell was nominated by acclamation for Coroner.

During the absence of the committee for the selection of delegates, Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, by invitation, addressed the Convention in some eloquent and appropriate remarks, in the course of which he took a hopeful view of the present condition of affairs, and spoke of the necessity that existed at the present time for all patriotic men to be united in the great work of crushing out the rebellion in the South and traitors at home, who were endeavoring to aid the South by stirring up rebellion in the North. During the delivery of the brief address the speaker was frequently interrupted with applause.

The committee reported the following named gentlemen as delegates to the Convention to be held at Lincoln, viz:

J. M. Morse, D. M. Vanderen, H. C. Myers, George N. Black, Lindsay Ridgway, Frederick Fisher, J. K. Dubois, John Chenery, A. M. Garland, Munson Carter, and Samuel G. Nesbitt.

On the fourth ballot A. M. Blair, Esq., was nominated for the Legislature. The Convention instructed the delegates to the Representative Convention to support John E. Rosette for the Senate. The Convention expressed itself unanimously in favor of Gov. Yates as our next United States Senator. Three cheers were then given for Hon. Shelby M. Cullom and the county ticket just nominated, after which the Convention adjourned.

☞ By special order of the War Department, Brigadier General A. Willich has been directed to report to Major General Heintzelman for assignment to duty as commandant of Cincinnati, Newport and Covington. He expects to assume command early this week. He is yet suffering from the severe wound received at the battle of Resaca, and his right arm being still useless, he is hardly fit for any kind of duty. He is anxious to return to the field at the earliest possible moment, but, knowing he will not be able to do so for some time, desires to render what services he can in his present crippled condition.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Highly Important Army Movements—Butler's Canal—Dutch Gap—Our Right 9 miles from Richmond—Movements in the Shenandoah.

THE MOVEMENT ON DUTCH GAP.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 16.—The mail boat Keyport reports a movement of the 2d Corps up James River Saturday night, resulting in the routing of a large rebel force at Dutch Gap, and the capture of over 500 prisoners, besides 7 pieces of artillery.

The position occupied by the enemy is said to have been a strong one, and is now occupied by our troops, who are able to hold it.

The Keyport took down from Bermuda Hundreds to Fortress Monroe over 200 prisoners, from this fight, about forty of whom claim to be deserters.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, August 16.—The following news is published in the evening edition of the *American*.

BERMUDA HUNDREDS, Tuesday, Aug. 16.—Yesterday the 2d Corps, Hancock's, was going into transports at City Point all day, apparently destined for Washington, and started down the river with bands playing gayly. Of course the rebels were watching from the shore and no doubt felt much interest in the movement. The transports did certainly go down the river for ten miles or more, when, however, they put about, and under cover of darkness returned, coming up by this place at full speed at 10 p. m. and proceeding up the river. At the same time the 10th Corps, with the artillery of the 2d Corps, were crossing to the north side of the James River and were all landed within 12 miles of Richmond before 3 o'clock this morning.

This force, with Gen. Foster's, makes quite a respectable army.

It is understood that their first move will be to destroy, if possible, the rebel pontoon bridges above Fort Darling. If this is done, Lee will be unable to transfer his army to the north side without marching by way of Manchester, more than twenty miles. Thus far all works well.

Musketry firing was heard in the direction of this movement this morning. There was but little hard fighting done.

General Hancock accomplished his end by skillful maneuvering and a surprise, and consequently our loss was small, it being estimated at less than 100.

Our troops have now gained an important position, within two miles of Fort Darling.

THE OPERATIONS AT DUTCH GAP.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 16.—The *Tribune's* correspondent with the Army of the Potomac, sends the following to that journal:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday, August 13.

Four days ago a force was thrown across James River at Dutch Gap, a narrow isthmus that prevents Farrar's Island from being an actual island. Major B. Ludlow, of Gen. Butler's staff, was in command. The object was to cut a canal across the Isthmus, which is only one hundred and fifty yards wide at that point, while around Farrar's Peninsula, by way of the river, it is five miles.

Dutch Gap is opposite where our iron-clads lay and about half a mile below where the right of Butler's line cuts the river. At the extremity of the peninsula, above our iron-clads are rebel obstructions in the channel, and close by Howe's battery, which has often engaged the iron-clads. Major Ludlow immediately set to work constructing two lines of earthworks across the isthmus. One on either side to protect the ditch, and also began the battle.

His operations were unmolested until 5 o'clock this morning, when the rebels opened on Hawlett's battery a mile and a half westward on his left with the Virginia and Richmond iron-clads, half a mile up the river, northward, and a battery on the main land eastward, on his right. They could only bother us with artillery, since on the front and rear is the river, and infantry cannot approach on the narrow front on either side. Their batteries and iron-clads fired without cessation until nearly noon, but without an alarming effect.

A few of our men were struck, but our soldiers grinned at the wild shooting. Working parties on the canal did not for an instant lay aside the pick, shovel or wheelbarrow. Half of the force consists of negroes, who were particularly cool and steady. A lucky shot from a 100 pounder Parrott in the Crow's Nest battery entered an embrasure of the rebel fort at Hawlett's House, and dismounted a gun, after which that work slackened fire. Our own iron-clads scarcely fired any during the day.

It is demonstrated that the rebels cannot dislodge the lodgement at Dutch Gap Should they try it again, we shall be ready with more guns than we had to-day.

Richmond papers to-day announce that we are cutting a ditch at Dutch Gap, and hope we will complete it, since it will be of great value when the war is over, and be some compensation for the destruction we have inflicted upon the State.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, August 16.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says Hancock was to move yesterday to the north side of James River, and to the left of the rebel lines.

If successful, this movement will necessitate either the evacuation of Richmond or Petersburg, as Grant will then be in a position to bring his forces to bear upon either. It is said that two rebel mortars were also captured.

THE LATEST.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 16.—The hospital boat has arrived from James River, bringing 100 men who were wounded in the fight yesterday after landing on the north side.

The Hind brought away all the wounded of 18th army corps.

Up to 5 o'clock p. m. yesterday artillery and musketry firing has been kept up all day, and still continued when our informant left.

Our forces drove in the rebel pickets early on Sunday morning, and during the day had succeeded in carrying two lines of the enemy's earthworks, the outer one being about nine miles from Richmond.

The loss in the 2d army corps so far has been small.

Gens Grant and Meade are commanding in person

LATER.—The mail boat Keyport has arrived from City Point and has on board 100 rebel prisoners captured during the skirmish yesterday.

Besides the earthworks captured yesterday by our forces there was also captured a rebel battery that bore on our working upon the canal heretofore alluded to.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Quota of Cook County—A Review of Facts—The Figure not Much Reduced—State Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MONDAY, Aug. 5

The apportionment of the State by districts and counties, under the late call for 500,000 men, has not yet been completed. Col. Oakes has a large force of men engaged upon it. He and Hon. Newton Bateman, his able assistant, are using all possible diligence in the matter.

I might here say that both these gentlemen are most anxious that the apportionment should be equally fair to all sections of the State. They have no interests in the matter except those of the general government and the State at large. I hear that the figures will not be complete before Wednesday.

The very large quota of Cook County which remains at the figures first telegraphed by me viz: 4,990, I understand is a matter of much surprise at the Provost-Marshal's office, and every pains have, and are being taken, to, if possible, discover any error.

It will however be reduced probably some 500 by enlistments of white and colored seamen which do not appear on the credits of the Adjutant General's office, on which office it appears Col. Oakes is compelled to depend for the credits of each County.

There is one lot already of 200 seamen credits and the entire will no doubt reach 500. There will also, of course, be credits for enlistments since July 1st, which will not appear in the official statement, as the figures are made up to that date only.

Still it appears very strange that Cook county should have to furnish nearly one-third of the whole deficiency of the State when her whole quota is not much more than one-tenth of the entire quota of Illinois. Thus the quota of the State is, say in round numbers, 52,000, while her quota of this is but 6,000. Again, up to October 1st, 1863, Cook county had sent in round numbers 10,500 men to the field, and up to the 1st of last July, over 15,000 men. Up to the first of October, 1863, she furnished nearly one-fourteenth of the men sent from this State to the field, and up to the 1st of July she has furnished about the same proportion. Now she is called on to furnish nearly one-third of the deficiency on the last call. One great injustice to Cook county has been that a very large majority of men enlisted by bounties, public and private, within her borders, have since been credited to other counties, because the muster rolls showed that they were residents of those counties. Another injustice to her has been the large number of persons enlisted in Cook county for foreign States. Recruiting officers for such States have always had their headquarters in Chicago She should really have credit for all the men enlisted through her bounties. Up to February 5th, 1864, Cook county stood as follows:

Population, 1860	143,947
Enrollment, 1st class	22,541
Quotas, 1861	4,036
Quotas, 1862	2,761
Quotas, 1863	7,375
Total quotas	14,172
Total credits	10,186

These are the figures as published by the Adjutant General. At that time her enrollment of 1863, I learn, unofficially, was over 35,000, her enrollment of 1864 is 38,262. Her quota, under the last call of 500,000, is 6,036,

These are all the facts I have been able to obtain at present. If anything turns up to lessen the deficit on the call, which it appears from the official figures stand opposite to Cook county, I will immediately telegraph.

The outlaws are still at work in Montgomery county. On last Monday two men called at the house of Edmond Carriker, some seven miles north of Hillsboro, and compelled Mrs. Carriker to furnish their supper, her husband being absent. About 11 o'clock that same evening they returned to the house, walked in without much ceremony, and while one placed the muzzle of a cocked shot gun close at the head of Mr. Carriker, who had returned and was sitting in the room, the other relieved him of a revolver he had on his person, with seventy-five dollars in money and a shot gun, and then left. About the same time, two men visited the house of Mr. John Lipe, who was away from home at the time, but his wife and little girl, however, being there, they demanded money, but was told it was in the possession of Mr Lipe. They did not leave until they had taken a watch, a shot gun and rifle and threatened Mrs. Lipe if she should leave the house or make any alarm after they departed. This she did not heed, however, and by her loud shouts from the porch attracted the attention of some persons about a mile away, but the robbers had fled and to this time no trace of them has been discovered.

Persons up from VanBurensburg report Clingman and his band in the burg on Tuesday, drinking and carousing and threatening the citizens who took part in the proceedings to arrest them, some of whom have left their homes in fear. The whole populace there are reported in a state of terror and in constant apprehension of violence from these outlaws.

Foreign Recruiting in Illinois—Important Correspondence—General State News.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MONDAY, Aug 15.

The watchfulness of Governor Yates to guard the interests of the citizen at home, as well as the soldier in the field, is signally demonstrated in his determination to stop recruiting in Illinois for regiments of other States. His proclamation of the 6th inst., and communications to Washington have checked the business, as will be seen by the accompanying telegraphic correspondence. Being informed officially that a regular recruiting system had been established in Chicago and Cairo, Governor Yates issued his proclamation of the 6th inst., and at the same time addressed the Assistant Provost Marshal General of the State, asking him to appeal to the authorities at Washington for orders to cover necessary action in the State, and urging him to take immediate steps to prevent recruiting at Chicago and other points. Hon. Newton Bateman, acting for Col. Oakes, who was absent at Washington, promptly responded to the Governor's request as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 9, 1864.

Capt. William James, Provost Marshal, Chicago:

The Governor desires me to request you to show his order to the parties who are unlawfully recruiting for the benefit of New York, and to tell them if they do not immediately desist, they will be arrested. Report the result by telegraph.

Signed, NEWTON BATEMAN, Assistant in Charge of Offices in absence of Col. Oakes, Assistant Provost Marshal General. Ill.

He also wrote to Capt. James, Provost Marshal of Cook county, referring him to the proclamation of the Governor, and directed him to stop recruiting on all occasions, and especially called his attention to one Sergeant Walker, who was engaged in recruiting for a United States regiment, but paying extra bounty, and thereby securing credit for the men for New York. Mr. Bateman also telegraphed the authorities at Washington, as requested by His Excellency, and the Governor telegraphed as follows:

SPRINGFIELD, August 11, 1864.

To Gen. J. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General, Washington:

Please issue a military order against recruiting in our State for another, and oblige

(Signed) RICHARD YATES, Governor.

He also telegraphed the Secretary of War, calling his attention to the violation of his orders on the subject, and urged his attention to the necessity of a military order to aid in the enforcement of the prohibiting of recruiting, which elicited the following:

FRIDAY, August 12, 1864.

By Telegraph from Washington to Lieut. Col. Oakes:

The Secretary of War has forbidden the recruiting of men in one State to be credited to another, except as provided by the act of July 4th, 1864, for recruiting in States in rebellion. He directs that you see to the execution of this order in your State, and if necessary arrest recruiting officers and agents who may be found violating it. Make this known to the Governor.

(Signed) J. B. FRY.

(Official copy.)

Respectfully furnished for the information of His Excellency, Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois

(Signed) JAMES OAKES,
Lieut. Col. 4th U. S. Cav. and L. V. R. S. Ill.

The prohibition will now be sustained by employment of State and United States civil and military authority, and if our citizens will keep a sharp watch upon substitute speculators and recruiting agents for other States, our armies will receive reinforcement from our volunteer and drafted force to all the demands of the Government, and our agricultural and mechanical interests need not suffer from contributing more than their share of the war burdens of the country.

(Signed) NEWTON BATEMAN.

The efficiency and acceptable promptness with which Mr. Bateman has discharged the duties of the Provost Marshal's Department, in the absence of Col. Oakes, is remarked by more than one who has had business with that Bureau, and the only compensation the people of Illinois can hope for as a reward for his withdrawal in November will be in the fact of his triumphant election as Superintendent of Public Instruction, a position he filled with such credit two years since.

A REBEL INVASION OF ILLINOIS.

A Guerilla Raid Cross the Ohio River to Shawneetown.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, Aug. 15.

I yesterday forwarded you some information regarding the crossing of the Ohio about 100 miles north of here, at Saline Creek, of a force of rebels, and their destruction of the steamer Kate Robinson. I have this morning obtained the following particulars of the occurrence:

On Saturday noon of last week the steamer Clara Poe, bound for the Tennessee River, with two heavy barges, loaded with Government stores, having on her own deck a load of fat cattle, was attacked by a rebel force estimated at 700, at a point four miles below Shawneetown. The rebel commander, Johnson, ordered the Poe to bring to, and upon her captain refusing to comply a fire of musketry was poured upon her.

The rebels endeavored to get her off to use in conveying them across the Ohio, but failing in this, they subsequently set her on fire and destroyed her. The rebels were enabled to board the Kate Robinson, by obtaining a supply of coal boats from the Curlew coal mine, near at hand. At this time they attempted to board the Poe, using the same coal boats. The captain seeing their purpose, cut loose his valuable barges, turned his cattle loose, and drove them off his guards into the river, lightening his boat enough to get her off, and putting on all steam made his escape. It was luckily done, as the Poe was enabled to give warning to the fleet of empty steamers coming down, and send them back out of danger. Nearly 500 musket bullets pierced the texas, pilot house and cabin, and fifty-three holes were counted in one white skirt belonging to a lady passenger. Happily the woman was not inside the garment, which had been cleaned and suspended upon the guards to dry. Not a person was hurt on the boat. The number of Confederates who reached the Illinois shore at Saline Creek is estimated by the citizens at fully 700. They were causing the utmost consternation, and the people were flying before them. Besides those who had crossed, the country on the Kentucky side for twelve miles is reported filled with guerillas, who are conscripting, stealing and bushwhacking generally. The destination of the raiders is said to have been Elizabethtown, where they proposed to rescue the prisoners recently captured in Kentucky by a number of the 29th Illinois infantry, at home on furlough. Failing to obtain these, the officer proposed burning Elizabethtown to the ground. It is possible they have performed their threat before this unless they have been met and whipped by Gen. Paine, who is understood to be aware of their movements and intentions, and to have a party in pursuit.

Elizabethtown is about eighteen miles below the place crossing Saline Bar, and about 100 miles above this place. It is said that the Kentucky shore of the Ohio is crowded with guerillas, above and below Crossing Point. If so action is much needed to clean them out.

Whether the rebels will receive any aid or assistance from their sympathizers in Egypt remains to be seen. A dose of Confederate raiding may have a salutary effect upon this class, which have lately become altogether too numerous in Southern Illinois.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Monday, August 15.

Information reached here per steamer Convoy from Paducah last night that a rebel force, supposed to be 1,800 strong, probably Buford's, were crossing over into Illinois at the Saline creek. Our transports being down, supplies were stopped and had to turn back. The people are flying in all directions. Yesterday a portion of this force captured the steamer Kate Robinson, and used her for crossing and then destroyed her.

Rumors were afloat that they had also captured and burned other steamers. The gunboats were in the vicinity and preparing to make a movement upon the Confederates.

Gen. James' expedition from Paducah re-

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Missouri and Arkansas Military Matters.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Aug. 16.

Rebels are increasing in the Southwest. They are scattered from the Boston Mountains to Cassville quite numerously, and menace the telegraph and wagon trains constantly on the road. The fifth detachment of two companies of the 8th Missouri cavalry had a fight with three hundred rebels, near Neosho. Our forces were overpowered and compelled to retreat, leaving eight men killed and wounded, inflicting, however, an equal loss on the rebels. Our forces retreated to Newtonia.

The guerillas captured Col. Bowen of the 13th Kansas, commanding the post of Van Buren, Ark., several days ago, and took him to the woods, where they debated the propriety of killing him at once. While thus engaged, Bowen got into a party at one side from the main gang, and suddenly mounted his own horse and dashed into the woods. He reached Van Buren after eight hours absence, while fifty Union troops were in pursuit of his captors.

It is reported that fifteen hundred rebels have crossed the Arkansas River within ten days march from Prices army. On the 27th ult. Sergeant James C. Sturkley and fifteen men went out on a guerilla hunt from Fredericktown, and at a place called Hog Eye overtook a band of guerillas, killed two of them, captured three horses, two pistols and one rifle. The rebels scattered in the direction of Bloomfield.

The notorious Bill Anderson had a narrow escape lately. Capt. Tiffin of the 4th Provisional at Knoxville, Ray county, knowing he would undertake to escape from Clay county through Ray county, had several men at different points to watch, and a few days since discovered the gang and reported to the Captain, who was soon in pursuit. He came upon the enemy in the brush, and taking them by surprise, poured in a volley. The rebels instantly mounted and fled. Anderson, in his hurry, left his horse and hat, and took through the brush on foot. One of the bushmen was captured, having been wounded by the first fire. He was sent across the Jordan, after sufficient time to say his prayers.

A heavy thunder shower occurred here at about 11 o'clock to-day. It is reported that Colonel Donnipnan, of New Mexico, is an applicant for permission to raise a regiment of Union troops. His loyalty is altogether too coppery to inspire Union men favorably to the proposition. He is a brother-in-law of Coon Thornton, who captured Platte City.

FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary Stanton's Bulletin to Gen. Dix.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug 16.—Secretary Stanton, in his dispatch to Gen. Dix, says: The Government has received an official report of the surrender of Fort Gaines and the abandonment of Fort Powell, from General Canby, Fort Gaines surrendered unconditionally, with 56 officers, 818 men, an armament of 26 guns, and provisions for twelve months. The garrison of Fort Powell escaped. The armament of Fort Powell, of 18 guns, is fit for immediate use.

General Granger will immediately invest Fort Morgan and garrison Gaines and Powell.

A telegram has been received from Gen. Sheridan, dated the 14th, Cedar Creek. He states that there is no enemy this side of the Blue Ridge, except Mosby's and White's guerillas. Gen Sheridan, in a previous dispatch, says: The story of plunder taken from me by rebels, is a humbug.

The Department has received an unofficial report that movements were being made yesterday in front of Petersburg, but owing to the lines being down, no telegrams have been received from headquarters. We are also without any intelligence from Atlanta.

FROM MOKENA.

The Chicago Excursion Rioters—Disgraceful Outrages of a Mob.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MOKENA, Will Co., Ill., Tuesday, Aug. 16.

The account appearing in your columns to-day, is in its main particulars correct, except that it fails to convey any adequate idea of the conduct of the men and women that composed that excursion party.

The facts as detailed by eye witnesses are these: The party was awaiting the passage of a freight train, and fifteen or twenty went to a hotel called the Western House, kept by John Sheik, and called for beer. This was given to perhaps fifty men, when his supply of glassware run out. The rioters refused some of them to pay. Sheik requested them to leave, but they refused, when the barkeeper went up stairs for his revolver, hoping to intimidate and clear them out. They then left, and the doors were closed. Once outside, they were joined by many of their comrades from the cars, and began to throw stones at the house, *the women of the party bringing them in their aprons.* The door was burst open, the counter overturned, and a general row was in progress. At this juncture, the barkeeper raised his revolver and pointed it threateningly at the crowd; whereupon, one of them took it out of his hands and knocked him senseless. The three Germans then left the room, went up stairs, and stationed themselves at the window—two of them being fully armed. The crowd was, meanwhile, gutting the establishment. They broke everything of value in the lower part of the house—broke up doors, tore down partitions, smashed glassware, stole ten boxes of cigars, and rifled the money drawer of between twenty and thirty dollars in currency, and finally brought shavings to set the house on fire, from which they were deterred by the entreaties of a sick woman in an adjoining house, who would have perished in the flames had they carried their threat into execution.

Then the Germans commenced firing into the crowd at random. The excursionists fired also, as the scores of bullet holes all over the house abundantly testify. The Germans fired sixty or seventy shots, and as many more were returned. The ammunition of the men in the chamber becoming exhausted they left the house and attempted to escape by the rear. Sheik was overhauled, another revolver was taken from him, and his pockets were rifled of fifty dollars. During the melee the cowards attempted to kill a child of the proprietor with stones. A store adjoining was entered and robbed of seventy dollars worth of groceries and clothing. Another store was robbed of seventy-five dollars in money, and half a dozen other stores and dwellings in sums and goods to the amounts ranging from twenty to fifty dollars. The house was very nearly destroyed. The attack is said to have been premeditated, and stones were brought in the cars from New Lennox.

FROM CAIRO.

The Rebel Invasion of Illinois—Copperhead Schemes.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug 16, 1864.

Parties who came in on the train from the north this evening, report that at Pana yesterday a man who pretended to have belonged to Morgan's band was boasting that the rebels would soon be in that vicinity to help the Copperheads to their rights. When told that seven citizens of Montgomery county, who had joined Clingman's gang, had come into Hillsboro and given themselves up, he said they were fools to do so just when they could commence to do something. It is also reported that Clingman, in person, had gone [illegible]; that Adams and Johnson's force, [illegible], were marching upon Du Quoin; that their numbers were fast swelling to a thousand, and other wild stories are [illegible] to mention.

Many of the citizens of Southern Illinois who joined Clingman are backing out and [illegible] to their homes because they cannot go the whole figure in the way of robbing and murdering.

Union [illegible] in large numbers are reporting daily at Du Quoin. They will do [illegible] to repel any invasion.

Passengers just from that vicinity report [illegible] only 200 rebels had crossed the Ohio, [illegible] from Kentucky, who saw them [illegible], estimate their numbers at sixteen [illegible]. Perhaps seven or eight hundred is [illegible].

It is understood that Gen. Paine has his [illegible] Johnson's force, and will soon take [illegible] them off.

[illegible] Prisoners from the Jail.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
[illegible], Iowa, Tuesday, August 16.

[illegible] six prisoners escaped from [illegible] of this county, opening the door to [illegible] by means of a false key. [illegible] John McRoberts, a private [illegible] K, 10th infantry, confined [illegible] murder; Isaac Sidell, charged [illegible]; David Pugh, charged [illegible] and Jesse and George [illegible] the 1st Missouri [illegible] fifty dollars is [illegible] the arrest of Mc[illegible] Pugh, and fifty dollars [illegible] rewards [illegible] for some of the [illegible]

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Attack by the 23d Corps on the 6th.

Adventures of an Illinois Officer.

Our Loss 550—The Situation.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]
UTOY CREEK, August 7, 1864.

ASSAULT OF THE 23D CORPS.

At a very early hour in the morning of the 6th the men were in motion, the 23d Corps marching to the right of the 14th and the two divisions of the latter, which had been lying, one on the flank and the other in reserve, were sent in to fill up the gaps. The order was to attack the enemy's flank, and attempt to drive it back sufficiently to enable the corps to swing round to the Macon railroad. The 3d division (Gen Cox,) was to hold the left of the corps. The 2d (General Hascall) the extreme right. The 3d division attacked early in the forenoon, and as it swung around on the enemy's flank, the 3d division of the 14th Corps, which joined it on the left, slowly followed the movement, so that the 14th Corps was gradually brought into a line running almost at right angles across the creek, and at a point distant about four and a half miles southwest of Atlanta.

A skirmish line composed of a company from each regiment of three brigades (the 4th was mostly in reserve) and commanded by Lieut. Col. Mott of the 12th Kentucky, advanced first through a dense piece of woods, and charged upon the rebel skirmishers, driving them out of their pits in fine style. It was discovered, however, that their line was entirely too weak to take the main rebel line of works, and it was accordingly increased by fresh detachments to 400 men. This force drove the rebels behind their main riflepits, and kept up such a galling fire that no man of them dared raise his head above the breastworks. Still, it was evident that it would be folly to attempt to carry the works with this number of men, and after holding the rebels down thus about an hour and a half they were relieved by the 1st brigade which charged impetuously upon the rebel breastworks. But they were too strong. Our men fought bravely, pushed the attack so far that men even jumped upon the parapets, and fell close before them, yet it was unavailing. They were compelled to fall back, and the rebels leaping over their works, pursued them a short distance in turn.

The brigade lost heavily, full three hundred men. The 100th Ohio lost ninety-nine, which was the heaviest loss suffered by any one regiment. The color company of the 8th Tennessee got in advance, and coming under an enfilading fire was summoned to surrender, and compelled to do it, with the loss of its colors. These were insolently fluttered by the rebels in the very faces of our men as they charged upon them, and they were haughtily defied to retake them. The nature of the ground, or some other cause, seems to have prevented the brigades from acting well in concert and simultaneously. The 1st suffered heavily. The others did not approach so near to the fortifications, and suffered less loss. In the end they all fell back, after having brought off most of their wounded. Still, considerable numbers were left lying close under the rebel works, and a great portion of the dead, also, could not be recovered.

2D DIVISION.

It was along in the afternoon before this division was swung around sufficiently on the rebel flank to become seriously engaged. Colonel Hobson's brigade, prompt as usual, went in first on the left of the division, and drove the rebels at once from their rifle pits. Halting a little for the 1st and 4th, the latter on the extreme right, to swing around, they all charged gallantly about 4 o'clock, through an open corn-field on the rebel breastworks, in which they had a section of artillery, and drove them entirely out. The rebels had hauled off their cannon and secured them, but were utterly driven out of their works, and kept out. The men had reversed the rebel works before night and prepared themselves fully to hold them at all hazards; but since they were detached from the 3d Division by quite a gap, and were thrust far out into the enemy's country, and no troops could be spared to be formed on their flank for protection, it was judged safest to withdraw them across the corn field, and retire the right wing for safety. They left the works, then, by order, and retired in goode order and without molestation.

LOSS.

Many of the killed and wounded having been of necessity left on the field, it is difficult to state positively whether the missing were killed or wounded, or neither. It is to be hoped that the ground will be recovered sufficiently soon to enable us to ascertain the number of each. The whole loss in killed, wounded and missing will not vary far from five hundred and fifty.

DISTANCES.

The right of the 23d corps reached a point three miles from East Point, and, as nearly as I can ascertain, a mile and a half from the railroad. We are at last getting so near it, that the rebels are growing anxious concerning it, and shower upon us a furious storm of shells at the slightest indication of any movement on our part.

SITUATION.

The 23d corps, after the fight, assumed a position nearly at right angles with the 14th corps, and facing southward. The 2d division was slightly bent back to protect the flank, and lies upon a strong and easily defensible ridge, which they will be able to hold till another advance is determined upon. Another such as the last one, will bring the army nearly, if not quite, upon the coveted railroad.

ARTILLERY DUEL.

At the time the 2d division was about to make an attack, the artillery along nearly the entire front of the Army of the Tennessee opened on the rebels, to create a division in their favor, and at the same time the skirmish line was briskly pushed forward as if about to assault. The small voice of the musketry was overwhelmed in the mighty thunder of fifty guns, which shook the ancient hills of Georgia as they were never shaken before—rolled through the valleys and reverberated through the streets of Atlanta, announcing to its startled dwellers the beginning of the end, and warning them to flee from the wrath to come. This, as all such demonstrations, ended, as it was intended, in smoke and noise, and a vast expenditure of ammunition, with a small loss of life. If any effect was produced, it was a moral, or perhaps demoralizing, one.

The Arrival of Colonel Capron in Marietta—His Miraculous Escape—Additional Particulars of the Disastrous Surprise

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]
MARIETTA, Ga., August 9, 1864.

Colonel Capron, with his son, a youth aged seventeen years, and Lieutenant Colkins, of the 8th Michigan cavalry, arrived in town this morning, very much to the surprise of all who were familiar with the details of the surprise, the topography of the country through which he came, and the numerous bands of guerillas that infest the region of the Chattahoochee. It appears that after the battle of Hillsboro he found his brigade to be composed of squads and detachments of the whole command, except Col. Adams' brigade, which had remained organized. He was also alarmed to discover that not more than one-third were armed. Having left Athens, he marched day and night, thinking by these long and forced marches to elude the enemy, who he knew was following him.

THE SURPRISE.

The night before the morning of the attack, he made a march of nearly forty miles. His object was to pass all cross roads, so that when he halted there would be less danger of an attack, because, when beyond these, he supposed that the enemy could only come from the front or rear. A large number of contrabands had followed the brigade, and heretofore at night had slept anywhere within the picket lines, but this morning, at one o'clock, Colonel Capron ordered them to encamp together on the left of the road. The rebels, instead of coming along the main road, diverged before they came to the pickets, and came in through the woods on both sides. They came upon the negroes first. Each one had two or more horses they were bringing through to our lines. The stampede of the negroes, and hundreds of horses rushing into the camp, frightened by the fiendish yells of the rebels, was the first evidence of an attack. Here the scene of consternation is described as being terrific. Horses tramping upon our sleeping men, the armed foe murdering the unarmed, Captains and Lieutenants waking, and crying out for their men to form in line.

Capt. Lord, after placing an armed guard in the road in the rear, and allowing no one to pass, succeeded in rallying about one hundred men. Col. Capron was on his horse, without saddle, everywhere shouting to the men not to separate, but to remain together and retire in good order; but the overpowering number of the enemy rushed on with all the momentum of an avalanche. About this time Col. Capron found it impracticable to ride without saddle, and had just finished saddling when a dozen rebels rushed past, knocking him under his horse and firing upon him with their revolvers. The Colonel, finding that he was unharmed, mounted his horse and started for the road, where about 150 men were in line, but before reaching them another squad dashed against him, using the most obscene anathemas, and rending the air with those yells which are describable only to those who have heard them. The Colonel endeavored to flank them. They saw that he was an officer, and pursued him to a creek, into which he immediately plunged his horse and reached the opposite side in safety. His son followed him, but the "chivalry" were afraid to jump the creek. During the forenoon Col. C. met a citizen who professed to be a loyal man, and he engaged him to pilot him to Decatur. He rested awhile at his house, when the loyal man advised him to leave his horses, as it would be impossible for him to get through on horseback. This proved true, but the loyal man was quite pleased to know that it was true. He went with them until about 12 o'clock that night, and while the Colonel, his son, and Lieut Colkins, who had joined them, were asleep, the very patriotic man, who was so willing to serve his country, went home *to take care of the Colonel's horses*. He, with his son and the Lieutenant were now left alone in the swamp.

Finding himself without a guide, the Colonel resolved to move westward to the Chattahoochie River. This march through woods and marshes, was heart-sickening. The women were even scouting the woods for Federals. They were scouted and hunted down like beasts. Very often the trio would find it convenient to conceal themselves until their matronly scouts had passed. The only [illegible] of food they could obtain, was a few berries and sometimes a biscuit a friendly negro would give them. Finally they reached a ford on the Chattahoochee. As the Colonel lay concealed in the brush and under growth, he saw a party of about one hundred rebels, with fifty of our prisoners; heard their conversation, and saw them cross the river, and chain the canoe on the other side, and move on south. Just as he was about to emerge from his ambush, a second party came with more prisoners. A violent thunder-shower came at this time, and prevented their crossing. The Colonel now fully determined to take possession of the boat and run the gauntlet by water. His son was sick, the Lieutenant's feet swollen and blistered, and himself exhausted with anxiety and fatigue. He hired a negro to swim the river, obtain the canoe, and bring it to the opposite shore. Meantime, the storm was raging furiously. Sambo's courage failed him, but the desperate position of the party forced him to get up his spunk. They started for the bank: the darkness was so great that they all held each other's hand so as not to get separated. Arriving at the bank, Sambo said, "Massa Colonel, I'se can't go in dar in dis lightener." He trembled in every nerve, and it was more than an hour before he could regain self-command of himself, so that the Colonel dare trust him to the turbid stream.

Blackness plunged into *darkness*, and all that could be heard was a splashing and puffing. In a few moments the [illegible] son of Neptune came in with the chain in his mouth towing the canoe.

THE EMBARKATION.

The Colonel, Lieutenant and Sam immediately pushed out into the stream, hoping under the cover of the darkness to pass the greater part of the way to Roswell Bridge that night. The party had gone but a short distance when they heard the unwelcome roar of rapids. They were too near to make the shore; the canoe being wholly controlled by the current. This was a most critical moment. They who had so narrowly escaped death in battle, were now at the mercy of the maddened, impetuous water. Not all of the party could swim, so it was decided to remain in the boat, and if she foundered they would rest in the same watery grave together. Onward the frail, trembling canoe sped, bearing its precious burthen, amid a myriad of eddies and whirlpools, until at last she gave a sudden plunge, completely submerged the passengers. They all held tenaciously to her sides, when she came to the surface, and their hats bailed her out. Once more they began too paddle down the Chattahoochee; and had gone but a mile or so when that same dreaded roar of falling water came through the darkness, falling with appalling effect upon their ears. The boat was immediately headed to the shore. Reaching the bank they found that the ivy and briers were so thick that it was almost impossible to land. After more than an hour of hard work, they succeeded in getting a place to lie down, where the water was not more than an inch deep, the rain still pouring in torrents. At daylight the weary travelers again embarked, with scarcely a hope of ever reaching their goal; but they must not relax their efforts now when so near home. The undergrowth is so high and thick that it is like a vast, green curtain spread on either side, for miles along the banks of this now historic stream. The bushwhackers were not looking for Yankees in canoes, so they did not watch the river very closely. There were guards at the fords along the river, but their attention seemed to be directed from the water to the approaching roads, so very fortunately for our refugees, they were permitted to quietly slip down unnoticed and unharmed.

As the boat came around a bend in the river, they saw one part of the "Roswell Bridge." All began to cheer and clap their hands for joy. Moving beyond, around the bend, they saw the whole bridge enveloped in a vast sheet of flames. Col. Capron says that no language can ever tell the bitter anguish of that moment. The first and only natural conclusion was that our whole army had been forced back across the river, and in their retreat had burned the bridge. Having landed, they cautiously approached some citizens, who said our army was all cut up, and was beyond Marietta. For the first time since their journey began they were discouraged. All were unarmed, and as they supposed in the advance of the rebel army. However, they made up their minds to press on, and if possible reach our rear before morning. They marched through the woods all night, and at daylight reached our pickets who told them the true position of our army. This glorious news made them forget their hardships, their lacerations, their fatigue. They came in town to be welcomed by many brave souls who had suffered the same, though separated from them.

When the Colonel left Hillsboro he thinks he had about eight hundred men. It is evident that since the surprise no organization has existed in the brigade. There are now about 250 who have come into camp in squads of two or three, scarcely more than four, at a time. They say they were hunted with bloodhounds and, if found, shot like wolves or any other beasts of prey. The men from Col. Adams' brigade are also continually coming in. Both Colonels say it will be impracticable to make out a list of casualties for several days, as there will probably two or three hundred come into camp within a week.

MARIETTA.

There was quite an excitement in town last night, in consequence of a contemplated attack. Most of the regiments slept on their arms. The city is under strict martial law, which went into effect on the 7th inst.

LIST OF OFFICERS IN COL. CAPRON'S BRIGADE WHO HAVE ARRIVED SAFELY.

Lieut. Colonel Jenkins, 14th Ill. Cavalry.
Capt. Lord, 14th Ill. Cav. (on Stoneman's staff.)
Capt. Carlos, 14th Ill. Cav. (Capron's staff.)
Capt. Wells, 14th Ill. Cavalry A. A. G.
Capt. Crandle, 14th Ill. Cavalry.
Lieut. Baxer, 14th Ill. Cavalry.
Lieut. Colkins, 8th Mich. Cavalry.
Lieut. Burtree, A. A. Q. M. 14th Ill. Cavalry.
Lieut. McDonald, 8th Mich. Cavalry.
Lieut. Crawley, 8th Mich. Cavalry.
Lieut. Barton, 8th Mich. Cavalry.
Capt. Strong, 14th Ill. Cavalry.

CASUALTIES OF OFFICERS.

Maj Quigg, 14th Ill., wounded and captured.
Capt. ——, Provost Marshal, severely wounded.
Lieut. Herbert Mayo, 14th Ill., severely.
Lieut. Guy, 14th Ill., killed.
Lieut. Hughes, 14th Ill., wounded.
Capt. Sanford, 14th Ill., wounded and captured.
Lieut. Albert Capron, missing. G. W. C.

FILLING THE QUOTA.

A Curious Scheme of Emigration—A Boston Secret—Shiploads of Emigrants Enlisting in Our Army—Scenes at Antwerp—Novel Proceedings.

[From the Evening Post, August 12.]

The British steamer Bellona, which left this port on Saturday last, had a few days before quietly landed on Deer Island, in Boston harbor, between four and five hundred men. She did not touch at any wharf in Boston, but, after leaving the men, put out of the harbor and sailed directly for this port, bringing a few bales of rags, which constituted her cargo.

Two other similar trips have been made. The first vessel came from Ireland, the other from Hamburg. Most of the men brought on these vessels are now in the Union army, though the emigrants from Ireland did not enter the service immediately, some of them having been persuaded by their friends that they could do better. They began their voyage to the United States, however, with the intention of entering the service, and their passage was taken with that understanding. Their failure to do as they had agreed in Boston, involved a heavy loss to persons who had paid their passage money.

The second company, as soon as they arrived at Boston, put on the Federal uniform, received their bounty money, and went into the ranks, thus providing exemption from the draft for several hundred Bostonians, whose business engagements did not admit of their personal service in the field. Four hundred of the emigrants, who came on the Bellona, also entered the service, thereby exempting four hundred other Bostonians.

A majority of these emigrants had already been trained to the use of arms, and some of them had been in battle. It is believed that they will do good service in our army.

THE SECRET OF THE MOVEMENT.

The secret of this business, by which Boston obtained substitutes and two or three persons obtained a large amount of money, was at first well kept.

But it finally got out; a desperate man, a Servian by birth, who arrived on board the Bellona, and was afterward brought to this city, has divulged the scheme to several unscrupulous individuals, who say they are lawyers, but who possess neither ability nor learning, and are without character or influence—yet they promise him that they will get money for him, and expect to get more for themselves, if he puts the case in their hands.

These New York sharpers are unwilling that the gains of the Boston men should be so much and their own so little, and they threaten to put an end to this kind of emigration, by going to Europe and making representations about it, unless the Bostonians pay them for keeping silence.

HOW THE EMIGRANTS WERE GATHERED.

A part of the story of this curious emigration scheme is not secret, but it is novel and interesting. The men who came in the Bellona were of different nationalities but were collected in Belgium under the direction of Julian Allen formerly colonel of the well-known organization called the "Polish Legion," of this city—a regiment which it was proposed to recruit at the beginning of the war among the Polish refugees in this country, but its ranks were not filled in time, and the men were consolidated into other regiments. Mr. Allen went abroad to assist his countrymen in their late struggle for Independence, and he is now doing what he can for American interests.

Six hundred men were gathered within three weeks, and constant accessions were made to their numbers. It was not difficult to collect them. The people of Europe are acquainted with the efforts making here to obtain recruits; and many persons, desiring to come to this country, frequently make applications to our Consuls—supposing, not unnaturally, that some facilities for transportation hither might be afforded by our diplomatic representatives, but those officers, in accordance with the instructions of our Government reject the proposals.

When, however, it became known at Antwerp, recently, that Mr. Allen would receive persons and send them across the ocean, the tidings were quickly conveyed to the principal cities near the seaboard of the continent, and immediately men came from all directions. They walked about at Antwerp in crowds. A part of them were so much elated with the prospect of going to America, that they marched in procession, carrying rags to represent banners, on long sticks like flagstaffs, much to the astonishment of some of the townspeople and the amusement of others, who thought a new society had suddenly sprung into existence, and that ragamuffins were the only members.

PREPARATIONS FOR DEPARTURE.

The Belgian Government would not permit the embarkation of the emigrants without a careful examination of them, and the signing of a contract by each person, which was to be a certificate that he went by his own desire. This paper (or a copy of it) was to be left with the Customs officers, else the necessary clearance for the vessel could not be obtained.

The contract bound the signers, when they should arrive in the United States, to do whatever might be required of them; and all the men were asked by the officers if they understood what the contract implied, and if they were willing to abide by it. These questions answered satisfactorily, and the name attached to the contract, completed the preliminaries. Some of the Belgians were unable to write their own names, and the Customs officers made the required signatures, saying to the emigrants as they did so, that they were going to America, and must do their duty.

A DIFFICULTY—CONSULAR INTERFERENCE.

The Bellona was ready to sail on the 5th of July, but it appears that a dishonest contractor had sent on board a quantity of bad provisions, which were served out to the emigrants, some of whom thereupon marched off the vessel, and were followed by more than half their fellows.

It is said, even, that less than a hundred remained on board. Here was a dilemma. The vessel had been chartered at a high rate. She was to carry seven hundred or eight hundred men. Her owners thought she could carry a thousand. The Belgian authorities had surveyed her, however, and would not allow more than four hundred and twenty-six to go on board. Of those three-fourths had abandoned the vessel, and by their representations would deter others from coming in their places.

A summary measure was then resolved on. All the provisions were thrown overboard before the faces of the discontented men, and they were promised that the best food in the market should be procured for them, and they should have double rations. The new food was bought, and was followed on board, soon afterward, by the runaways.

The men had another reason for returning to their places on the ship. They were nearly all rough persons; in anticipation of the trip they had disposed of everything they possessed, even their spare clothing, for liquor, and had had a general "spree." So now they had neither money nor any means of obtaining any, and the want of food admonished them of the propriety of fulfilling their contract.

Two of the men who had signed the papers complained to their Consuls, saying that illegal efforts were made to detain them; and the ship was detained till the Consuls could make an investigation. The complaint was found to be incorrect; the authorities were assured that all the men on board were at liberty to leave the vessel if they desired to do so, and the objections to her departure were withdrawn.

THE START.

On the 6th of July the vessel sailed down the channel for Antwerp. There were two or three hundred men on the wharf who desired to go on board, but for reasons already given, were not permitted. Their demonstrations as she took her departure indicated much disappointment. Some of them followed along the banks, waiving handkerchiefs, and calling out to the men on the deck to have the vessel stopped and they would come on board in small boats. Of course the request was not heeded, and some of their number were observed to manifest their vexation in tears.

ON THE OCEAN.

Regular drills constitute a part of the daily exercise at sea. A young Pole who was an officer in our army, but who resigned and engaged with his countrymen, in the recent attempted revolution, presided at these drills, and performed important services from the first.

Among these emigrants were many Germans who could sing and play; to the latter were given instruments, and the former assisted the musicians with their voices.

AT BOSTON.

These men, with the exception already noticed, enlisted on Deer Island, were examined and afterwards went to the military rendezvous in another part of the harbor. In four days from the time of arrival, the business was concluded. Nobody not interested was wiser, while three individuals were much richer, and 400 men were credited on the quota of Boston.

MORE EMIGRANTS COMING.

More of these emigrants are coming. Another vessel loaded with them is expected at Boston harbor in a few days. The facts are known in Europe; and this new system of emigration, first made practicable through the wants and the enterprise of men of Boston, appears to be successful. No efforts have been made on the continent, so far as yet appears, to put a stop to it.

Galignani's Messenger, in announcing the departure of the last vessel from Antwerp, gives no particulars, but says that it contained 350 "German recruits for the American Federal army."

MILITARY EXECUTION.

Shooting of Barney Gibbins, a Deserter.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, August 13.]

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning, Barney Gibbins, private of company A, 7th U. S. infantry, was shot at Fort No. 4, in accordance with the sentence of a court martial, before which he had been tried and found guilty of the crime of deserting from the Federal army, and joining the standard of the rebels in arms against his country.

The duty of executing the sentence devolved upon Major E. D. Nash, Superintendent of Military Prisons, and by order of Colonel Baker, Post Commandant, all the troops in the city not on duty were present.

The troops, to the number of seven or eight hundred, on arriving at the place of execution, formed a hollow square on the west side of the fort, with an open face on the east. A squad of sixty men of the 10th Kansas, commanded by Lieutenant Wood, conducted the prisoner from Myrtle street prison to the place of execution. The prisoner was conveyed in a black covered wagon belonging to Mr. Smithers, the undertaker, sitting on his coffin by the side of the officiating priest, Rev. Father Santois, of the St. Louis University, who had visited him in the prison and baptized him in the Roman Catholic church on Wednesday last. Gibbins had never received the benefit of a religious education, having been left an orphan at an early age; and it was through the teachings of Father Santois in prison that he was induced to embrace the doctrines of Christianity.

The preparations being completed, the priest and the prisoner got out of the wagon and knelt on the ground in front of the post which had been placed in the ground on the west side of the fort, and for a few moments engaged in prayer. Rising up, the doomed man stepped forward to the post to which he was to be tied, and to which a seat was attached. The coffin was placed on the ground close by, and the attendants brought forward the rope and white cap. Fifteen feet from the post were six soldiers of the 10th Kansas, and just behind them four more of the same regiment. These were the executioners. The guns of the first six were all loaded with ball and cartridge, except one, so that neither of them could say with certainty that he had caused the prisoner's death, as it was not known which one carried the gun loaded with blank cartridge.

The prisoner now stood up, facing the executioners. He appeared calm and unmoved, as though determined to meet his doom with manly courage. He was a young man 28 years of age, about five feet nine inches in height, with sandy whiskers, brown hair and dark blue eyes; compactly built, with broad shoulders and full chest and regular features. He was in his shirt sleeves, with his pantaloons turned up at the bottom, and wore coarse, heavy boots.

Seeing the attendants handling the rope, he said, "I prefer not to be tied." He then sat on the seat against the post, and waving his hands, said, "Farewell, farewell."

Major Nash came forward and read the findings and sentence of the court martial, after which he asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. Gibbins replied in a calm, firm voice: "I have; but I wish to ask if the President of the United States signed that?"

Major Nash replied "Yes," and Gibbins proceeded. He said he did not deny that he had deserted; but he did not desert with the intention of joining the enemy. His company had marched from Arizona to New Mexico, and having traveled all night, he was exhausted and worn out, and fell out of the ranks, and laid down on the ground and went to sleep. While asleep, the rebels under Sibley came upon him and captured him. He was deceived by them and induced to join their ranks. He then gave an account of his escape from the rebel ship Sachem, at Sabine Pass, and finding his way on board of the Federal blockading steamer Princess Royal. He said: "I think it the most unjust sentence ever passed upon man. I am sentenced to be shot, and I suppose by that escort," (looking at the executioners.) Seeing some reporters present, he said: "My friends, I do not want that put in the papers; my name has gone far enough. I have no parents, they having died when I was very young, but I have brothers and sisters, and I do not want them to know it." He paused a moment and said: "If there is a man named Richard C. Day present, I would like to see him—Richard C. Day, who was a sergeant in my company." He waited for Day to appear, but Major Nash told him he was not present. Day is the witness upon whose testimony Gibbins was convicted. He said he died in the Catholic faith, and thanked Father Santois for his kindness.

The prisoner having concluded, Father Santois shook him by the hand and said: "You are a soldier, and now you must die like a soldier and a Christian."

Gibbins then took a seat on the chair of death, and the white cap was drawn over his head. While this was being done, he said, "I would rather not be bound; I think I can stand it without."

After the cap was drawn down over his head, he said, "I have a word more to say;" and no notice being taken of his request, he waved his hand as if satisfied, and his arms were pinioned to the post. Lieut. Wood then gave the order—

"Ready—aim—fire!"

And simultaneously six rifles were discharged, four balls entering the body of the victim near the region of the stomach, and one striking the bank of earth behind him.

The stout frame of the prisoner quivered slightly, and he cried out in anguish—

"Oh!—too low!"

Lieut. Wood immediately ordered the reserves to fire, and their aim being more accurate, the deserter's frame relaxed, his head dropped on his shoulder, his bosom heaved convulsively, and in a few moments life was extinct.

His arms were unbound; he was laid on the ground on his back, and Surgeons Dudley and Youngblood, of the army, examined the body and declared that life was extinct. Six or seven balls had entered his body, one entering the aorta, two or three the stomach and bowels, one the right lung, and one or two the breast.

The conduct of the soldiers was highly commendable. Not a man offered an insult to the lifeless form in the coffin, but all looked sadly upon him, and each one felt that, whatever may have been the young man's guilt, he had at least died like a brave man. Never, perhaps, has death been faced with so calm and fearless a mien as by that erring, guilty man, who had no friend but the good priest to speak a word of comfort to him in his last hour upon earth.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[CLOSING DAY.]
[Telegraphed Exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 16, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Beef Cattle at all the yards of the city, for the week ending to-day, amount to [illegible] head. The market has been less favorable than on yesterday, but without any quotable change; prices having ranged from $18.00@19.50 for fair to prime qualities.

SHEEP—The receipts of Sheep according to the reported sales of Sheep brokers, have been 1,545 head, the average price per head has been $1.00 for fair to prime qualities.

HOGS—The receipts of Hogs for the week number 5,377 head. The quotations to-day of corn-fed Hogs per 100 lbs live weight are 11¾@12c. The quotations of distillery-fed Hogs per 100 lbs live weight are [illegible]. At these quotations the market is dull and inactive. SOLON ROBINSON.

[To the Associated Press.]
NEW YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 16, 1864.

Cattle market receipts: Beeves, [illegible]; cows, 187; calves, [illegible]; sheep and lambs, [illegible]; swine, [illegible]. The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

BEEF CATTLE—First quality, $18.00@19.50; ordinary to good quality, $[illegible]; common quality, $[illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

COWS AND CALVES—First quality, $[illegible]; ordinary $[illegible]; common, $[illegible]; inferior, $[illegible].

VEAL CALVES—First quality, [illegible] per pound; ordinary, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; inferior, [illegible].

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Extras, per head, $[illegible]; prime, $[illegible]; ordinary, $[illegible]; common, $[illegible]; inferior, $[illegible].

SWINE—Corn fed, per pound, 11¾@12c; still fed, [illegible].

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, August 16.

COTTON—Steady at $1 [illegible].

FLOUR—Shipping brands opened irregular and unsettled, and closed about [illegible] lower, with sales at $[illegible] for Extra State, [illegible] and $[illegible] for trade brands.

WHISKY—More active and decidedly higher. [illegible]

GRAIN—Wheat—Heavy and [illegible] lower. [illegible] Oats are a little firmer, [illegible] for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet [illegible]. Sugar firm; [illegible]. Molasses dull and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; [illegible]

WOOL—Foreign very quiet owing to the high prices asked. Domestics are higher, with an upward tendency and a good business doing. [illegible]—the latter price being realized in some instances.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher but less active [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1864.

The money market to-day has been quiet, and nothing transpired worthy of special notice. The demand for money at the discount houses was fully equal to the supply of currency, but there was but little difficulty in procuring accommodations for legitimate purposes at 10 per cent. Outsiders are advancing to the very needy at 1½@2 per cent per month—but there is less of this kind of business being done now than for two months past.

The market for Eastern Exchange is moderately well supplied, but with an active demand rates are very firm at ¼ discount and par selling.

Gold in New York ruled steady, opening early at [illegible], and closing at [illegible]. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold and exchange broker, during the day: [illegible]

Gold in this market ruled steady at [illegible]—the latter for round lots. Silver was steady at [illegible]. Canada currency, [illegible]. Government five-twenty bonds, 108½ buying and 110 selling. Seven-thirty bonds, [illegible] buying and 109½ selling.

The Internal Revenue System.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List.]

As an evidence of the complexedness of our Internal Revenue system, it is stated that in the new tax bill, imposts are levied on no less than three thousand four hundred and fifty different articles, while in England there are but twenty articles subject to customs duties, and but four to excise duties, which yield a revenue of $[illegible] annually. With all respect to the superior wisdom of our law-makers, we submit that the British system is altogether the better of the two. The principle in Great Britain is to tax heavily a few of the chief articles of luxury, while articles of necessity are taxed lightly, or not at all.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW—The general produce markets during the week have ruled heavy, and prices have had a downward tendency. Wheat has declined 13@17c ₩ bushel on winter, and 5@6c ₩ bu on spring grades. Corn has declined 3@5c ₩ bushel, and Oats 3c ₩ bushel. Rye has advanced 15@16c ₩ bu., on the week, and Barley has advanced not less than 60@65c. Highwines have advanced 2@3c ₩ gallon. Provisions were not active, but the market is firm and prices are higher. Grain freights have declined ½c per bushel.

The general markets for produce to-day ruled moderately active, but prices were easier.

Flour was quiet and steady under a limited shipping inquiry, and we note sales of [illegible] brls at $[illegible] for white winter extras, and $9.50 for good spring extras—the market closing quiet.

Wheat was in fair demand for shipment, but at lower prices, and we note a decline of 3c ₩ bu on both winter and spring grades, with sales of about 90,000 bu at $[illegible] for No. 1 Red; $[illegible] for No 2 Red; $[illegible] for No. 1 Spring; $[illegible] for No. 2 Spring, and $1.21@1.22 for Rejected Spring, the market closing quiet and steady at $1.81½ for No. 2 Spring in store.

Corn opened easier, but under an active shipping demand, the market closed firm. About 150,000 bu changed hands, at $[illegible] for No 1 Corn; $[illegible] for No. 2 Corn; and $1.17@1.18 for Rejected Corn—closing firm at $1.21½ for No. 2 Corn. River Corn was active at $[illegible] for No. 2 afloat, and $[illegible] for the same grade free on board.

Oats were active and 1@2c lower—with sales of about 130,000 bushels, at [illegible] for No. 1 Oats; [illegible] for No. 2 Oats; and [illegible] for Rejected—the market closing quiet at [illegible] for No. 1, and 62½c for No. 2.

Rye [illegible] opened with sales at yesterday's extreme prices, but before the close the market was dull and neglected. About 4,500 bushels changed hands, at $[illegible] for No. 1 Rye, and $1.41@1.43 for No. 2 Rye.

Barley continues in active request and firm—with [illegible] about 2,800 bushels at $2.25 for No. 2 in store, [illegible] for sample lots. This is an advance on yesterday's quotations of 15c per bushel.

Highwines were in more active request, and we note a further advance in prices of 2c per gallon—with sales of 1,150 brls at $1.71@1.73—chiefly at the outside quotation, at which the market closed firm.

Provisions were quiet, but held very firmly. There are buyers of heavy Mess Pork at $40.00, and lard at 20c, but few or no sellers.

Flax Seed is in good request and firm at $3.00—with sales to-day of 425 bushels new crop to arrive at that price. Timothy Seed is firm, with sales at $5.25.

Grain freights were steady and firm at 6c for oats, 7c for corn, and 7½c for wheat to Buffalo—vessels being held higher at the close.

LATER.

In the afternoon the general markets were quiet, with light sales of No 2 Spring at $1.81 and buyers of No 2 Corn at $1.21, with no sellers. Oats were neglected. Whisky firm.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 16, 1864.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1864.

The following table shows the receipts of Lumber, Shingles, Lath, etc., for the week ending August 13th and comparatively for three years.

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, ETC., FOR THE WEEKS ENDING AUG. 13TH, FOR THREE YEARS.

	1864.	1863.	1862.
Lumber, feet	[illegible]	10,191,730	10,173,000
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lath, pcs.	[illegible]	770,000	1,036,000
Posts, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,300
Pickets, No.	10,300	9,000	[illegible]
Staves, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Timber, feet	[illegible]	127,000	[illegible]

LUMBER—The receipts during the past week have been unusually light, and there has been a more active demand in the market. The demand which had previously occurred in the market, has recovered. On cargoes of common to prime lumber we note an advance of $1@2.00 ₩ 1,000 feet. There is still the absence of all speculative demand, transactions being entirely under the influence of the present rather large demand for building purposes in the city, and the present wants of country buyers. Extra qualities of lumber are in inadequate supply; for these the market is more active, and prices have still an upward tendency.

SHINGLES—The supply during the week has been much below the demand. Prime Sawed Shingles are at present very scarce, and sellers realize high prices. There has been no advance in the market during the week upon previous quotations.

LATH—With a fair supply, the market has been a shade more active. Prices continue firm and unchanged.

In the yards dealers have been generally active. Prices have remained firm and without change. The following are the yard prices: [illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending August 13, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, August 13, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weekly receipts since June 4, 1864: [illegible]

RATES OF FREIGHT ON LIVE STOCK FROM CHICAGO TO DETROIT [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 4,566 head. This is 2,440 head less than were received last week, [illegible] head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows: [illegible]

The receipts during the week have consisted entirely of fair to good medium grades of Beef Cattle. The market has had little change, the demand being in consistence with the supply, for suitable grades for army demand. Prices have continued steady and unchanged. Shipping cattle have been in almost nominal supply, with a limited demand. The market for these grades is firm at our previous rates.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1864.—The Beef Cattle market during the week has been marked by more than usual variation. The receipts have almost entirely consisted of medium grades of stock. These have, however, been in active demand on army account. We note that Webb & Kelly, who are the principal Government buyers in the market, chiefly for the western market, have purchased during the week about 2,175 head. Common grades of Cattle continue dull and inactive, prices ruling at such rates that the difficulty is to comprehend how the owners can be in any way benefitted. The receipts of extra grades of stock appears for the present to be out of the question. We have scarcely had a drove in the market during the week, that in quality would rank higher than the medium qualities required on Government account; this may be readily understood, without making the statement that heavy, well fed cattle are out of the market, by the fact that the shipment of fat cattle during the present warm weather will almost certainly involve loss to the drover. The following are the principal sales during the week: J. O'Shea to Rosenthal, 19 head Illinois Steers, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $7.00; Bentley & Nudd to [illegible] & Co., 33 head fair Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible]; Bentley & Nudd to Guissler 16 head extra grade, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $7.00; Gasway to St. Clair [illegible] head Illinois Steers, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $[illegible]; Stewart to Wicker & Co., [illegible] head, averaging 1,141 lbs, at $7.00.

HOGS

The total receipts of Hogs, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to [illegible] head. This is [illegible] head more than were received last week.

The daily receipts at the various yards compare as follows: [illegible]

With a very limited supply the market has been active, with an advance during the week of [illegible] per 100 lbs on fat hogs. The demand for the Eastern markets is still active and above the supply.

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week. [illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 13, 1864.—The receipts during the week have been light, and in point of quality below the average. Heavy Hogs have continued in active demand, for which the present supply is small and inadequate. The market, during the week, has been uniformly firm, excepting to-day, when we note that with only a small supply, some of the principal buyers, have, by Eastern instructions, been trying to purchase at a reduction of [illegible] per 100 lbs on yesterday's quotations. The receipts have however been light, and not sufficient to induce holders to make the required concession.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—Received to-day about [illegible] head of Beef Cattle; entered sales, 341 head, at prices ranging from $[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs. With a limited supply, there has been a fair demand for army Cattle, but for other grades the receipts have been too limited to establish quotations. We quote the market moderately firm and unchanged.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

HOGS—The receipts have been more than usually limited; the total receipts at all the yards amounting to about [illegible] head. Entered sales 780 head at $[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs. Prices are less firm, but with present receipts quotations remain unchanged.

HOG SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

In Beef Cattle the transactions have been very limited; the entered sales amounting to only 341 head. Prices have ranged from $[illegible] to $6.00 ₩ 100 lbs. The market is moderately firm and unchanged at previous quotations.

The Hog market has been very quiet, and prices less firm; but there has been no quotable change. Entered sales during the day 780 head, at $[illegible] ₩ 100 lbs.

New York Grocery Market.

[From the N. Y. Shipping List, Aug. 13, 1864.]

CHICORY—We hear of no sales from first hands, but report an active jobbing trade. German granulated is held by the importers at 9c in gold, or the equivalent in currency, while the jobbers are selling at [illegible]. Root is very firm, and may be quoted at [illegible] for cash.

COFFEE—Since the considerable operations reported in our last the market has been less active, but there is, if anything, increased firmness, more especially since the announcement that the Government is in the market for 15,000 bags. [illegible]

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are of grain in store, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

BAGGING—The market during the week has been generally quiet. Grain Bags have been in fair demand. With the present firm rates of piece goods prices retain their previous high and advancing rates. [illegible]

COOPERAGE—There has been little activity in the market during the week. Whisky barrels are in almost nominal demand, and other descriptions are as usual, at this period of the year, very quiet. [illegible]

CANDLES—Market active, demand with a moderate supply. [illegible]

COFFEE—The market has been very quiet, and sales have been of the most limited description. [illegible]

COAL—The total receipts of hard and soft coal during the week amount to [illegible] tons. There has been an active demand with small and inadequate receipts. Soft Coal is very firm at previous quotations. Hard Coal is firmer but with no quotable change. Dealers are, however, indisposed to supply more than their own customers at present quotations. [illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—The market during the week has been quiet; the only demand being for immediate wants. Prices have continued firm and with little change. [illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

PIG IRON—Market moderately active and in better supply, excepting Scotch Pig, which is scarce and higher. [illegible]

LEATHER—The market during the week has been quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

MATCHES—Market very firm and unchanged. [illegible]

METALS—With a fair degree of activity in the market, prices have ruled firm, but without change. [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—The market has been quiet, with a fair supply. Prices have remained unchanged but very firm at previous quotations. [illegible]

NAILS—In fair demand. Prices have ruled firm and steady at previous quotations. [illegible]

OIL—[illegible]

CARBON OIL—The market during the week has been very quiet. Receipts have been small, but apparently equal to the present demand. Refiners are still very firm in their views, anticipating that with the necessary increase in the demand which must take place with the nearer approach of the autumn trade, prices will take a further upward tendency. [illegible]

PROVISIONS—The general market during the week has ruled very firm and prices have an upward tendency. [illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

POWDER—The market has been more active, with no improvement in the supply. [illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SOAP—The market has been fairly active, with a moderate supply. Prices firm and unchanged. [illegible]

STARCH—Market quiet, with no change on previous rates. [illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEA—[illegible]

SUGAR—[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SALERATUS—Market moderately active and very firm at our present quotations. [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

VINEGAR—Market in fair supply with a moderate demand. Prices rule firm and unchanged. [illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOODEN WARE—The market has been quiet and in fair supply. Prices rule firm and unchanged.

WINES AND LIQUORS—There has been little activity in the market during the week. With the little fluctuation which has occurred in the prices of groceries, domestic goods have not varied. Other goods remain firm and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

New Advertisements.

A DOWN TOWN MERCHANT having passed several sleepless nights, disturbed by the agonies and cries of a suffering child, and becoming convinced that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup was just the article needed, procured a supply for the child. On reaching home, and acquainting his wife with what he had done, she refused to have it administered to the child, as she was strongly in favor of Homeopathy. That night the child passed in suffering, and the parents without sleep. Returning home the day following, the father found the baby still worse; and while contemplating another sleepless night, the mother stepped from the room to attend to some domestic duties, and left the father with the child. During her absence he administered a portion of the Soothing Syrup to the baby, and said nothing. That night all hands slept well, and the little fellow awoke in the morning bright and happy. The mother was delighted with the sudden and wonderful change, and although at first offended at the deception practiced upon her, has continued to use the Syrup, and suffering, crying babies and restless nights have disappeared. A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
aug1-[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and [illegible] dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may [illegible] directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Subscriptions will be received by the
First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Second National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Fifth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
throughout the country will doubtless
AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
aug3-[illegible]

BENNETT PIETERS & CO'S PURE NATIVE WINES.

Consisting in part of STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, CHERRY, RED RASPBERRY and GRAPE WINES; PEACH, APPLE, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDIES. Also, fine Imported BRANDIES, GINS, PORT and SHERRY WINES, &c., for Medicinal and Table uses, which are perfectly pure, and need only be tried to be appreciated. None genuine, unless they have our GOLD LABEL on each bottle, and our initials pressed in wax over the cork. Sold by all Druggists and dealers throughout the country. Call for our goods and take no other. Circulars to the trade supplied on application to
BENNETT PIETERS & CO.,
No. 21 River St., Chicago.
jy6-[illegible]

Dr. R. A. Wilson's Pills
WILL CURE
HEADACHE

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE,
And if suffering from Headache, go at once and buy a box.
IF THE DIRECTIONS ARE PROPERLY FOLLOWED, THEY WILL PERFORM A
SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE.
One Pill is a Dose.
PREPARED BY
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
And Manufacturers of White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Putty, &c.
76 & 78 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
FOR SALE BY
Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers Everywhere.
[au5-[illegible]]

To Clear the House of Flies,
USE DUTCHER'S CELEBRATED
LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER,
A neat, cheap article, easy to use. Every sheet will kill a quart. SOLD EVERYWHERE. [illegible]

DYSPEPSIA AND FITS!
A SURE CURE FOR
these distressing complaints is now made known in a [illegible] by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. [illegible] Jersey City, New Jersey.

CHICAGO AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE [illegible]

FOR SALE. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1864.

THE GREAT COPPERHEAD CONSPIRACY.

FURTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS.

Official Examination of the Grand Secretary.

Full Admissions as to the Strength, Intent and Designs of the O. A. K.

INTERESTING REVELATIONS.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, August 5.]

The busy tongue of rumor has been wagging freely within the last week past, as to the motives which influenced, or causes which produced the release from the military prison on Gratiot street, of certain gentlemen who were generally understood to have been arrested and confined there for the active part they have taken in the secret conspiracy which has recently been brought to the light of day.

Among those so relieved were *Charles L. Hunt*, on a bond for $10,000, with surety to appear for trial; *Charles E. Dunn*, on a bond for $5,000, and *Green B. Smith*, on a bond for the same amount. All of these gentlemen, it was announced, had also on being released, taken the oath of allegiance.

These singular proceedings unexplained from any source, gave rise to various surmises as to what could have induced the military authorities to release these men under such circumstances, or what could have induced the latter to take the oath of allegiance when arraigned for trial. It now turns out that these men were the highest officers of the order in the State, Hunt being the Grand Commander, Dunn the Deputy Grand Commander, and Green the Grand Secretary, and that on discovering that Col. Sanderson, the Provost Marshal General, was in full possession of all the secrets of the order, and that there was, therefore, no use in them any longer to attempt to conceal its secrets by persisting in perjured statements with regard to themselves, they resolved to ask for a re-examination, which was given them, in which each acknowledged his former statement to be untrue, and acknowledged the existence of such an order, his membership of it, and truly answered all questions put to him in regard to it.

The following is the examination of the Grand Secretary, with the exception of such portions as the interests of the military service and the ends of public justice require to be withheld from the public at the present time:

SWORN STATEMENT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY.

Greene B. Smith, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

That he was born and raised in St. Louis county, State of Missouri, and is by occupation a clerk; has been clerking for Messrs. Grimsley and Company since 1850.

Q. When were you arrested? A. The 28th day of May, 1864.

ACKNOWLEDGES HIS ANSWERS UNDER A PREVIOUS EXAMINATION WERE NOT CORRECT, AND GIVES THE REASONS.

Q. Have you been examined under oath since your arrest and incarceration? A. I have.

Q. Were the answers by you given under that examination, in reference to a secret political organization, correct? A. No, sir, they were not.

Q. What induced you to withhold the facts under that examination? A. A solemn oath and the influence of other parties implicated with me.

Q. What is the nature of that oath, and what the influence of other parties? A. I took an oath not to reveal facts connected with a certain secret organization, under penalty of death, and the influence of members of said organization has thus far prevented me from revealing the truth.

Q. State in what manner that influence has been exercised? A. Religiously and morally. I have been instructed to believe that the oath spoken of was binding, and paramount to any other consideration.

Q. Who has lead you to that belief? A. My superior officers in the organization of which I am about to speak.

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION AND WHEN INITIATED.

Q. What is said organization called? A. "Order of American Knights," recently changed to "Sons of Liberty."

Q. When was you initiated into the mysteries of said organization? A. Some time in the spring of 1863.

Q. Where was you initiated? A. Corner of Fifth and Market, over Leitch's drug store, in the city of St. Louis.

Q. Have you been a member in good standing ever since? A. Yes, sir, I think I have.

Q. What is the number of the Council to which you have and do now belong? A. It never had a number, but was called "The George Washington Temple."

Q. How frequently have you attended said Temple since you were initiated? A. On an average about three times a month.

Q. Were these meetings held in the day-time or at night? A. Exclusively at night, with but two exceptions.

Q. Were those two exceptions special meetings? A. Yes, sir. The one I attended in the day-time was a meeting of the Grand Council, the other was an informal meeting.

MEETING OF THE GRAND COUNCIL.

Q. State when that Grand Council met? A. The 20th of January, 1864.

Q. Was that a meeting of the officers of Missouri Temple exclusively? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What was the result of the deliberations of that Council in January last? A. An election of officers for the Grand Council of the State of Missouri, or an installation of such officers.

Q. How long was said Council in session at that time? A. Some three or four days.

Q. Was you a regularly delegated member of that Council? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Who presided at and over the deliberations of that Council? A. The Commander of the Third Degree of the State of Missouri.

Q. Was the Deputy Grand Commander present on that occasion? A. No, sir, there is no such officer within my knowledge in the Missouri Temple. The Commander of the Third Degree of the East was there and presided.

Q. Is there a Commander of the Third Degree, West? A. Yes, sir. He is second in command, and the Commander of the Third Degree, East, is first in command.

Q. Did you before your arrest, or do you now, hold any official position in this secret organization? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What is that position? A. Secretary of both second and third degrees.

Q. Under whose immediate instruction as secretary of the second and third degrees did you act in council? A. Under the respective commanders of those degrees, each degree having a commander.

NUMBER AND NAMES OF THE DEGREES OF THE ORDER.

Q. State the number and names of the degrees of this order? A. There are five—1st, 2d, 3d and 4th, or Grand, as it is called, and 5th, or Supreme.

Q. What is meant by Grand, and what by Supreme degrees? A. The Grand, or 4th degree, is the Council, or highest degree of the State. The Supreme, or 5th degree, is the highest in the United States.

Q. How many of the degrees have you taken? A. 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th or Grand Council.

Q. What Temple did you represent in the Grand Council which convened in St. Louis in January last? A. The George Washington Temple of St. Louis.

THE INITIATORY STEPS TO ADMISSION.

Q. What are the initiatory steps taken upon entering this order? A. The first thing to be done is to ascertain his sentiments, and if in accordance with those entertained by a member, he is immediately solicited to join, and taken to the anteroom of the Temple, or to a member's room, where the Neophyte is duly instructed according to the formulas laid down in that portion of the rituals to be found in pamphlet marked W. to V, to order of business, "inclusive."

Q. What is requisite in taking the second degree? A. Simply the recommendation of any member of the second degree, with two members to vouch for him. The same formula is observed in taking the third degree. To enable him to take the fourth it is necessary that he should be elected to the Grand Council or fourth degree by the members of the first degree.

Q. What is requisite in taking the fifth or supreme degree? A. Members of the fourth degree are elected by the members of that degree, are then sent to the Supreme Council, where they are duly initiated and credited to the Grand Council or fourth degree.

Q. What is the grip, sign of recognition and password to the fifth degree? A. The grip is given by clasping the right hand with the index or fore-finger resting upon the pulse of each; the sign (the only genuine one) is made by shading the eyes with the right and the left hand placed upon the right breast, and the password I am unable to give, because each county has a distinct one, and is changed monthly.

Q. What words are used when the sign of distress cannot be seen? A. Ack-toun.

ORIGIN OF THE ORDER OF AMERICAN KNIGHTS AND ITS RELATION TO REBEL GOVERNMENT.

Q. What is the origin of the order of American Knights? A. I have heard that it originated in the State of Louisiana, in 1863; also, that it extends back to the Revolution of 17[illegible], having had a precarious existence to the present rebellion.

Q. What is the relation between this order and the so-called Confederate Government? A. At the time I joined I understood that its object was to aid and assist the Confederate Government, and endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to this rebellion.

Q. In what particular was aid and assistance to be given to the Confederate Government? A. In any and all ways, and at any and all times.

KNOWS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION BEING FURNISHED.

Q. Do you know of any aid and assistance having been rendered by this order during your connection with it in the manner above spoken of? A. I know that arms and ammunition have been purchased by members of the order to send to other members in the country where they could not be had.

Q. What kinds of arms are mostly furnished to parties in the country, by members of this order? A. Revolvers.

Q. Are they purchased or obtained in St. Louis? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Is the ammunition also? A. Yes, sir.

CONSTANT COMMUNICATION OF THE ORDER IN ST. LOUIS WITH THE REBEL ARMY.

Q. Do you know anything about advices in reference to the order having been sent to the rebel army? A. Of my own knowledge I do not, but have through members heard that constant communication was kept up between St. Louis and the rebel army.

RETURN OF VALLANDIGHAM FROM EXILE INTENDED TO START THE REVOLUTION.

Q. When was the revolutionary movement contemplated by this order, to have taken place? A. The advent of Mr. Vallandigham into the United States from exile.

Q. When were the members of this order first instructed to arm and prepare for this movement? A. In the summer or fall of 1863.

Q. In what manner was the Confederate army to co-operate with this order? A. This order was to hold itself in readiness to act with the Confederate army upon its advent into the State.

Q. Who was to have command of men composing this order in Missouri, in that event? A. The Grand Commander of the State of Missouri.

Q. What disposition was to have been made of the officers commanding this department in that event? A. Treated as a common enemy.

Q. This order is exclusively made up of disloyal persons, is it not? A. Yes, sir, all Democrats who are desirous of securing the independence of the Confederate States.

HAS HIMSELF PURCHASED ARMS, ETC., FOR THE ORDER.

Q. Have you ever purchased any arms and ammunition to supply this order? A. I have.

Q. What amount of each? A. Very little ammunition, perhaps two hundred revolvers in all.

Q. In what manner were they sent away? A. Some were delivered to the parties themselves, and some were shipped.

Q. Were not those so shipped nearly all sent to Northern Missouri? A. Yes, sir, nearly all of them.

Q. Were they purchased on regular permits, or clandestinely? A. Clandestinely.

Q. Were such arms shipped to fictitious parties, and in packages and parcels purporting to be anything else than arms? A. Sometimes to real parties, and sometimes to fictitious parties, and usually purporting to be merchandise.

STRENGTH OF THE ORDER IN MISSOURI.

Q. What is the number of this order in St. Louis? A. From 5,000 to 10,000 men.

Q. What is the number in the State of Missouri? A. From [illegible] to [illegible] men.

[illegible] SUPREME COMMANDER NAMED—[illegible]

The [illegible] of Supreme Commander [illegible] A. P. C. Wright [illegible]

THOSE ENGAGED IN ORGANIZING THE ORDER.

Q. Who first organized the order of American Knights in the State of Missouri? A. P. C. Wright, of New York.

Q. Have you any knowledge of one Wm. M. Douglass? A. I know the man; have met him four or five times.

Q. Do you know if he has ever been legally authorized by said order to establish temples in Missouri? A. Of my own knowledge I don't know, but my impression formed by remarks of members led me to believe he was.

Q. Is it not generally known that Wm. M. Douglass is an emissary from Price's army? A. I don't know; he became very unpopular with the order even before his arrest.

Q. Was Douglass active in organizing Temples in Missouri? A. I think he was, very.

Q. Was he not on very intimate and confidential terms with Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis? A. Yes, sir; more so than with any other person in this city.

SECRET POLICE PROPOSED BY THE ORDER TO ASSASSINATE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Q. Was there a secret police made up of members of said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of United States detectives, and if possible to baffle their efforts in apprehending rebels and members of said order? A. Of my own knowledge I can't say; but I heard through members that there was such police to be organized, but to be known only to the officers of said order. That would properly be the business of the ex-commander.

Q. Was the secret assassination of any United States officers, soldiers or Government employees proposed by any member or members of said order? A. I have heard it discussed in council and recommended.

THE ORDER INTENDED TO UNITE WITH PRICE'S INVADING ARMY THIS SUMMER.

Q. State what the order contemplated in the event of Price's invading Missouri this summer? A. The, or rather it, intended to unite with Price, drive out the U. S. forces and Union citizens, and appropriate everything belonging to the United States Government.

Q. Has this order been arming and making preparations for that purpose? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Under whose immediate direction has this been done? A. The Grand Commander of the State of Missouri.

Q. Was this order to co-operate with that of other States in the event of an invasion by Price? A. Until recently, yes, but latterly, independent and distinct of other States.

Q. What was the intention of this order in reference to the ferries here on the river? A. To intimidate captains, pilots and engineers, and in the event of a movement, to take possession of them, and cross members of the order from Illinois and other States into Missouri.

WITNESS PROPOSED AFTER HIS ARREST TO MAKE A CLEAN BREAST OF IT, BUT HUNT WOULD NOT AGREE.

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Chas. Dunn or Chas. L. Hunt, in reference to making public, under oath, your connection with the order of American Knights? A. Yes, sir. With both of them.

Q. State when, where and what that conversation was. A. In June last, at Gratiot Military Prison. I remarked to Mr. Hunt that I had concluded to acknowledge my complicity in this matter, and was willing to be tried upon the merits of the case. Mr. Hunt said that would not do; I asked him why; he said, "you have taken a solemn oath never to reveal these matters; besides, there is," said he, "no necessity for such a step; there are no specific charges against you, but merely suspicion;" I informed Mr. Hunt that I should take care of myself—that the order had failed to protect me, and I had no one but myself to rely upon. Mr. Dunn agreed with me in adopting this plan.

Q. Have you withdrawn from said order? A. I have not.

HUNT'S OFFICE—MISSOURI HEADQUARTERS.

Q. Was not Charles L. Hunt's office the headquarters of this order in Missouri? A. To all intents and purposes, yes, sir.

THE ORDER HELPS REBEL SPIES AND MAIL CARRIERS.

Q. Did you, while a member of said order, give aid and assistance to rebel spies, mail carriers and emissaries from the rebel States? A. In only one instance. I gave Newcomer, alias Thompson, a small sum of money, knowing him to be a rebel mail carrier. Rebel spies, mail carriers and emissaries have been carefully protected by this order ever since I have been a member. Previous to my arrest I heard, by and through this order, that the mail to and from the rebel army was very regular, with semi-monthly dispatches to the Grand Commander. A man by the name of Dorris, formerly of Jefferson City—a son of the Doctor—is used by this order in carrying mails. He was here when I was arrested, the 28th day of May last. One of the especial objects of this order was to place members on steamboats, ferry boats, telegraph offices, department headquarters, provost marshal offices, and in fact in every position where they could render valuable service.

Q. Is there any members in any or either of the positions above enumerated? A. In the express offices and one in the telegraph office, over the American Express office. There are plenty of them on the river.

MEMBERS THREATENING TO KILL ANY INFORMER.

Q. Have you ever heard any threats made by members of said order against any member who should divulge the secrets of said order? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What were these threats? A. That they would upon proof of the fact kill the man.

Q. What are the duties of the Grand Commander? A. Presiding officer over the lower degrees, and the ranking officer of the State.

MEETING OF SUPREME COUNCIL IN NEW YORK AND ANOTHER IN CANADA.

Q. What, if any, knowledge have you of a meeting of the Supreme Council in the City of New York last winter? A. I know that the Supreme Council met in New York city last February, on the 22d, I believe, to elect a supreme Commander.

Q. Was Missouri represented in that Council? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By how many delegates? A. Positively three and I think five.

Q. Who was elected Supreme Commander by that Council? A. Mr. Vallandigham.

Q. Was the order in this State satisfied with that election? A. No, sir.

Q. Who was the choice of Missouri? A. I am unable to state.

Q. Do you know whether or not a special meeting was held at Windsor, Canada, and if so when and by whom? A. Yes, such a meeting took place in the vicinity of Detroit.

Q. What business was transacted at that meeting? A. A conference with Vallandigham, changing the name of the order and signs and grips.

Q. Was Missouri represented at that meeting? A. Yes, sir.

Q. By whom? A. By the Grand Commander of the State of Missouri.

AMERICAN KNIGHTS HOSTILE IN EVERY RESPECT TO THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, AND FRIENDLY TO THE CONFEDERATE.

R. Is not the order of American Knights hostile in every respect to the general government, and friendly to the so-called confederate government? A. Yes, sir.

CONTRIBUTIONS RAISED TO ASSIST THE REBEL ARMY.

Q. Has any contributions been made or proposed by this order with the design of assisting the Confederate army in any way?

A. Yes, sir, just before my arrest a proposition to raise money to purchase gun caps for the Confederate army was made and talked of among the members, but whether carried out or not, I am not advised.

[List of members of the order is here given by the witness. This list of names is, for wise and prudential considerations, withheld from the public at the present time by the Provost Marshal General, and we are unable, therefore to publish it.]

GENERAL IDEA AMONG MEMBERS OF THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER WAS TO UNITE WITH THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TO HELP THE REBELLION.

Q. State what the prominent members of the order of American Knights have universally said in reference to the objects and purposes of said order in your presence? A. When I first joined in the spring of 1863, S. L. Moses, then instructor of the order, informed me that it was a Democratic organization, gotten up for the benefit of those engaged in rebellion, and to unite the Democratic party proper, with the view of co-operation with the rebel army.

Q. When and where was said organization expected to co-operate with the so-called Confederate army? A. In the event of invasion by the rebel army in Missouri.

Q. Were you not led to believe, after joining said order, by conversation with members thereof, that its objects and purposes were directly opposite of those of the General Government, and in direct hostility to said Government? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were not the members of this order secretly plotting and conniving at the destruction of the General Government, and assisting through the agents of said order, with the view of establishing the independence of the so-called Confederate States? A. Yes, sir.

THE ORDER THOROUGHLY DISLOYAL.

Q. From the knowledge you have of said organization, do you not believe it to be thoroughly disloyal, and inaugurated for the purpose of defeating the objects of the present Administration in suppressing the present rebellion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not generally understood by members of said order, that steps had been taken to inform the Confederate authorities that this order was friendly to the interests and policy of the so-called Confederate States, and ready and willing at any time to render any and all assistance in its power in the overthrow of the General Government? A. That was believed to be the object of those who gave direction to said order.

MEMBERS OF THE ORDER EXULTING OVER REBEL VICTORIES.

Q. Did not the members of this order secretly exult over the reverses of the Federal army, and at the successes of the so-called Confederates? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were you ever present at any Temple or Council in this city where congratulatory speeches were made by members of the order at the success of the so-called Confederate army? Yes, sir.

Q. Please state when, where, and by whom such speeches were made. A. At all times in all councils and temples, and principally by ——, of St. Louis.

Q. How were such speeches usually received by members of such councils and temples? A. With general satisfaction.

FREQUENT PROPOSITIONS IN THE COUNCILS AND TEMPLES WITH REGARD TO PLACING THE ORDER ON A WAR FOOTING.

Q. Was it not a universal custom of those meeting at the councils and temples of this order to propose and take up a subscription for the purpose of buying arms and munitions of war with which to arm and equip the members thereof, with the design of placing it upon a war footing? A. Propositions of this kind have frequently been made, but whether successful or not I am unable to state.

A PROJECT TO ARM AND EQUIP THE MEMBERS AT GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

Q. Was there not a project set on foot by members of this order to arm and equip all they could of the members thereof, at Government expense, to be used when occasion required against the General Government, and for the benefit of its enemies? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When and by whom were said projects set afloat? A. At various times, by members generally, during the past year. I would also state that the Grand Commander, Charles L. Hunt, and others, recommended that all members of said order enroll in the militia instead of paying their commutation, thereby obtaining arms and equipments and the benefit of militia service, which would enhance the interests of said order and materially injure those of the General Government.

Q. By what authority were you constituted an agent to purchase arms, ammunition, &c., &c., for members of said order? A. There were no regularly constituted ones; every member became a self-constituted agent.

WITNESS' IDEA OF THE STRENGTH OF THE ORDER.

Q. Have the councils and temples been generally established throughout the State of Missouri? A. North of the Missouri river generally; know of none in Southwest or Central Missouri.

Q. What is the number of the organization in the State of Illinois? A. From report, from one hundred to one hundred and twenty thousand.

Q. What in the State of Indiana? A. About eighty thousand.

Q. What in the State of Ohio? A. About sixty thousand.

MORE NAMES OF MEMBERS GIVEN BY WITNESS.

Q. Do you now recollect any names of members omitted by you yesterday in the list given by you? A. Yes, sir.

Q. State them. * * * * * *

PROMINENT POLITICAL MEN GENERALLY ADMITTED PRIVATELY AND NOW KNOWN TO BUT FEW OF THE ORDER ITSELF.

Q. What other prominent political men belong to said order whose names have not been given? A. I know of none. That class of men have been admitted privately and there are but one or two members of said order who do know them.

THE MISSOURI DELEGATES TO THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

Q. Who of said order represented the Grand Council of the State of Missouri at the Supreme Council held in the city of New York last winter? A. Charles L. Hunt of St. Louis and Jefferson Jones of Northern Missouri, and three others whose names I do not know.

Q. Who of said order attended the special conference held at Vallandigham's head, in Canada, this last spring? A. Charles L. Hunt.

REBEL MAIL CARRIER, NEWCOMER, CAME KNOWN TO WITNESS AS A MEMBER OF THE ORDER.

Q. You have spoken of your knowledge of a man by the name of Newcomer, alias Thompson, who was carrier of a rebel mail to this city—did he become known to you as an officer in the rebel service? A. No, sir.

Q. Did he become known to you as a member of the order? A. Yes, sir.

GENERAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE MEMBERS ABOUT VALLANDIGHAM'S APPEARANCE AT CHICAGO TO BE MADE THE OCCASION TO RESIST THE ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Q. You have stated that there was a general expectation that an attempt would be made to arrest Vallandigham on his reaching Chicago on the 4th of July, and to prevent him from making a speech there. Was the Government to be resisted in the effort by the members of the order there assembled? A. There was a general understanding among the members of the order, that in case Vallandigham should return within the Federal lines, and an effort was made by the Government to seize or arrest him, such effort was to be resisted by the united action of the order.

THE KILLING OF A MEMBER WHO DISCLOSES ANY SECRETS OF THE ORDER HELD TO BE THE DUTY OF EACH MEMBER.

Q. Is it the general conviction and belief of the members of the order that the penalty announced in the oaths which they take will be certainly executed on any member violating it? A. That is the general belief.

Q. Is it considered to be the duty of each member to execute this penalty upon the violator of the oath, or is there some particular person of said order, or officer, whose duty it is to enforce the penalty in such case? A. It is considered the duty of each member.

Q. The oath announces a shameful death; is there by that meant any particular form of death? A. None that I ever heard of.

Q. It being the general understanding of each member of the order, that it is the duty of each member thereof to enforce the penalty, what is the understanding as to the mode of doing it? Is it to be done boldly and publicly and by force, or secretly and by stealth? A. There was no particular mode or manner understood by the members; it was to be done at any time and at all hazards.

Q. Has there any case of the kind here or elsewhere come within your knowledge? A. There has not.

Q. Do you know of any instance in which a member supposed to have violated his obligation has been searched for or followed for the purpose of inflicting the penalty and taking his life. A. No, *sir*, I do not.

OATH OF THE ORDER REGARDED AS PARAMOUNT TO ITS OBLIGATION TO THAT TAKEN IN A COURT.

Q. What is the general view entertained by members as to the extent of the binding obligation of the oaths they take as members? Are such oaths regarded as paramount in their obligations upon them to those taken upon a witness stand before a civil or military tribunal? A. The general view among them is that the oaths they take as members are paramount in their obligation to any which they may be called upon to take, whether it be in courts of justice, before military tribunals, or in any other proceedings.

Q. With the knowledge you have, then, of the character of the order, how would you regard, if placed as a juror in the jury box on a trial for murder, the testimony of a witness who was a member of the order, if the prisoner arraigned was also known to you to be a member of it? A. It would have no influence at all.

NUMBER OF TEMPLES AND COUNCILS IN ST. LOUIS.

Q. Can you state to me the number of temples in the city of St. Louis? A. I cannot. I believe there are only two of the 1st degree and two of the 2d and 3d degrees, and a Grand Council.

WITHDRAWAL OF GRAND COMMANDER AND TALK ON THE SUBJECT BETWEEN DEPUTY GRAND COMMANDER AND GRAND SECRETARY.

Q. Have you any knowledge of the withdrawal of Mr. Hunt from the order before his arrest? A. Of my own knowledge, no. I have heard while in prison that he resigned in expectation of being arrested.

Q. Have you any knowledge on that subject in regard to Mr. Dunn? A. While in prison, Charles E. Dunn and myself were in consultation as to what course it would be best to pursue. He suggested resignation, if it could be managed. I told him to let the resignations go to the devil, and come right down on the ritual before the Provost Marshal. By this I meant a full acknowledgment of our relations to the order.

O. A. K. STEAMBOATS ON THE RIVER.

Q. Have you any recollection of ever having heard among the members of the order that there was any particular steamboat upon the river which it would be safe to ship contraband goods or to travel on? A. Yes, sir. * * * * *

THE MAIN CREED OF THE ORDER IS IN SUBSTANCE, THAT LINCOLN HAS USURPED AUTHORITY, AND THAT THERE EXISTS NOT ONLY A RIGHT BUT IT IS A DUTY TO RESIST AND EXPEL HIM BY FORCE FROM POWER, IF NECESSARY.

Q. Is or is it not the universally accepted theory of the members of the order in substance this: that the chosen officers of the Federal Government have usurped authority, and that it is not only an inherent right, but an imperative duty for all who think as the members do, to resist those Federal functionaries, and if need be expel them from power by force. A. That is my understanding.

Q. Is it not distinctly claimed by the members of this order, and so announced in the ritual, that such resistance is not revolution, but solely the assertion of right? A. Yes, sir, I believe it is.

Q. I then understand that the principles of this order, as held by the members thereof, are such that if one of its members should assassinate Mr. Lincoln because of his alleged usurpation of power, such member's conduct would be justified by the entire order, and that it would be the sworn duty of all to keep secret the act and save him from being brought to trial and punishment for it? A. Yes, sir.

THIS REBELLIOUS PRINCIPLE HELD APPLICABLE TO ALL OFFICERS ACTING UNDER LINCOLN.

Q. Is the same principle recognized by them as applicable to officers acting under the authority of the President and obeying his orders—such as commanders of departments, army, &c.? A. I think it is. It includes all military officers of the General Government.

WITNESS STATES THAT HIS ANSWERS ON THIS EXAMINATION HAVE BEEN OF HIS OWN FREE WILL AND ACCORD, AND FROM A SENSE OF DUTY.

Q. Mr. Smith, have you of your own free will and accord, from your own sense of duty as a citizen, and without the solicitation or influence of any one, answered the foregoing questions, which have been propounded to you, in the manner you have? A. I have.

Q. Has this explanation at this time taken place in consequence of a letter addressed by you to the Postmaster General, requesting it to be made, and stating that it was your desire to answer all questions without equivocation or mental reservation? A. Yes, sir.

WITNESS DESIRES TO PLACE HIMSELF IN THE POSITION OF A LAW-ABIDING CITIZEN, BY TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND RENOUNCING ALL HIS OBLIGATIONS AS AN O. A. K.

Q. You have done so with a view of placing yourself as far as possible in the position of a law-abiding citizen, and as I understand you now propose taking the oath of allegiance? A. Yes, sir.

Q. In so doing you understand yourself and mean to be understood, to renounce any and all obligations which you assumed as a member of the Order of American Knights, and to assume and perform all the duties enjoined by that oath? A. Yes, sir.

G. B. SMITH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 3d day of August, 1864.

I. C. DODGE,
Lt. and Ass't Provost Marshal General.

LETTER FROM FATHER CHINIQUY.

Washington July 29,

EDITOR KANKAKEE GAZETTE:—In my last I spoke of our bleeding and wounded soldiers who are filling the hospitals of Washington; I told you something of what I felt when I had the privilege of conversing with those thousands of heroes, who, covered with wounds, unable to move, have still their hearts filled with the purest love of their country, and feel only one regret, "not to be able to fight any more for their glorious flag." No one can visit those thousands of wounded soldiers without blessing God to belong to a country which can boast of possessing millions of such men; and when one has seen and heard them, he has no more any doubt about the issue of our war; "The North must conquer; armies composed with such men, lead by a Grant, must, at the end destroy the last vestige of slavery."

Now, permit me to say a word about our President. It was my good luck to be paying my respects to our good President, the honest Mr. Lincoln, when the delegates of the National Union Convention came to announce to him his re-nomination to the Presidency.

There is not a single thoughtful man in Europe or in America who does not recognize in Abraham Lincoln one of the most remarkable and worthy men of our age. I have read somewhere that the young men who were working with him on the shores of the Mississippi had declared him not only the best rail-splitter but *the most honest* young man; and I have no doubt the United States will pronounce him also one of the wisest, and ablest, and most honest Presidents. No doubt also, that posterity which will study his eventful life with more calmness than we can do, will say, that from the days he was handling the axe on the shores of the great river, to the days he was holding the helm of our great Republic, *he has done remarkably well all what he has done.*

Abraham Lincoln is one of the few men whose large views and profound wisdom will be better understood as the generations of men pass away to give place to new generations.

Like the few giants whom the hands of God have placed at long distance from each other, on the top of the high mountains of humanity, Abraham Lincoln will grow greater to the eyes of the generations which will cross the plains below.

It is only when I have seen Abraham Lincoln surrounded by his most devoted friends, that I have been struck with the marked furrows which these last three years have left on his forehead. It is then that I have fully understood the sublimity of the words which he framed in the darkest hours of our civil war: "If the damned in hell do suffer more than I do, I pity them." Perhaps the anxieties of a bleeding heart have never been expressed with more eloquence.

After the President had listened to the address of the deputation, he told them, in my presence, with his usual kind and jovial manner of talking:—"The convention and the league have not concluded, I know well, to decide that I am either the greatest or the best man in America. But rather they have concluded that it is not best to swap horses when crossing the river; they have further concluded that I am not so poor a horse that they might make a botch of it to swap."

A few days after I had heard those words from the President, being on my way back to Philadelphia, I heard in the cars a genuine Copperhead saying to his neighbor of the same blood and skin, "Lincoln has done more with that joke to help his election, than by all the stump speeches of the d—d abolitionists. The people will fear to swap the horse when crossing the river and they will elect him again;" and, no doubt, that new Balaam ass prophecy will be a correct one.

In Abraham Lincoln, we have more than an able and honest man for our President; we have the personification of the most sublime and consoling words falling from the lips of Christ: "Ye are all brethren, children of the same father."

When I travel back, in imagination, to the shores of the Mississippi, some thirty years ago, and there see the young Abraham Lincoln, covered with dust and sweat, handling his axe and splitting his rails; and then a few years after I see him here to day, in our Capital, surrounded by the Ambassadors of France, England, Russia, Austria, &c., holding with a firm hand the reins of the greatest Republic of modern times, I am proud to belong to a country where such a thing can be seen. I understand that if there is a tyranny and oppression everywhere else, here there is *true equality before the law*; if everywhere else the poor is the slave of the rich; the weak the footstool of the strong; here in America, virtue, honesty and intelligence, make the poor a king and the weak man a giant.

As long as the American people will be true to that great and sacred principle of equality before the law, as long as the great principles which have brought step by step the honest young rail splitter to the Presidential chair of the United States, shall be carried out and respected, all the honest and intelligent poor from every part of the world will ask God in their prayers to grant them or their children the privilege to come here; all the oppressed and trampled down from everywhere, will look to this country, as the Israelites, in the burning deserts looked to the promised land; all who love liberty, from all parts of the world will come and help us to fight and destroy to the last vestige the demon of human servitude and slavery.

Truly yours,
C. CHINIQUY.

"SUCCESS"—A CONTRAST.

REV. J. AMBROSE WIGHT, of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa of Williams College, at its last commencement—subject: "Success." We make the following extract which is apropos in all localities:

There was a man—I have forgot his name;
'Twas never sounded through the trump of fame;
He was my school-mate; studied, wrestled, fought,
As friendship, anger, or ambition wrought,
Till growing manhood gave him years twice ten,
With brains enough for twenty stalwart men.
The wave of honor, courage, and of truth
Came with him to his manhood from his youth;
He came to know but duty, and had given
His life, and services, all entire, to heaven.
He preaches now; was settled years ago
At Podunk Station—Hemlock Hill below;
His field not wide, and yet his congregation
Takes in a few of almost every nation,
Of Teuton, Celt, and African persuasion.
His upward look is not with tow'ring spire,
But with a heart that feels devotion's fire;
The people gather not at call of bell,
But for the sake of words they cherish well;
Nor organ's tone, nor cushioned seat they know,
Nor "dim religious light" come struggling far below,
From distant heights, through medium green or blue,
Painting the worshippers with its own hue.
His salary? Well 'tis hard to name it all;
Not for its size; for truth 'tis somewhat small;
Three hundred dollars for the rounded year,
For self, wife, thirteen daughters; why, 'tis clear
That if he work's in mammon's vineyard, he
Gets for hard service but a moderate fee;
Yet is he happy; has no want unfed
Of raiment, medicine, or daily bread;
Has friends enough, at least for such a sphere,
And owes no debt at close of any year.
Health smiles upon him and on those he loves,
His flock, regardful, many a token proves;
And though no throng e'er crowd his temple doors,
A line of pilgrims seeks the heavenly shores;
The names baptismal with his list adorn
Are found recorded with the church first-born.
Does Podunk love him? Does his value fill
Each dweller's soul beneath the Hemlock Hill?
Ask his maligners; for you find them too;
Must not green envy find somewhat to do?
How can low hatred, fraud or malice find
Their admiration in a guileless mind?
Some call him vain, or hypocrite, or proud;
Some that he's leagued with Satan, say aloud;
And at church corners, one of late had spunk
To say him not the man to fill Podunk.
But since, of twelve, one man was found to sell
A master, who returned to heaven to dwell,
No band too small, no Paradise too fair,
For some accuser not to enter there.
Friends said the man had thrown his life away;
He might have been a way mark of his day;
Might have instructed senates, taught the law,
Held throngs of well trained men in awe;
Might have gone near and handled all the springs
Which move the destines and shape the greater things.
There was another man—his name I know;
The world abroad knows *him*—and so do you—
He was my schoolmate too—sometimes my friend;
He stole my dinners when it served his end;
He never wrestled—that would soil his coat;
His rank was candid, as the class did vote.
He preaches too; his first three sermons sent
Through all the land a great astonishment;
They tingled e'en the ears of ancient Dr. Sardem,
Three thousand damsels fainted when they heard 'em.
One was about the grapes the little foxes spoil;
One, Aaron's beard, its hue, length, lubricating oil;
The *other* told us all about the angel's feathers,
And how they dress them in the different weathers.
A pair of semi-lunars will adorn his name,
Ten thousand salary—continental fame.
About his health you never need fear—
Three times to Europe in a single year;
His church brown freestone—spire 200 feet;
Organ a music *mad*; four singers great
The vast and wondering congregation,
Who praise, but fail to understand, the musical oration—
Is gospel wanted? Lazarus beware;
Seek not the heavenly food you pine for there;
The crumbs you snatched from dogs at Dives' table,
To gather here you never would be able.
There *are* no crumbs where spirits on moonshine feed,
Nor dogs, nor flies pay such a banquet heed.
What splendid power, the world in wonder says;
Brown well has won with men the greenest bays;
And if to-day be all of life, 'tis true
Brown's work is right, and his the wages due.
And he of Podunk, well the world may rule,
Is sold to *truth* and *duty*—but, a fool.

GANDLER'S ANNUITY.

Some men are born to greatness, some achieve it, others have it thrust upon them. The case was otherwise as regards Gandler. Gandler purchased his greatness, and got it at a bargain. A century ago Gandler sold tripe at Tottleton. He sold good tripe, and consequently was a famous man in his line and time. But Gandler aspired to fame after death—to an immortal name in the ear of succeeding generations of Tottletonians. Tripe was not calculated to give it him. Posterity would not be likely to remember that their ancestors bought good tripe at the shop of Gandler. But still the tripe-seller of Tottleton was resolved that the name of Gandler should be handed down to generations yet unborn. This is how Gandler did it. He made a will, and died. The making of the will was a deliberate affair but not so the dying part of the business. Gandler did not intend to die when he did; but he could not help himself. In the full vigor of his manhood he fell a victim to hard-boiled eggs. They opened Gandler, and declared hard-boiled eggs to be the cause, and then they opened the will and found that the eminent tripe-seller of Tottleton, setting aside his relatives, had left all his worldly wealth to be applied to the purposes of charity. The reward of conscientious tripe-selling had not been great, for the whole of Gandler's worldly wealth amounted to no more than two hundred pounds. In his will he directed that this sum should be placed out at interest; and that the annual proceeds should form an annuity to be granted by the votes of the householders of Tottleton to destitute but deserving old men of that parish. It was especially directed that the benevolence should be called "Gandler's Annuity."

I was first brought to a knowledge of the name and fame of Gandler about two years ago, when I went out to take up my abode at Tottleton. Tottleton is a pretty place in the merry month of July; and the chestnut and laburnum trees which line both sides of the broad white road which constitutes Tottleton's only street, are most beautiful to see, especially when they are in full bloom. But there was another beautiful feature of Tottleton which seemed to do it infinitely more credit—its almshouses. It appeared to me that the private houses bore no sort of adequate proportion to them, and that the only houses which did were the public-houses. The way in which these two institutions were regularly alternated on both sides of the road for more than a mile suggested that the one was the cause of the other. It seemed as if the public houses had brought the whole neighborhood to poverty, and consigned the entire population to dependence. The natural inscriptions which met the eye told but of two things—strong drink and old men and women of the parish come to grief. The Cock and Bottle appeared to be responsible for seven poor old men; the *Nag's* Head for nine poor old women; and the Bell for fourteen orphan girls. There was, however, a striking disproportion between the size of the public houses and that of the alms houses. The latter were so small and compact, and with a large inscription on the front of them, so like a neat parcel, that they might have been brought down from somewhere by the carrier. Possibly they might have been left at the Cock and Bottle till called for.

Well, if the sins of Tottleton had been multitudinous, Charity had done her best to cover them.

I had mentally pointed this moral when Mr. Gubbins, running out from the Swan, addressed me. Perhaps I should state that I had honored the Swan with my patronage, as regards the family mild ale.

"Beg your pardon, sir; but I'll take it as a favor if you will give your vote for Parsley."

I ventured to inquire who Parsley was, and what he was standing for. Was it the boro' the country, or simply the vestry?

No; Parsley did not aspire so high. He was merely a candidate for Gandler's Annuity. Parsley's qualification was all right. He was seventy-five years of age, a native of the parish, had paid rates and taxes for over forty years, was eaten up with the rheumatics, was past work, bore an excellent character, and hadn't a penny in the world. Gandler's Annuity, amounting to 9£ 14s. 7d. would make him happy and comfortable for the remainder of his days. The statement of Parsley's numerous merits in the way of age, destitution and incapacity was not to be resisted, and I think I should have cried "Parsley forever!" on the spot, only it occurred to me considering Parsley's age, that it wouldn't be much use. However, I promised to enter an appearance on the following evening and vote for Parsley.

When at the appointed time I turned out into the village, and came in sight of the Swan's swinging sign, I could see that something was creating a great sensation. It was the election for Gandler's Annuity. Could Gandler have looked up from his grave, he would have had no regrets on the score of the hard-boiled eggs. That fatal indigestion had awoke to a glorious immortality. The honored name of Gandler was in every mouth. The boys shouted it in triumph; the grown-up people murmured it in grateful admiration; and in the bow-window of the Swan it was inscribed in large letters, blind side foremost, in the innocent idea that an inscription designed to be read from the inside could be easily deciphered from the out.

On mingling with the little crowd that had collected round the horseblock under the Swan's swinging sign, I found the merits of the candidates being discussed with great animation. I say candidates; for I now learned for the first time that Parsley was not the only one. There was another, and his name was Barrowfield. Would I vote for Barrowfield?

According to the representations of his friends at the horseblock, Barrowfield was aged, indigent, and afflicted to an unprecedented extent. One bold partisan ventured upon the assertion that Barrowfield had been present at the coronation of George the Third. Another declared that, however that might be he could testify from his own knowledge that Barrowfield had been present at the artillery practice last Wednesday week, and that he had not even winked when they let off the six-hundred pounder. This was adduced in evidence of the profound and stony character of Barrowfield's deafness. It is mentioned, as further supporting Barrowfield's claim to the bounty of the immortal Gandler, that even if he were elected and were provided with victuals for the rest of his life, it would not be of much advantage to him, as he hadn't a tooth left in his head. It was also stated incidentally that, in the course of his long career, Barrowfield had sustained fractures (mostly compound) of almost every bone in his body; had lost two wives, three cows, and a donkey; and had had his grey hairs brought to the very verge of the grave by the misconduct of a large family of sons and daughters, who, according to the popular account, had fallen-in and marched quick-step to the bad, in a deliberate and organized manner.

Hearing of the overwhelming merits of Barrowfield, I felt that Mr. Gubbins had not dealt fairly with me. Why had he artfully thrown the veil of silence over the candidature of Barrowfield, and unduly enlisted my sympathies on behalf of Parsley? Entering the bar, I demanded of Mr. Gubbins why he had done this thing. The explanation was this: For five-and-thirty years regular, Parsley had "used" the Swan; whereas Barrowfield had "used" the Plough. Besides, if I would only take Mr. Gubbins' word for it, Barrowfield, as regards age, infirmity and destitution, was a fool to Parsley. Would I come and look at Parsley, and judge for myself?

Certainly.

Whereupon Mr. Gubbins led the way to the parlor, threw open the door, and pointed to a little old man sitting smiling in an imbecile manner, in an arm chair three sizes too large for him.

"There, sir; how will that suit your fancy for a bald-headed, bandy-legged, broken-down old 'un?"

And Mr. Gubbins went up and patted old Parsley on the head, and turned him about to show his points, as if he had been a superannuated horse.

I was bound to admit that Parsley seemed old enough at any rate, and that his physical dilapidation was all that could reasonably be desired in such a case.

A burst of cheering outside announced the arrival of Barrowfield; and I was invited to go and take a look at the opposition. Overpowered by his exertions in walking from his committee room at the Plough (exactly opposite,) Barrowfield was sitting down on the horseblock, surrounded by his partisans. His gray hairs, his feebleness, and his gasps for breath seemed to be regarded as an expression of his claims to the suffrage of the electors; for the more Barrowfield tried to get his breath and couldn't, the louder his partisans cheered; as much as to say, "There's infirmity for you; match that if you can!"

Mr. Nobbs, the butcher, appeared to be Barrowfield's principal supporter. Finding that the boys were getting too much to the front, as they always do on occasions of popular excitement, Mr. Nobbs rushed in among them, and whisked them away like flies from a sugar cask; the sugar cask on this occasion being Barrowfield. After walking round Barrowfield and surveying him at all points, Mr. Nobbs seemed to be satisfied that his candidate was fully up to the mark. Suddenly, however, he perceived that the candidate held something grasped tightly in his right hand.

In the hearing of Mrs. Donovan, from the coal and potato depot, Mrs. Nobbs wondered what Barrowfield had got there.

"Oh, nothin' at all," said that lady; "only a penny I gave the poor old soul, in case he shouldn't get the Annuity."

Mr. Nobbs was furious. He turned fiercely upon Mrs. Donovan and demanded to know if she wished to ruin the old man; and then running up to Barrowfield, whispered in his ear:

"Hide it; put it away: if they see you with so much money about you, they'll go and vote for Parsley." Barrowfield, not being able to find his pocket, Mr. Nobbs took possession of his penny and hid it for him. Mr. Gubbins came out to announce that the hour appointed for the election was approaching: Mr. Nobbs had better bring his candidate in-doors.

This was easier said than done; for Barrowfield, when he sat down on the horseblock, had, as regards his personal properties and effects (including his two walking sticks, his hat, his pocket-handkerchief, and spectacles), fallen to pieces like a ruin. Mr. Nobbs proceeded, on architectural principles, to reconstruct him. He put a stick into each hand, placed the spectacles on his nose (subsequent to wiping that organ with the pocket-handkerchief), and finally roofed him in with his hat. The completion of the edifice was hailed with loud applause, which however proved to be premature; for at that moment Barrowfield suddenly missing his penny, made a spasmodic effort to search for it in his waistcoat-pocket, and immediately fell to pieces again.

The hopeless tone in which Mr. Nobbs said "there now!" clearly indicated that he was coming round to the conviction that it was high time Barrowfield were condemned and disposed of in lots. Mr. Nobbs, however, though a butcher, was also a philosopher; and, consoling himself with the reflection that Rome was not built in a day, he proceeded to reconstruct Barrowfield on an improved plan. This time his efforts were crowned with complete success; and, by a careful system of combined traction and propulsion, aided by the judicious application of lateral supports, Barrowfield was transferred to the bar of the Swan and was with difficulty propped up in a corner of the jug and bottle department.

Mr. Nobbs demanded a pot of porter, with an air of fatigue which might have been taken to represent the exhaustion consequent upon discovering the source of the Nile.

"Well here's luck, old boy; and I wish you may get it." This was Mr. Nobbs's address to Barrowfield previous to drinking. After a parenthesis of occupation with the pewter, he continued with an appeal to the electors. "Oughtn't he now?"

Although pledged to Parsley—which, under a sense of Barrowfield's superior qualifications. I was beginning to regret—I ventured to say that Barrowfield seemed worthy object.

"A worthy object!" said Mr. Nobbs; "I should just think he was a object. Look at him! He's as old as Methuselah, as poor as Job, and weak as—as——," failing another scriptural illustration Mr. Nobbs fell back upon—"rat."

As if to bear out Mr. Nobb's words, a blue bottle, which had been buzzing about for some time, settled on Barrowfield's nose, causing him to let go his hold upon his right hand walking stick, the immediate result of which was that the edifice which had been so carefully erected assumed the attitude of tower of Pisa. Barrowfield would assuredly have become a total ruin had not Mr. Nobbs promptly rushed to the rescue and shored him up.

Mr. Gubbins, who had hitherto been occupied in serving his customers, here protested against the attempts of Mr. Nobbs to influence the electors in an unfair manner in favor of his own man.

What did Mr. Gubbins mean by an unfair manner, Mr. Nobbs would like to know. Mr. Nobbs meant to say that such language was not parliamentary.

Parliamentary be blowed! Mr. Gubbins meant to say that it was only fair that the electors should see both candidates before they pledged themselves. *Hodi alteram party* was Mr. Gubbins's motto.

"Very well, then," said Mr. Nobbs; trot out your *alteram party*."

After some high words it was agreed that Barowfield should be set down on the chair in the parlor beside Parsley, and the electors should go in and judge for themselves. Mr. Nobbs accordingly removed Barrowfield to the parlor, and placing him in a chair opposite Parsley, furnished him with a glass of gin-and-water to keep his spirits up. Mr. Gubbins not to be outdone in that respect, immediately provided Parsley with a glass of hot rum, which was a liquor a cut above gin at any rate. The two "objects" were now left alone together; and on the motion of Mr. Gubbins, who, though a philanthropist was also man of business, the electors returned to the bar to fortify themselves with refreshment previous to entering upon their arduous and invidious duties. Under the influence of refreshment Mr. Nobbs, though maintaining the superior fitness and propriety of Barrowfield, was so far reduced to an impartial and unbiased frame of mind as to be willing to talk over the relative merits of the candidates quietly.

Well! they were both poor men; no one could deny that. No one *did* deny that. And they both were old men.

The opinion was unanimous that they were at least not young.

Parsley was old; so was Barrowfield; one might be a little older than the other; but that was not the point.

Wasn't it, though? Mr. Nobbs would like to know what was the point, then.

Mr. Gubbins said "Infirmity."

Mr. Nobbs would feel obliged by Mr. Gubbins explaining himself.

Mr Gubbins explained. Both the objects were poor; both were old. In that respect there was six of one and half-a-dozen of the other; but the question was, which was the least capable, in consequence of infirmity, of doing something for himself—that was the point.

On reflection Mr. Nobbs was willing to admit that that was the point. The electors generally coincided in the same view.

But how was the relative infirmity of the two "objects" to be tested?

Our efforts at accommodation had here come to a dead-lock when we were suddenly startled by a great noise proceeding from the parlor. Mr. Nobbs jumped over the bar and rushed into the room followed by the whole body of electors; and there we discovered Parsley and Barrowfield still sitting in their chairs, but engaged in mortal combat; prodding at each other with their walking sticks, like two knights in a tournament.

Mr. Gubbins made a rush at Parsley, and said. "Ah! would you?" At the same moment Mr. Nobbs pounced upon Barrowfield, and said, "What are you up to?" accompanying the question with an admonitory slap.

An elector was struck with a brilliant idea.

"Don't part 'em; let 'em fight it out; and then we'll see which nis the best man."

The proposal met with general approval; and the interference being suspended, Parsley and Barrowfield resumed the tournament; but being out of reach of each other, the only effect was a clashing of sticks. Eventually, however, by a great effort, Parsley made a lunge forward, and hitting the stick by which Barrowfield was shored up, knocked it from beneath him, and laid the edifice once more in ruins.

A cheer was immediately given for the victorious Parsley. The question was settled now. Parsley had proved the best man.

Mr. Nobbs made an attempt to resist this conclusion; but his logical effort to show that Barrowfield was the best man because he had lost the fight, was received with derision and scorn; and after a vain attempt to explain his views more clearly, Mr. Nobbs scratched his head, and appeared to be convinced that he was wrong.

The votes were taken in the presence of two churchwardens, and Parsley stood at the head of the poll. The declaration was made amid much applause; but after the excitement of the election had subsided a little, and the electors had had time for reflection over a quiet pipe in the bar parlor, it began to occur to them that the conclusion they had come to was not exactly the right one. Perceiving that this was a mental step in the right direction, I endeavored to state the problem in a mathematical manner, and to show that the conclusion was wrong, because it had been drawn from false premises.

Mathematics and logic, however, did not achieve the triumph I expected; and the bearings of the question were not clearly perceived until Mr. Nobbs put it in this way.

"When two donkeys is matched to run a race, the rule of the course is 'The hindmost wins.'"

When this law of the donkey race-course had been elaborately expounded in its relation to the peculiar disqualifications of Parsley and Barrowfield, the fog which had hung about the intellectual faculties of the electors gradually cleared off, and eventually admitted the clear light of conviction that they had given their votes for the wrong man. It was Mr. Nobbs who remarked, by way of a toast: "What's done can't be undone."

To which Mr Gubbins replied by way of sentiment "Better luck next time."

Meanwhile Parsley has been gathered to his fathers, and Barrowfield is a candidate without opposition for Gandler's Annuity.

A. H.

☞ The City Fathers of Louisville have authorised the Mayor to employ 400 laborers to put the fortifications around the city in immediate repair.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, July 12, 1864.

Politics are a complete blank, whether at home or abroad; partly because almost every political personage has left the French Capital and is taking a holiday at some favorite summer rendezvous, partly because the only question of European interest is buried at this moment in complete obscurity. All we in fact know about the negotiations going on between Denmark and Germany, is that another cessation of arms has been agreed to, and that Austria and Prussia have invited their victim to send a plenipotentiary to Vienna. There our information stops. All else is mere conjecture; though it seems probable that the terms of peace will not be very different from those offered by Prussia, and refused by Denmark, at the last meeting of the Conference, viz:—the division of Schleswig as then proposed by the former power. Germany is said to demand an enormous war indemnity, but to be willing that the sum to be paid should be referred to France, or to France and the King of the Belgians, who is just about to visit the Emperor at Vichy. But all these are minor questions; the great point is that there seems likely to be no war in Europe—nothing to keep the enemies of America from that itch of meddling which seems again besetting them.

The crowds who are just now thronging the seaside at the fashionable baths of Dieppe, have been amusing themselves lately with visiting an English built yacht, called the Pearl, lying in the harbor there, and now belonging to a French owner, M. Deichet. This vessel was also one of the witnesses of the late glorious combat off Cherbourg, the news of which, I regret to see, arrived just too late among you for the 4th of July. The Pearl came up to the spot where the Alabama sank in time to pick up, not men, but numbers of floating articles, of which she now exhibits quite a museum. There is a considerable collection of bibles and prayer books, also a large assortment of American romances, and some very handsome ladies' dresses. But the most instructive relic of all is a small pocket book, belonging seemingly to a private seaman, in which, with a view probably to his claim for prize money, he has kept an accurate account of all vessels captured by the Alabama. The list begins on the 5th of September, 1862, and extends to the 27th of April, 1864, and it is curious that it contains the inventory of 65 vessels, a number exactly corresponding with Capt. Semmes' collection of chronometers. A large amount of the vessels destroyed appear to have been whalers. One vessel of war, the Hatteras, is mentioned as having been sunk in action, and her armament is given at nine guns and 119 men. Seven vessels are named as ransomed, forty-seven as burned, and ten as sold; and there is a rough valuation of the whole plunder at five millions of dollars.

The Emperor is still at Vichy, where he seems to be enjoying himself and to be very popular. His Majesty condescends sometimes to get into a hack-cab and drive about the stores, making his own purchases, which he pays for, of course, at an advance of at least cent per cent on the usual prices. The newsboys are always on the watch to sell him a paper, a fact you will not be surprised at when I tell you that a youngster having managed the other day to thrust the *Petit Journal*, price one cent, into his Majesty's imperial fingers, received ten francs in exchange!

The Princess Clotilde, the wife of Prince Napoleon, has been confined of a son. The Prince, who was yachting down at Havre, came up to town when the news reached him; and the *Moniteur* of this morning gives a long account of the private baptism of the child, and of his "inscription in the Register of the Imperial Family." Ministers, Field Marshals and grand officers of State were all obliged to return to Paris for a day on this important occasion to act as witnesses and sponsors. The baby was baptized by the names of Napoleon, Louis, Joseph and Jerome.

An interesting event has just taken place in the Pyrenees. A locomotive, on a trial trip, passed, on the 15th inst., from Spain into France, across the mountains. More than sixteen miles of tunnels had to be traversed, some of them, it is said, at an elevation of 1,800 feet(?) The journey was effected without accident, but the official inauguration of the line is reserved for the Emperor's presence at Biaritz.

The half year' returns of the indirect taxation of the French Empire show a diminution of 6¾ million francs.

The Washington, French postal steamer from New York, has just arrived at Havre, after a successful voyage of 11 days.

Mlle. Patti is going to perform for one night at Boulogne, for which she is to receive 3,500 francs.

PARIS, Tuesday July 19, 1864.

During a few days' run into Germany I had occasion the other day to go into the Bourse at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. What I saw there did me good, and is worth talking about. Coming from Paris, where one hears none or little sympathy for the Union cause, where American stocks are not known, and where the Government journals teach the people that the American Government is on the verge of ruin, it was like a sudden change from darkness into light to find one's self in the midst of many hundreds of bankers and brokers screaming themselves hoarse over American stocks, in a place where more American stocks are bought and sold in one day than of all the European stocks combined, and where such an interest is felt in the national cause that the agency of the Erlangers in the Confederate loan is charged against that house as almost a crime! It did one good, too, to know that these Federal bonds were bought in most part by permanent holders and not by speculators—by people who pay little attention to the fluctuations of the war, because they have confidence in the future of the Union, and find this the best investment for their surplus funds. Nevertheless the "bulls" and "bears" of the Frankfort Bourse speculate largely in these stocks on their own account, and these gentlemen appear to be quite as sensitive to small events as the same class of gentlemen on other Exchanges. Thus a few days ago our efficient and hard-working Consul-General at Frankfort, Mr. Murphy, went on to the Bourse in company with a gentleman connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, and this fact alone, being construed into something favorable for American funds, sent the price up from 45 to 47. So too, at the moment of my visit to the Bourse, also in the company of the Consul General, there arrived a dispatch from New York, announcing the resignation of Mr. Chase, and the appointment of Mr. Fessenden, and we were immediately beset by the leading operators to know the meaning of the change, and the character and probable policy of the new Secretary. Our favorable representations of the eminent qualifications of the new Secretary ran through the crowd of yelling speculators with great rapidity, and soon it was announced to us that the "Americans" had advanced from 48⅜ to 50¼. The pains taken by Mr. Murphy to keep the German public well informed on the progress of events in the United States has contributed powerfully to this popularity of American stocks at the leading German Exchange and we are taught by his efforts how easy it is, with a little well-directed and truthful publicity, to keep public opinion in the right track. In the present situation of affairs at Frankfort, a loan of a hundred millions could be negotiated there by the American Government at a day's notice.

Surprise is expressed in Germany that the people of the United States should show sympathy for Denmark in her struggle with Germany, since so large a proportion of the people of the United States are composed of Germans, and since the interest of the United States is so intimately united with the German people. Germany, they say, is a great and powerful, and intellectual nation, without a navy, or the power to build one, and if the United States, or England, or France, had been in their place, they would have fought for taken long ago the Danish peninsula. The Germans deem it their right to possess a navy, and without ports this is impossible. Moreover, the present King of Denmark is a renegade German, who knows very well the rights of Germany upon Schleswig and Holstein, and who, in his secret thought, desires to enter the German Confederation. The Germans say, therefore, with reason, that the sympathy shown by the people of the United States for Denmark is based upon too abstract, too far-sought a principle, in presence of the strong lieus which bind the German and American people.

PARIS, Friday, July 22, 1864.

The great object of Germany in general and of Prussia in particular, at the present moment, seems to be to throw ridicule and contempt upon the late Conference at London, and show that when left to themselves the German Powers can manage their own affairs with complete success. Great Britain failed to do any good by her interference in the Danish question, and abandoned the attempt with something like disgrace, after some months of fruitless and impotent negotiation. But there is every appearance, and the belief is general, that what could not be done with so much labor in London, will be finished off very expeditiously at Vienna. The *Moniteur* itself now announces that "negotiations for peace are about to open at Vienna between Denmark, Austria and Prussia." No other German Powers are even mentioned, and it is evident that the two in question are about to bring matters to a conclusion with a high hand. Moreover, it is now known that M. de Bismark himself will refuse at Prussia, or rather, it should be said, the Court of Berlin, at the new conference; and no fact can be more significant as to what are likely to be the conditions insisted on. In all respects, in this question, Prussia has played the leading part; she has bullied Great Britain, and made all the German Powers follow at her bidding, with Austria itself at their head. As to Denmark, she has evidently made up her mind to submit to her fate, be the will of her conquerors what it may, and is in fact dismantling her navy and disbanding her troops. All prospects of war seems disappearing from the European horizon.

The King of the Belgians has just passed through Paris, where he only halted for a night at the Grand Hotel, in order to call upon the Empress the next morning, and then proceeded on a visit to the Emperor at Vichy. This morning, also, M. Drouyn de L'Huys, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been summoned by telegraph to "confer with the Emperor" at the same locality. Of course such a meeting cannot take place without making people talk, and the most absurd reports are in circulation. Some people say that King Leopold has come to France to offer Belgium to the Emperor, being heartily tired and heartily sick of Parliaments and Parliamentary Government *à l'Anglaise*. You have doubtless seen what a dead lock things have come to at Brussels, where the King has been compelled again to dissolve his Parliament. The Emperor is said to have sent in a hurry for Mr Drouyn de L'Huys to consult whether he can venture to accept the offer! I need hardly say that all such reports are mere inventions of the news-mongers on the Bourse. I am assured on high medical authority, that King Leopold has been advised to try the waters of Vichy for his health; and that the Emperor is naturally desirous to confer with so wise and experienced a sovereign as the King of the Belgians on the general state and prosperity of the affairs of Europe, and perhaps of America also. At all events, neither the visit nor the consultation which is to take place during its continuance, create any serious alarm; and we continue in Paris to slumber under the combined influences of profound political repose, intense heat and complete desertion. Our only excitement is to watch the arrival of the telegrams from America. The most active part of the community now appears to be the theatrical world and the supporters of and speculators in the drama.

A short time ago an imperial decree took off all the restrictions hitherto laid upon theatres and their performances, and allowed anybody who liked to build and open a theatre and play what they pleased in it. The Parisians have thrown themselves into this new field of speculation with immense ardor, and theatres are rising like mushrooms. Some of them are to be of immense proportions, and are to hold eight or ten thousand spectators, with an orchestra of two hundred and fifty performers, and with a system of acoustics of greater perfection than any hitherto known. Another large theatre building is to be especially devoted to the "people," and the prices are not to be above a franc or half a franc. In another new theatre, called *The International*, are to be represented translated pieces from every language. In short, at this moment, Paris has run theatre-mad, and will probably pay a heavy bill of expense for the folly in which it is indulging.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

PARIS, Tuesday, July 26, 1864.

The relief experienced from the intelligence last received from America has been as great as was the anxiety felt to know the issue of the attempted Confederate invasion. I say "attempted," because although we hear of "booty" carried off by the plunderers, and other insignificant successes achieved, the universal opinion here is that the projected expedition has completely failed of its main object, inasmuch as it has been unable to shake Grant for one moment out of his iron clutch upon Petersburg and the country south of Richmond. As the French papers observe this morning, "since Grant would not come to them, they have found themselves obliged to go back to Grant," and their doing so is equivalent to defeat. Still, the alarm in which we have lived for several days has been very great, chiefly from the vagueness of the information brought by the telegrams as to the precise force and numbers of the invading corps. Now, however, the affair is regarded mainly as a marauding adventure, and the "loud talking" about it on the part of certain organs and individuals in this city has ceased as suddenly as it began.

Once more there is an appearance of combinations and feelings in Europe which promises to keep people here occupied about their own affairs, instead of meddling with those of other people. The evident understanding come to among the leading northern sovereigns of Europe, to look sharp after their own interests, is raising up a spirit of distrust and rivalry both among the smaller powers and on the side of France and England. The two latter are certainly drawing more closely together again, as may be seen by the language of Lord Russell in the British Parliament, and by the way in which that language has been reciprocated and quoted in this country. The *Moniteur*, for instance, translates and reprints conspicuously his Lordship's speech about "the advantages to Europe of a good understanding between France and England," and several of the semi-official journals do the same. America has no objection to see France and England on good terms, provided the alliance is not directed against her or her interests; and I am happy to think that in the present instance there is nothing of the kind to be apprehended, but the European affairs are likely to monopolize all their attention and concern. Not that I apprehend any overt rupture of the public tranquility; the moment for that seems past, and even that old warrior, Garibaldi, has gone home again disappointed to his rokk. But the affairs of the old world are not in a state to encourage any of its sovereigns to meddle with those of the new and that is all that America looks or cares for.

The *villegiatura* has now become almost universe, and Paris is given up to crowds of passing strangers, or to the *bourgeois* who never wishes to leave the town. It is curious to watch how the latter class enjoy this season of the year, and how completely they give themselves up to summer life in Paris. Their favorite resorts are the Tuileries garden, where a delightful military band plays every day from 5 to 6 o'clock, under the grateful shade of the horse-chesnut trees. After this *mon bourgeois* dines, and next proceed to the *cafe chantant*, where, for a few *sous* expended in drinkables, he can sit and hear superior singing until near midnight, during the sultry evenings. A little while ago, the keepers of these establishments greatly annoyed *mon bourgeois* by insisting that when he had finished his first glass of lemonade, or *eau sucrée*, he should order a second! But this extravagance did not at all suit either the taste or the pocket of *mon bourgeois*, so he appealed to the Prefect of Police, who decided summarily and at once that the customers in the *café's chantart* "could not be compelled to repeat their orders for refreshments." As for the stores at this hot season, they are kept open, in fashionable quarters, only for form's sake, or for gossip; and here the ladies of the different establishments meet, and spend their mornings in discussing the gains of the past season, and the fashions and promise of the season to come. And so Paris slumbers on, through its hot, but pleasant summer life.

The Crops in the Western States.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* contains an article giving estimates of the crops of the West, the main portions of which we append, without, however, vouching for their accuracy:

It is proposed to show, in the figures that follow, which have been collected and reduced with considerable care, that, notwithstanding certain localities of the grain-producing region of our country have been severely scourged, any fears of high prices for a year to come, from a deficiency in supply, are entirely groundless. None of our population will perish with hunger because of a scarcity of flour or corn. The estimates are made from accounts from the various localities down to the 20th of July, at which time most of the wheat had been secured in good condition, and the unharvested and later crops, as corn and potatoes, were making rapid progress through the effect of recent rains. The system of figures is the same as that adopted by the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, 10 representing an average crop, 5 half, 12 two-tenths over an average, etc. The principal crops reported are wheat, corn, oats, rye and potatoes. The States are, Ohio, 18 counties; Michigan, 15 counties; Wisconsin, 28 counties; Indiana, 32 counties; Illinois, 58 counties; Iowa, 65 counties—all fairly representing different sections of the several States. We begin with

OHIO.

WHEAT—REPORTS FROM 13 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
2	12	1	6
1	11	5	5
1	10	1	4
1	8	1	3

CORN—12 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
2	12	1	7
9	10		

OATS—7 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
1	11	1	5
3	10	2	4

POTATOES—7 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
6	10	1	a failure

RYE—NO REPORT.

An intelligent agriculturist who has recently traveled throughout the Miami Valley (some of the counties in this Valley not reported above), says the wheat crop is the largest ever grown, is all harvested, much of it with the help of *Ohio's mothers and daughters*. Another who has traveled one hundred miles in the Ohio Valley found the wheat crop generally light on both sides of the river. Corn, oats and grass were very good.

MICHIGAN.

Wheat in Eastern Michigan is generally light, but in the region west of Jackson it is believed, as a whole, the crop has never been as good, either in quality or quantity. A gentleman who has had good data from which to form an opinion, states that more good wheat will be harvested in this State than last year.

WHEAT—15 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
5	12	2	7
1	11	1	5
5	10	1	4

CORN—15 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
1	8	2	12
2	6	1	11
1	4	8	10

OATS—12 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
1	12	1	5
1	11	1	4
5	10	1	3
1	8	1	a failure.

POTATOES—12 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
1	12	1	5
1	11	1	4
1	10	2	3

Rye—Not sufficiently reported for an estimate.

WISCONSIN.

This State has suffered more from the drought and the ravages of the chinch bug than any other of the grain growing States. Many portions of the State were without rain from May 4th to June 25th—fifty days. Two counties that last year exported two million bushels of wheat, report only sufficient for home use this year.

WHEAT—28 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
2	[illegible]	4	3
1	8	1	2
1	6	2	[illegible]
5	5	2	total failure.
3	4		

CORN—26 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
2	12	1	6
2	11	2	5
11	10	1	4
1	9	2	3
2	8	1	a failure.
1	7		

OATS—18 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
5	10	4	5
2	8	1	4
3	7	3	a failure.

RYE—But partially reported.

POTATOES—[illegible] COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
1	12	1	6
1	11	1	5
14	10	1	4
2	8	3	3

INDIANA.

WHEAT—29 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
1	12	2	8
6	11	2	6
5	11	1	5
10	10	3	4

CORN—[illegible] COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
2	12	5	6
15	11	3	5
6	10	4	4
[illegible]	[illegible]	1	3

OATS—24 COUNTIES.

No. of Counties.	State of Crop.	No. of Counties.	State of Crop.
5	[illegible]	1	4
1	[illegible]	1	3
1	[illegible]	1	[illegible]
4	[illegible]	2	failure.

[illegible]

S. T.—1860.—X.

PLANTATION BITTERS.

[illegible] DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS [illegible] beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supercede all other tonics where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Examine every bottle. See that it has our private U. S. Stamp unmutilated over the cork, with plantation scene, and our signature on a fine steel plate side label. See that our bottle is not refilled with spurious and deleterious stuff. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in Bulk, is an imposter. Any person imitating this bottle, or selling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We already have our eye on several parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Plantation Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is incredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evidence we present of their worth and superiority. They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
202 Broadway, N. Y.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

This is the most delightful and extraordinary article ever discovered. It changes the sun burnt face and hands to a pearly satin texture of ravishing beauty, imparting the marble purity of youth, and the *distingue* appearance so inviting in the city belle of fashion. It removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness from the skin, leaving the complexion fresh, transparent and smooth. It contains no material injurious to the skin. Patronized by Actresses and Opera Singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere.

Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y.
Address all orders to
DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

Cancer can be Cured.

Dr. Hebern, Cancer and Consumption Champion, has located in the city of Quincy, Ill., [illegible] Main street, third door above the Quincy House, over J. H. Dayton's Book Store. He successfully kills and extracts Cancers without pain or knife, in from four to twenty-four hours. Also, cures all kinds of sores and all chronic diseases and piles. A cure always guaranteed or no pay.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS,
LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,
THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY,

ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,
ARE NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER,

And always remove

OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE,
OBSTRUCTIONS OF NATURE.

Being a scientifically prepared

FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,
FLUID PREPARATION,

THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,
THEY ARE BETTER THAN PILLS,

And are, in the most obstinate cases,

SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,
SURE TO DO GOOD,

AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM,
AND CANNOT DO HARM.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are safe at all times, except during pregnancy.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS.

Observe carefully the directions around each bottle.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS

Are no "got up compound" to impose upon public credulity, but the prescription of Dr. John L. Lyon, now practicing physician in New Haven, Ct., at 18 Chapel street, who guarantees their efficacy, will answer all correspondence concerning them, and all other specialities, and give particular directions for all private diseases and female complaints, personally or by mail.

Dr. John L. Lyon's discovery, known as LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS for females, stand before the public to-day, superior as a diuretic, unsurpassed as a specific, for the cure of all harassing female complaints, compounded from a formula that is the result of his extensive experience and by him guaranteed to remove all irregularities or suppressed nature, and warranted safe at all times, except when in certain situations particularly explained in the directions around each bottle, which all should carefully read and understand.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS cost but a trifle, and their worth, in comparison to their cost, is like gold to sand.

Doctor Lyon asks you who are suffering from irregularities will you not make one trial of his renowned Periodical Drops, which he warrants will satisfy you in every instance.

LYON'S PERIODICAL DROPS are sold by druggists everywhere, in city, village and country, at $1 per bottle, or all orders by mail will be promptly attended to by DR. JOHN L. LYON, New Haven, Ct.

LORD & SMITH,
Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago,
General Western Agents.

FOR SALE—U. S. Marine Hospital at Chicago. In pursuance of the act of Congress, approved June 27th, 1864, authorizing the sale of the U. S. Marine Hospital and grounds at Chicago, Illinois, situated on Michigan avenue, between South Water street and the Chicago River, notice is hereby given that the above property will be sold at public auction, on the 5th day of September, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m. by the Collector of the Port of Chicago, at the Custom House in that city. The terms of the sale are for ready money. Upon the receipt of the purchase money in full, the Secretary of the Treasury will make, execute and deliver to the purchaser thereof a good and sufficient deed for the premises, conveying all the right, title and interest of the United States.

In accordance with the act authorizing the sale, possession of the said Hospital and grounds will be retained until the new Hospital to be built under the provisions of the act shall be fully completed and ready for use.

Unless a satisfactory bid shall be obtained the sale will be postponed.

WM. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR BINDING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., July 1, 1864.

In pursuance of the provisions of the ninth section of an act entitled "An act to provide for copying and distributing the Laws and Journals, and for other purposes," approved Feb'y 12, 1849, and also of section twenty-[illegible] of the Revised Statutes of 1845, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received at this Department, from responsible book-binders who reside in the State, until the 20th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, noon, (at which time said proposals will be opened) for folding, stitching and binding the Laws, Journals and Reports of the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to-wit:

For binding, with leather backs and paper sides, the Laws, Journals and Reports.

For folding, stitching and cutting the edges of any Reports or other documents.

For folding and stitching any Reports and other documents.

For folding, stitching, covering with paper covers and cutting the edges of any Reports or other documents.

For binding, with leather covers, such Laws, Journals, Reports or other documents which may be wanted by the Departments, or that may be ordered by the Legislature.

No bids at higher prices than those specified in section 2[illegible], chapter 8[illegible], Revised Statutes of 1845, will be considered. Bids should state the price per hundred pieces for which the work will be done; all of which shall be done in as good and workmanlike manner as that of the session of 1863. The person or persons to whom the contract is awarded will be required to give bond with security, to be approved by the Governor, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract.

O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,
Of all sizes.
Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.,
172 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

AURORA SEMINARY,
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Its 8th year opens August 29.
For Circulars address C. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR OWN HOMES.—Thousands can realize a hundred dollars weekly. No utensils required except those found in every household; profits 100 per cent; demand staple as flour. It is the greatest discovery of the age. Full particulars sent on receipt of two stamps for return postage. Address C. MUNRO BROWN, [illegible] Bleecker street, New York.

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere [illegible]. Address [illegible] VAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.
PROTECTIVE MEDICATION.
GREAT TRUTHS
IN
SMALL COMPASS.
HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH
BITTERS.
WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's taint,
Rouse torpid Nature, and the strength [illegible]

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of various [illegible]
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the succulent rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The bilious sufferer, languid, listless, [illegible]
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain,
These organs should not, for one day, remain;
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate so well.

EFFECT ON THE DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire,
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not past repair;
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted powers renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

[illegible]

SICK HEADACHE.

[illegible]

WANT OF APPETITE.

[illegible]

THE BITTERS AFTER SICKNESS.

[illegible]

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

[illegible]

IMPURE WATER, &c.

[illegible]

SEA SICKNESS.

[illegible]

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

[illegible]

A MILD APERIENT.

[illegible]

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

[illegible]

A SAFE AND GENIAL STIMULANT.

[illegible]

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the [illegible]
Their [illegible]
Known in [illegible]
HEALTH, [illegible]

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S [illegible]
Of all these [illegible]
Of these [illegible]
From [illegible]

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

[illegible]

PREPARED AND SOLD BY

HOSTETTER & SMITH,

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND STOREKEEPERS

Throughout the World.